



POWERLIFTING AUSTRALIA
NATIONAL MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

15 August 2019

Version 4.0

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Preface

Powerlifting Australia is committed at the highest level to creating a safe, fair and inclusive sporting environment for participation in our sport. Powerlifting Australia's Member Protection Policy (the "Policy") provides a code for ethical behaviour we require all of our office bearers, volunteers, coaches, referees, and indeed all participants in Powerlifting, to abide by.

The Policy forms the basis for sporting involvement free from harassment, discrimination and abuse for young and old alike in the sport of Powerlifting. We will, with the guidance of this Policy, promote respectful and positive behaviour and values in our sport and serve as a model for all who take part in or observe our activities.

Failure to abide by the Policy could result in disciplinary action being taken.



Robert Wilks
Chief Executive Officer
Powerlifting Australia

15 August 2019

Review history of Powerlifting Australia's Member Protection Policy

Version	Date reviewed	Date endorsed	Purpose
1.0	22 April 2005	1 July 2005	Initial Policy
2.0	1 December 2009	1 January 2010	Revision
3.0	5 June 2012	1 July 2012	Revision
4.0	12 August 2019	15 August 2019	Revision

PART A: NATIONAL MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

1. Purpose of this Policy

This *National Member Protection Policy* (the “Policy”) aims to assist Powerlifting Australia (“our”, “us” or “we”) to uphold its core values and create a safe, fair and inclusive environment for everyone associated with our sport. It sets out our commitment to ensure that every person bound by the Policy is treated with respect and dignity and protected from discrimination, harassment and abuse. It also seeks to ensure that everyone involved in our sport is aware of their key legal and ethical rights and responsibilities, as well as the standards of behaviour expected of them.

The attachments to this Policy describe the practical steps we will take to eliminate discrimination, harassment, child abuse and other forms of inappropriate behaviour from our sport. As part of this commitment, the Policy allows Powerlifting Australia to take disciplinary action against any person or organisation bound by this Policy if they breach the Policy.

This Policy has been endorsed by Powerlifting Australia and is incorporated into our regulations. The Policy starts on 15 August 2019 and will operate until replaced.

The current Policy and its attachments can be obtained from the Powerlifting Australia website at www.powerliftingaustralia.com.

2. Who is bound by this Policy

This Policy applies to the following people, whether they are in a paid or unpaid/voluntary capacity, and including:

- 2.1 persons appointed or elected to boards, committees and sub-committees
- 2.2 employees of Powerlifting Australia;
- 2.3 members of the Powerlifting Australia Executive;
- 2.4 support personnel, including managers, physiotherapists, psychologists, masseurs, sport trainers and others;
- 2.5 coaches and assistant coaches;
- 2.6 athletes;
- 2.7 referees and other officials;
- 2.8 members, including life members of Powerlifting Australia;
- 2.9 athletes, coaches, officials and other personnel participating in events and activities, including camps and training sessions, held or sanctioned by Powerlifting Australia;
- 2.10 any other person, including spectators, parents, guardians and sponsors; and
- 2.11 Affiliated clubs and associated organisations.

This Policy will continue to apply to a person even after he or she has stopped their association or employment with Powerlifting Australia, if disciplinary action against that person has begun.

3. Organisational responsibilities

Powerlifting Australia must:

- 3.1 adopt, implement and comply with this Policy;
- 3.2 ensure that this Policy is enforceable;
- 3.3 publish, distribute and promote this Policy and the consequences of any breaches of the Policy;

- 3.4 promote and model appropriate standards of behaviour at all times;
- 3.5 deal with any complaints made under this Policy in an appropriate manner;
- 3.6 deal with any breaches of this Policy in an appropriate manner;
- 3.7 recognise and enforce any penalty imposed under this Policy;
- 3.8 ensure that a copy of this Policy is available or accessible to all people and organisations to whom this Policy applies;
- 3.9 use appropriately trained people to receive and manage complaints and allegations of inappropriate behavior; and
- 3.10 monitor and review this Policy at least annually.

4. Individual responsibilities

Individuals bound by this Policy must:

- 4.1 make themselves aware of the contents of this Policy;
- 4.2 comply with all relevant provisions of the Policy, including any codes of conduct and the steps for making a complaint or reporting possible child abuse set out in this Policy ;
- 4.3 consent to the screening requirements set out in this Policy, and any state/territory Working with Children Checks if the person holds or applies for a role that involves regular unsupervised contact with a child or young person under the age of 18 or where otherwise required by law;
- 4.4 place the safety and welfare of children above other considerations;
- 4.5 be accountable for their behaviour: and,
- 4.6 comply with any decisions and/or disciplinary measures imposed under this Policy.

5. Position statements

5.1 Child protection

Powerlifting Australia is committed to the safety and well-being of all children and young people who participate in our sport or access our services. We support the rights of the child and will act at all times to ensure that a child-safe environment is maintained.

We acknowledge the valuable contribution made by our staff, members and volunteers and we encourage their active participation in providing a safe, fair and inclusive environment for all participants.

5.1.1 Identify and analyse risk of harm

We will develop and implement a risk management strategy, including a review of our existing child protection practices, to determine how child-safe our organisation is and to identify any additional steps we can take to minimise and prevent the risk of harm to children because of the actions of an employee, volunteer or another person.

5.1.2 Develop codes of behaviour

We will develop and promote a code of behaviour that sets out the conduct we expect of adults when they deal and interact with children involved in our sport, especially those in our care. We will also implement a code of behaviour to promote appropriate conduct between children.

These codes will clearly describe professional boundaries, ethical behaviour and unacceptable behavior. (Refer to the attachments in Part B of this Policy.)

5.1.3 Choose suitable employees and volunteers

We will take all reasonable steps to ensure that our organisation engages suitable and appropriate people to work with children, especially those in positions that involve regular unsupervised contact with children. This will include using a range of screening measures.

We will ensure that Working with Children Checks are conducted for all employees and volunteers who work with children, where an assessment is required by law. If a criminal history report is obtained as part of their screening process, we will handle this information confidentially and in accordance with the relevant legal requirements. (Refer to the attachments in Part C of this Policy.)

5.1.4 Support, train, supervise and enhance performance

We will ensure that all our employees and volunteers who work with children have ongoing supervision, support and training. Our goal is to develop their skills and capacity and to enhance their performance so we can maintain a child-safe environment in our sport.

5.1.5: Empower and promote the participation of children

We will encourage children and young people to be involved in developing and maintaining a child-safe environment for our sport.

5.1.6: Report and respond appropriately to suspected abuse and neglect

We will ensure that all our employees and volunteers are able to identify and respond appropriately to children at risk of harm and that they are aware of their responsibilities under state laws to make a report if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child has been, or is being, abused or neglected. (Refer to the attachments in Part E of this Policy.)

Further, if any person believes that another person or organisation bound by this Policy is acting inappropriately towards a child, or is in breach of this Policy, he or she may make an internal complaint to us. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this Policy.)

5.2 Taking images of children

There is a risk that Images of children may be used inappropriately or illegally. Powerlifting Australia 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. They should also make sure the parent/guardian understands how the image will be used.

To respect people's privacy, we do not allow camera phones, videos and cameras to be used inside changing areas, showers and toilets which we control or are used in connection with our sport.

When using a photo of a child, we will not name or identify the child or publish personal information, such as residential address, email address or telephone number, without the consent of the child's parent/guardian. We will not provide information about a child's hobbies, interests, school or the like, as this can be used by paedophiles or other persons to "groom" a child.

We will only use images of children that are relevant to our sport and we will ensure that they are suitably clothed in a manner that promotes participation in the sport. We will seek permission from the parents/guardians of the children before using the images. We require our member associations and clubs to do likewise.

5.3 Anti-discrimination and harassment

Powerlifting Australia is committed to providing an environment in which people are treated fairly and equitably and that is, as far as practicable, free from all forms of discrimination and harassment.

We recognise that people may not be able to enjoy themselves or perform at their best if they are treated unfairly, discriminated against or harassed.

5.3.1 Discrimination

Unlawful discrimination involves the less favourable treatment of a person on the basis of one or more of the personal characteristics protected by state or federal anti-discrimination laws.

The personal characteristics protected by anti-discrimination laws include attributes such as race, age, disability, gender and race. The full list of protected personal characteristics is in the “Definitions” set out in the Dictionary of Terms.

Discrimination can be either direct or indirect.

- **Direct** discrimination occurs if a person treats, or proposes to treat, a person with a protected personal characteristic unfavourably because of that personal characteristic.
- **Indirect** discrimination occurs if a person imposes, or proposes to impose, a requirement, condition or practice that will disadvantage a person with a protected personal characteristic and that requirement, condition or practice is not reasonable.

For the purposes of determining discrimination, the offender’s awareness and motive are irrelevant.

5.3.2 Harassment

Harassment is any unwelcome conduct, verbal or physical, that intimidates, offends or humiliates another person and which happens because a person has a certain personal characteristic protected by State or Federal anti-discrimination legislation.

The offensive behaviour does not have to take place a number of times, a single incident can constitute harassment.

Sexual harassment is one type of harassment. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct, remarks or innuendo of a sexual nature. It covers a wide range of behaviours and can be verbal, written, visual or physical. Sexual harassment is not limited to members of the opposite sex.

5.3.3 Prohibition against discrimination and harassment

We prohibit all forms of harassment and discrimination based on the personal characteristics listed in the “Definitions” set out in the Dictionary of Terms.

Any person who believes they are being, or have been, harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this Policy is encouraged to raise their concerns with us. A person may make an internal complaint, and in some circumstances, they may also be able to make a complaint to an external organisation. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this Policy.)

5.4 Intimate relationships

Powerlifting Australia understands that consensual intimate relationships (including, but not limited to sexual relationships) between coaches or officials and adult athletes may take place legally. However, this Policy will help ensure that the expectations of coaches or officials are clear and, to ensure that if an intimate relationship does exist or

develop between a coach or official and an adult athlete, that relationship will be managed in an appropriate manner.

Coaches and officials are required to conduct themselves in a professional and appropriate manner in all interactions with athletes. In particular, they must ensure that they treat athletes in a respectful and fair manner, and that they do not engage in sexual harassment, bullying, favoritism or exploitation.

We take the position that consensual intimate relationships between coaches or officials and the adult athletes they coach should be avoided as they can have harmful effects on the athlete involved, on other athletes and coaches and on the sport'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 coach or official and the athlete.

We recommend that if an athlete attempts to initiate an intimate relationship with a coach or official, the coach or official should discourage the athlete's approach and explain to the athlete why such a relationship is not appropriate.

If a consensual intimate relationship does exist or develop between an adult athlete and a coach or official, the coach or official is expected to ensure that the relationship is appropriate and that it does not compromise impartiality, professional standards or the relationship of trust the coach or official has with the athlete and/or other athletes.

In assessing the appropriateness of an intimate relationship between a coach or official and an adult athlete, relevant factors include, but are not limited to:

- the relative age and social maturity of the athlete;
- any potential vulnerability of the athlete;
- any financial and/or emotional dependence of the athlete on the coach or official;
- the ability of the coach or official to influence the progress, outcomes or progression of the athlete's performance and/or career;
- the extent of power imbalance between the athlete and coach or official; and the likelihood of the relationship having an adverse impact on the athlete and/or other athletes.

It will often be difficult for a coach or official involved in an intimate relationship with an adult athlete to make an objective assessment of its appropriateness and accordingly they are encouraged to seek advice from *Manager Conduct* to ensure that they have not involved themselves in inappropriate or unprofessional conduct.

If it is determined that an intimate relationship between a coach or official and an adult athlete is inappropriate or unprofessional we may take disciplinary action against the coach or official up to and including dismissal. Action may also be taken to stop the coaching relationship with the athlete. This could include a transfer, a request for resignation or dismissal from coaching duties.

If a coach, official or athlete believes they are being, or have been, harassed they are encouraged to seek information and support from the *Manager Conduct*. Our complaints procedure is outlined in Part D of this Policy.

5.5 Pregnancy

Powerlifting Australia is committed to treating pregnant women fairly and to removing any unreasonable barriers to their full participation in our sport. We will not tolerate any discrimination or harassment against pregnant women.

Powerlifting Australia will take reasonable care to ensure the continuing safety, health and wellbeing of pregnant women. We will advise pregnant women that there may be risks involved with their continuing participation in sport, and we will encourage them to obtain medical advice about those risks. Pregnant women should be aware that their own health and wellbeing, and that of their unborn child, is of utmost importance in their decision-making about the extent they choose to participate in our sport.

We encourage all pregnant women to talk with their medical advisers, make themselves aware of the facts about pregnancy in sport and ensure that they make informed decisions about their participation in our sport. Pregnant women should make these decisions themselves, in consultation with their medical advisers and in discussion with Powerlifting Australia.

We will only require pregnant women to sign a disclaimer in relation to their participation in our sport whilst they are pregnant if all other participants are required to sign one in similar circumstances. We will not require women to undertake a pregnancy test.

If a pregnant woman believes she is being, or has been, harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this Policy, she may make a complaint. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this Policy.)

5.6 Gender identity

Gender identity means the gender-related identity, appearance or mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of a person. This includes the way people express or present their gender and recognises that a person's gender identity may be an identity other than male or female. Some terms used to describe a person's gender identity include trans, transgender and gender diverse.

5.6.1 Gender identity discrimination and harassment

Federal, state and territory anti-discrimination laws provide protection from discrimination against people on the basis of their gender identity. (See definition in Dictionary of terms).

Powerlifting Australia is committed to providing a safe, fair and inclusive sporting environment all where people can contribute and participate. We will not tolerate any unlawful discrimination or harassment of a person because of their gender identity.

All persons, regardless of gender identity, are entitled to be treated fairly and with dignity and respect at all times. We will not tolerate any unlawful discrimination or harassment of a person because of their gender identity. This includes discrimination or harassment of a person who is transgender or transsexual, who is assumed to be transgender or transsexual or has an association with someone who has or is assumed to be transgender or transsexual. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this Policy.)

We expect all people bound by this Policy to act with sensitivity when a person is undergoing gender transition/affirmation.

If any person believes that they are being, or have been, harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this Policy because of their gender identity, they may make a complaint.

5.6.2 Participation in sport

Powerlifting Australia recognises that excluding people from participating in sporting events and activities because of their gender identity may have significant implications for their health, wellbeing and involvement in community life. We are committed to supporting participation in our sport on the basis of the gender with which a person identifies.

If issues of performance advantage arise, we will consider whether the established discrimination exceptions for participation in sport are relevant in the circumstances. Discrimination is unlawful unless an exception applies.

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

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.

5.6.3 Intersex status

Federal anti-discrimination law, and some state and territory anti-discrimination laws, provide protection from discrimination against a person on the basis of their intersex status. (See Dictionary of terms).

Powerlifting Australia is committed to providing a safe, fair and inclusive sporting environment where all people can contribute and participate. We will not tolerate any unlawful discrimination or harassment of a person because of their intersex status.

5.7 Responsible service and consumption of alcohol

Powerlifting Australia is committed to conducting sporting and social events in a manner that promotes the responsible service and consumption of alcohol. We also recommend that state associations and member clubs follow strict guidelines regarding the service and consumption of alcohol.

In general, our Policy is that:

- alcohol should not be available or consumed at sporting events involving children and young people under the age of 18;
- alcohol-free social events be provided for young people and families;
- food and low-alcohol and non-alcoholic drinks be available at events we hold or endorse where alcohol is served;
- a staff member is present at events we hold or endorse where alcohol is served to ensure appropriate practices in respect of the consumption of alcohol are followed;
- safe transport options be promoted as part of any event we hold or endorse where alcohol is served.

5.8 Smoke-free environment

Powerlifting Australia is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment at all sporting and social events that we hold or endorse.

In general, our Policy is that:

- no smoking shall occur at or near sporting events involving children and young people under the age of 18. This Policy shall apply to coaches, players, trainers, officials and volunteers;
- social events shall be smoke-free, with smoking permitted at designated outdoor smoking areas; and
- coaches, officials, trainers, volunteers and players will refrain from smoking while they are involved in an official capacity in our sport, both on and off the field.

5.9 Bullying

Powerlifting Australia is committed to providing an environment that is free from bullying. We understand that bullying has the potential to result in significant negative consequences for an individual's health and wellbeing, and we regard bullying in all forms as unacceptable in our sport.

Bullying is characterised by repeated, unreasonable behaviour directed at a person, or group of persons, that creates a risk to health and safety. Bullying behaviour is that which a reasonable person in the circumstances would expect to victimise, humiliate, undermine, threaten, degrade, offend or intimidate a person. Bullying behaviour can include actions of an individual or a group.

Whilst generally characterised by repeated behaviours, one-off instances can amount to bullying.

The following types of behaviour, where repeated or occurring as part of a pattern of behaviour, would be considered bullying:

- verbal abuse including shouting, swearing, teasing, making belittling remarks or persistent unjustified criticism;
- excluding or isolating a group or person;
- spreading malicious rumours; or
- psychological harassment such as intimidation.

Bullying includes cyber-bullying which occurs through the use of technology. 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. Powerlifting Australia will not tolerate abusive, discriminatory, intimidating or offensive statements being made online. Frustration at a referee, teammate, coach or sporting body should never be communicated on social networking websites. These issues should instead be addressed – in a written or verbal statement or a complaint – to the relevant controlling club, league or peak sporting body.

If any person believes they are being, or have been, bullied by another person or organisation bound by this Policy, he or she may make a complaint. (Refer to the attachments in Part D of this Policy.)

5.10 Social networking

Powerlifting Australia acknowledges the enormous value of social networking to promote our sport and celebrate the achievements and success of the people involved in our sport.

Social networking refers to any interactive website or technology that enables people to communicate and/or share content via the internet. This includes social networking websites such as Facebook and Twitter.

We expect all people bound by this Policy to conduct themselves appropriately when using social networking sites to share information related to our sport.

In particular, social media activity including, but not limited to, postings, blogs, status updates, and tweets:

- must not contain material which is, or has the potential to be, offensive, aggressive, defamatory, threatening, discriminatory, obscene, profane, harassing, embarrassing, intimidating, sexually explicit, bullying, hateful, racist, sexist or otherwise inappropriate;

- must not contain material which is inaccurate, misleading or fraudulent;
- must not contain material which is in breach of laws, court orders, undertakings or contracts;
- should respect and maintain the privacy of others; and
- should promote the sport in a positive way.

6. Complaints procedures

6.1 Handling complaints

Powerlifting Australia aims to provide a simple, confidential and trustworthy procedure for resolving complaints based on the principles of procedural fairness.

Any person (a complainant) may report a complaint about a person, people or organisation bound by this Policy (respondent) if they feel they have been discriminated against, harassed, bullied or there has been any other breach of this Policy.

In the first instance, complaints should be reported to the Manager Conduct.

A complaint may be handled informally or formally. The complainant may indicate his or her preferred option and the Manager Conduct should consider whether that is an appropriate way to handle the particular complaint.. For example, the law may require that the complaint/allegation be reported to an appropriate authority.

All complaints will be dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. Our procedures for handling and resolving complaints are outlined in Attachment D1.

Individuals and organisations may also seek to have their complaint handled by an external agency under anti-discrimination, child protection, criminal or other relevant legislation.

6.2 Improper complaints and victimisation

Powerlifting Australia aims to ensure that our complaints procedure has integrity and is free of unfair repercussions or victimisation against any person making a complaint.

We will take all necessary steps to make sure that people involved in a complaint are not victimised. Disciplinary measures may be undertaken in respect of a person who harasses or victimises another person for making a complaint or supporting another person's complaint.

If at any point in the complaint handling process the Manager Conduct considers that a complainant has knowingly made an untrue complaint, or the complaint is malicious or inappropriately intended to cause distress to the respondent, the matter may be referred in writing to the Chief Executive Officer and/or Board for review and appropriate action, including possible disciplinary action against the complainant.

6.3 Mediation

Powerlifting Australia aims to resolve complaints quickly and fairly. Complaints may be resolved by agreement between the people involved with no need for disciplinary action.

Mediation is a confidential process that allows those involved in a complaint to discuss the issues or incident in question and come up with mutually agreed solutions. It 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 Manager Conduct will, in consultation with the complainant, arrange for an independent mediator where possible. We will not allow lawyers to participate in the mediation process.

More information on the mediation process is outlined in Attachment D2.

6.4 Tribunals

A Tribunal may be convened to hear a proceeding referred to it by the Chief Executive Officer for an alleged breach of this Policy.

Our Tribunal procedure is outlined in Attachment D4.

A respondent may lodge an appeal 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 D4.

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

7. What is a breach of this Policy?

It is a breach of this Policy for any person or organisation bound by this Policy to do anything contrary to this Policy, including but not limited to:

- 7.1 breaching the codes of behaviour (see Part B of this Policy);
- 7.2 bringing the sport and/or Powerlifting Australia into disrepute, or acting in a manner likely to bring the sport and/or Powerlifting Australia into disrepute;
- 7.3 failing to follow Powerlifting Australia policies (including this Policy) and our procedures for the protection, safety and well-being of children;
- 7.4 discriminating against, harassing or bullying (including cyber-bullying) any person;
- 7.5 victimising another person for making or supporting a complaint;
- 7.6 engaging in an inappropriate intimate relationship with a person that he or she supervises, or has influence, authority or power over;
- 7.7 verbally or physically assaulting another person, intimidating another person or creating a hostile environment within the sport;
- 7.8 disclosing to any unauthorised person or organisation any Powerlifting Australia information that is of a private, confidential or privileged nature;
- 7.9 making a complaint that they know to be untrue, vexatious, malicious or improper;
- 7.10 failing to comply with a penalty imposed after a finding that the individual or organisation has breached this Policy; and
- 7.11 failing to comply with a direction given to the individual or organisation as part of a disciplinary process.

8. Disciplinary measures

Powerlifting Australia may impose disciplinary measures on an individual or organisation for a breach of this Policy.

Any disciplinary measure imposed will be:

- fair and reasonable;
- applied consistent with any contractual and employment rules and requirements;
- be based on the evidence and information presented and the seriousness of the breach; and
- be determined in accordance with our constituent documents, by-laws, this Policy and/or the rules of the sport.

8.1 Individual

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

- 8.1.1 a direction that the individual make a verbal and/or written apology;
- 8.1.2 a written warning;
- 8.1.3 a direction that the individual attend counselling to address their behaviour;
- 8.1.4 a withdrawal of any awards, scholarships, placings, records, achievements bestowed in any tournaments, activities or events held or sanctioned by Powerlifting Australia;
- 8.1.5 a demotion or transfer of the individual to another location, role or activity;
- 8.1.6 a suspension of the individual's membership or participation or engagement in a role or activity;
- 8.1.7 termination of the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;
- 9.1.8 a recommendation that Powerlifting Australia terminate the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;
- 8.1.9 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;
- 8.1.10 a fine;
- 8.1.11 any other form of discipline that the Powerlifting Australia Board considers appropriate.

8.2 Organisation

If a finding is made that an affiliated club has breached its own or this Member Protection Policy, one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed by the Powerlifting Australia Board.

- 8.2.1 a written warning;
- 8.2.2 a fine;
- 8.2.3 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;
- 8.2.4 a direction that any funding granted or given to it by Powerlifting Australia cease from a specified date;
- 8.2.5 a direction that the Powerlifting Australia cease to sanction events held by or under the auspices of that organisation;
- 8.2.6 any other form of discipline that the national body or peak organisation considers reasonable and appropriate.

8.3 Factors to consider

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

- the nature and seriousness of the breach
- if the person knew, or should have known, that the behaviour was a breach of the Policy

- the person's level of contrition
- the effect of the proposed disciplinary measures on the person, including any personal, professional or financial consequences
- if there have been any relevant prior warnings or disciplinary action
- the ability to enforce disciplinary measures if the person is a parent or spectator (even if they are bound by the Policy)
- any other mitigating circumstances.

9. Dictionary of terms

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. Further detail or definitions that are specific to different states and territories can be sourced from the relevant child protection authorities or equal opportunity and anti-discrimination commissions.

Abuse is the violation of an individual's human or civil rights through the act or actions of another person or persons. Types of abuse include physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, sexual abuse, constraints and restrictive practices, financial abuse, legal or civil abuse and systemic abuse.

Affiliated club means any group of members recognised explicitly or in practices or procedures as constituting a club.

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

Child abuse involves conduct which puts a child at risk of harm and may include:

- **physical abuse**, which occurs when a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, non-accidental physical trauma or injury. This may include, but is not limited to, hitting, shaking or other physical harm; giving a child alcohol or drugs; or training that exceeds the child's development or maturity.
- **sexual abuse**, which occurs when an adult, other child, or adolescent uses their power or authority to involve a child in a sexual activity or 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**, which occurs when a child's social, emotional, cognitive or intellectual development is impaired or threatened. Emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to, emotional deprivation due to persistent rejection or criticism, hostility, teasing/bullying, humiliation, taunting, sarcasm, yelling, name-calling or placing unrealistic expectations on a child.
- **neglect**, which occurs when a child's basic necessities of life are not met and their health and development are affected. Basic needs include food, water, shelter, adequate clothing, personal hygiene, timely provision of medical treatment and adequate supervision.

Complaint means a complaint made under clause 6 of this Policy.

Complainant means the person making a complaint.

Complaint handler/manager means the person appointed under this Policy to investigate a complaint.

Discrimination occurs when someone is treated (or is proposed to be treated) unfairly or less favourably than another person in the same or similar circumstances because of one of the personal characteristics covered by anti-discrimination laws. This is known as direct discrimination. Indirect discrimination occurs when there is (or is proposed) an unreasonable

requirement, condition or practice that seems to treat everyone equally, but which has or is likely to have the effect of disadvantaging persons with a personal characteristic covered by anti-discrimination laws.

In Australia, it is against the law to discriminate against someone because of:

- age
- sex or gender
- gender identity
- intersex status
- race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, nationality, ethno-religious origin, immigration
- disability, mental and physical impairment
- family/carer responsibilities, status as a parent or carer
- marital status
- pregnancy, potential pregnancy, breastfeeding
- sexual orientation and gender identity
- physical features
- irrelevant medical record
- irrelevant criminal record, spent convictions
- political beliefs or activities
- religion, religious beliefs or activities
- national extraction or social origin
- lawful sexual activity
- profession, trade, occupation or calling
- member of association or organisation of employees or employers, industrial activity, trade union activity
- defence service
- personal association with someone who has, or is assumed to have, any of the above characteristics

Some exceptions to state, territory and federal anti-discrimination law apply, including exceptions for sporting activities, such as:

- holding a competitive sporting activity for a specific age or age group (e.g. only those who are under the age of 15 years);
- excluding people on the basis of their 'excluding people on the basis of their sex and/or gender identity status from participation in a competitive sporting activity where the strength, stamina or physique of competitors is relevant to the specific activity (note that this does not apply to activity by children who are under the age of 12 years); and
- 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.

Harassment is any type of unwelcome behaviour which has the effect of offending, humiliating or intimidating the person harassed. Unlawful harassment can be based on any of the personal characteristics covered by anti-discrimination law, such as a person's race, sex, pregnancy, marital status or sexual orientation (see the list under "Discrimination").

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 people on other grounds such as homosexuality, gender identity, HIV/AIDS, religion and disability (see also "Vilification").

Member means a member of Powerlifting Australia as established by the Constitution and Regulations of Powerlifting Australia.

Procedural fairness requires that:

- the respondent knows the full details of what is being said against him or her and they have the opportunity to respond;
- no person may judge their own case; and
- the decision-maker(s) must be unbiased, fair and just.

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 whose behaviour is the subject of the complaint.

Role-specific codes of conduct (or behaviour) means standards of conduct required of people holding certain roles in our organisation (e.g. coaches, officials, umpires).

Sexual harassment means unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature which could reasonably be expected to make a person feel humiliated, intimidated or offended. Sexual harassment can take many different forms and may include unwelcome physical contact, verbal comments, jokes, propositions, displays of pornographic or offensive material or other behaviour that creates a sexually hostile environment. Sexual harassment does not have to be intentional.

Sexual offence means a criminal offence involving sexual activity or acts of indecency. Because of differences under state and territory laws, this can include but is not limited to:

- rape
- indecent assault
- sexual assault
- assault with intent to commit sexual acts
- incest
- sexual penetration of child under the age of 16 years
- indecent act with child under the age of 16 years
- sexual relationship with child under the age of 16 years
- 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 years

- bestiality
- soliciting a child under the age of 16 years to take part in an act of sexual penetration, or an indecent act
- promoting or engaging in acts of child prostitution
- obtaining benefits from child prostitution
- possession of child pornography
- publishing child pornography and indecent articles.

Transgender 'Transgender' is an umbrella term that refers to a person whose gender identity is different to their physical sex as recorded at birth. Transitioning refers to the process where a transgender person commences living as a member of another sex. This is sometimes referred to as the person 'affirming' their gender because transitioning means they start living in what they identify as their true gender. For people who are transitioning/affirming their gender, having their identity fully recognised in all areas of life is a crucial part of the experience of living as their affirmed gender.

Sexual orientation: The term 'sexual orientation' refers to a person's emotional or sexual attraction to another person, including, amongst others, the following identities: heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, asexual or same-sex attracted.

Gender identity: The term 'gender identity' refers to a person's deeply held internal and individual sense of gender.

Gender expression: The term 'gender expression' refers to the way in which a person externally expresses their gender or how they are perceived by others.

Intersex: The term 'intersex' refers to people who have genetic, hormonal or physical characteristics that are not exclusively 'male' or 'female'. A person who is intersex may identify as male, female, intersex or as being of indeterminate sex.

Victimisation means treating someone unfairly or unfavorably, or threatening to do so, because that person has, or intends to, pursue their right to make any complaint, including a complaint under government legislation (e.g. anti-discrimination legislation) or under this Policy, or for supporting another person to make complaint.

Vilification means behaviour that occurs in public which incites hatred towards, serious contempt for, or revulsion or severe ridicule of a person or group of people because that person or persons have a particular personal characteristic. Anti-discrimination laws in Australia make it unlawful to vilify a person or group of persons on the basis of race, religion, homosexuality, transgender status and HIV/AIDS status.

PART B: CODES OF BEHAVIOUR

We seek to provide a safe, fair and inclusive environment for everyone involved in our organisation and in our sport.

To achieve this, we require certain standards of behavior by players/athletes, coaches, officials, administrators, parents/guardians (of child participants) and spectators.

Our codes of behaviour are underpinned by the following core values.

- To act within the rules and spirit of our sport.
- To display respect and courtesy towards everyone involved in our sport and prevent discrimination and harassment.
- To prioritise the safety and well-being of children and young people involved in our sport.
- To encourage and support opportunities for participation in all aspects of our sport.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment B1: *General Code of Conduct*.
- Attachment B2: *Coaches' Code of Conduct*.

PART C: SCREENING / WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECK REQUIREMENTS

We are committed to providing a safe environment for children. As part of this, we will recruit staff and volunteers who do not pose a risk to children.

Employment screening and Working with Children Checks can involve criminal history checks, signed declarations, referee checks and other appropriate checks that assess a person's suitability to work with children and young people.

Working with Children Check laws are currently in place in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and South Australia.

Powerlifting Australia will meet the requirements of the relevant state or territory Working with Children Check laws.

Individuals travelling with children and young people to another state or territory in a work-related capacity must comply with the screening requirements of that particular state or territory.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment C1: *Member Protection Declaration.*
- Attachment C2: *Working with Children Check requirements.*

PART D: COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES

We will deal with all complaints in a fair, timely and transparent manner. All complaints will be treated seriously.

We will provide individuals with an informal and informal process to resolve the matter, along with access to an external complaint handling body, based on the nature of the complaint and our rules and regulations.

We also provide an appeals process for those matters.

We will maintain confidentiality where possible and as provided in this Policy and seek to ensure that no one is victimised for making, supporting or providing information about a complaint.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment D1: *Complaints procedure.*
- Attachment D2. *Mediation.*
- Attachment D3. *Investigation procedure.*
- Attachment D4. *Tribunal procedure.*

PART E: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DOCUMENTS/FORMS

We will ensure that all the complaints we receive, both formal and informal, are properly documented. This includes recording how the complaint was resolved and the outcome of the complaint.

This information, and any additional records and notes, will be treated confidentially (subject to disclosure required by law or permitted under this Policy) and stored in a secure place.

We will treat any allegation of child abuse or neglect promptly, seriously and with a high degree of sensitivity.

We will ensure that everyone who works with our organisation in a paid or unpaid capacity understands how to appropriately receive and record allegations of child abuse and neglect and how to report those allegations to the relevant authorities in their state or territory.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment E1: *Record of informal complaint.*
- Attachment E2: *Record of formal complaint.*
- Attachment E3: *Handling an allegation of child abuse.*
- Attachment E4: *Confidential record of child abuse allegation.*

Attachment B1:

GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT

Introduction

This Code of Conduct outlines the standards of behaviour expected of Members of Powerlifting Australia. The Code of Conduct will help us build a values-based organisation that ensures that we, insofar as reasonably practicable, respect the spirit of fair play and non-violence; the talents, rights and privacy of fellow Powerlifting Australia Members, and others associated with Powerlifting Australia.

This Code of Conduct requires all Members to contribute to a safe sporting environment and a respectful culture which is accepting of individual differences and to behave accordingly. To achieve this, Members are required to conduct themselves in a proper and professional manner (including but not limited to, in relation to personal behaviour, ethical standards, language, manner and temper) to ensure harmony and ensure positive sustainable relationships with others. This is to ensure Powerlifting Australia and the sport of Powerlifting is not bought into public disrepute or denunciation.

Member Responsibilities

Members are responsible for familiarising themselves with Powerlifting Australia regulations, policies and rules, and complying with them. Members are also responsible for making enquiries if they are unsure about what actions to take.

Members need to be aware that the reputation of Powerlifting Australia can be affected by their actions at Powerlifting Australia events and, in certain circumstances, by their conduct at other times.

Members must:

- Treat other members and Powerlifting Australia associates fairly, consistently and with respect;
- Behave in a lawful, professional and reasonable manner and always act in the best interest of Powerlifting Australia;
- Comply with Powerlifting Australia regulations, policies and rules, as well as relevant legislation;
- Understand their duties, responsibilities and accountabilities, and perform these safely, honestly, courteously and fairly;
- Make impartial decisions that demonstrate Powerlifting Australia's values and promotes confidence in the integrity of Powerlifting Australia;
- Comply with reasonable requests, directions and instructions given by any person in Powerlifting Australia with authority to do so;
- Maintain the integrity, confidentiality and security of Powerlifting Australia information;
- Report unethical, dishonest and/or any other conduct that contravenes these regulations;
- Not discriminate, harass, bully or engage in inappropriate conduct;
- Present themselves in a professional manner, including wearing the designated Powerlifting Australia uniform when required.

Drug Testing and Anti-Doping

Powerlifting Australia is committed to drug-free sport and applies anti-doping rules, based on the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's Model Rules. Members are responsible for complying with Powerlifting Australia's Anti-Doping Policy and/or relevant legislation.

Returning a positive drug test, or tampering with or refusing a test, or otherwise failing to comply with Powerlifting Australia's Anti-Doping Policy may result in sanctions. The Powerlifting Australia Anti-Doping Policy has force equal, and acts similarly, to the Powerlifting Australia Regulations and Constitution Rules in regulating the activities of Powerlifting Australia and its Members.

Members must inform Powerlifting Australia where they have reason to suspect another Member is failing to comply with Powerlifting Australia's Anti-Doping Policy.

Members are encouraged to disclose if they have a drug dependency, so appropriate action can be taken to provide relevant support and maintain a safe environment.

Ethical Decision Making

Members must ensure that their decisions:

- Are made lawfully, ethically and impartially;
- Promote Powerlifting Australia's values; and
- Align with Powerlifting Australia's overall objectives.

Members must consider the implications of their conduct, decisions and actions for themselves, fellow members, Powerlifting Australia and associates of Powerlifting Australia. Any information or advice Members give or any decisions they make must not lead to personal gain ahead of Powerlifting Australia's interests.

If members have delegation to make decisions on behalf of Powerlifting Australia, the decisions must be able to withstand external scrutiny. This includes holding and maintaining adequate records of decisions and actions, including the reasons for those decisions.

Conflicts of Interest

A conflict or potential conflict could arise through a range of personal interests or connections including family, friends and associates, or as a result of financial, employment and/or community or other interests or activities. A Members may be the only one aware of any actual, potential or perceived conflict and are, therefore, responsible for identifying, disclosing or managing such conflicts in a transparent manner.

When considering whether or not there is a conflict, it is important for the Member to consider their role and how others would view the situation.

Where a conflict of interest may compromise a Member's ability to perform their role in an impartial manner, the matter must be declared in writing to Powerlifting Australia and managed accordingly.

Health and Safety

Powerlifting Australia prioritises safety, and is committed to providing a safe environment and culture for all Members, associates and visitors. Members should consider safety in everything they do. Members all play a part in making sure that, as far as reasonably practicable, our Powerlifting Australia environment is safe and free from hazards.

Members are required to:

- Take reasonable care of their own health and safety;
- Take reasonable care that their acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and

safety of other persons;

- Comply, so far as they are reasonably able, with any reasonable safety instruction; and
- Co-operate with any reasonable Powerlifting Australia regulation, policy and or rule relating to health and/or safety, including the Powerlifting Australia Member Protection Policy.

Bullying and Harassment

Powerlifting Australia has zero tolerance for bullying, harassment, discrimination and inappropriate conduct. Members must treat all other Members and Powerlifting Australia associates with dignity and respect.

Child Protection

Members have a responsibility to act appropriately when dealing with children. Appropriate conduct includes, but is not limited to:

- Reasonable conduct for the purpose of management of a child; and
- Using appropriate language to attract a child's attention for safety purposes.

Members must report incidents or allegations to Powerlifting Australia of inappropriate conduct towards a child. All reports will be treated seriously and may be investigated and/or reported to appropriate authorities.

Confidential Information and Privacy

Members may handle or use confidential information in the course of their duties. Confidential information, in any form, must not be disclosed to any person or entity without official approval, or as otherwise permitted by legislation or court order.

Unauthorised disclosure of Powerlifting Australia information may cause harm to individuals or give an individual or organisation an improper advantage. The integrity and credibility of Powerlifting Australia may also be damaged if Powerlifting Australia appears unable to keep information secure.

Members who have access to personal information, including medical or disciplinary information, must only discuss such information with other Members who have a specified need to know or who are appropriately authorised to have access to that information.

Confidential information must be kept secure, and care must be used when discussing confidential information. Members are responsible for any loss of confidential information in their possession, which includes leaving information unattended in public places or inadvertently sending official information to an incorrect recipient. Confidential information must not be read openly or discussed in public areas.

If Members are unsure whether disclosure of information is authorised, seek advice from Powerlifting Australia. Further information about Member privacy is available from the Powerlifting Australia Privacy Policy.

Public Comment

Members have the right to make public comment and enter into public debate on issues affecting Powerlifting Australia. Public comment includes, but is not limited to; public speaking engagements; comments on radio and television or in letters to newspapers; profiles or activities on social media (including posting, blogging, tweeting, uploading photographs, commenting, sharing, liking and re-tweeting); and/or expressing views in books and journals, and on notices, internet sites or any other medium where it is expected that the comments will spread to the community at large.

Whilst Members have a right to make public comment, if doing so in a capacity that has not been authorized, they must state that the opinions are their own and that they are making comment as an individual citizen and not as a Member of Powerlifting Australia. Members should also do so without Powerlifting Australia insignia, including on clothing.

Whilst making public comment, Members must not disclose issues of a confidential nature, except for lawful purposes. Members may disclose official information that would normally be publicly available, but should only disclose other official information or documents:

- Where proper authority has been given;
- When required or authorised to do so by law; and
- When called to give evidence in court.

In these cases, comments made must be confined to factual information.

Members must not make any comment on behalf of Powerlifting Australia unless authorised to do so by a delegated officer. All media inquiries must be referred to Powerlifting Australia's CEO and/or media representative.

Use of Powerlifting Australia Resources

Members are expected to be economical, considerate and take reasonable care in the use and management of Powerlifting Australia resources (including equipment). Personal use of Powerlifting Australia resources is not permitted. Members are responsible and accountable for the security of any Powerlifting Australia property issued to them during the course of their duties.

Intellectual Property

In the course of their activities with Powerlifting Australia, Members may be authorised to use or be involved in the development of Powerlifting Australia intellectual property and confidential information. Members must not use this for non-Powerlifting Australia related purposes including, but not limited to:

- Private business activities; or
- In the course of secondary or subsequent associations.

This applies even if the relevant materials were originally created by the Member for Powerlifting Australia. Powerlifting Australia owns all intellectual property created by Members in the course of their membership. Intellectual property remains the property of Powerlifting Australia unless there is an agreement in writing from a Powerlifting Australia officer with delegated authority to the contrary.

Attachment B1:**COACHES' CODE OF CONDUCT**

Conduct	Description
1. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every human.	Within the context of the activity, treat everyone equally regardless of sex, disability, ethnic origin or religion.
2. Ensure the athlete's time spent with you is a positive experience.	All athletes are deserving of equal attention and opportunities.
3. Treat each athlete as an individual.	Respect the talent, developmental stage and goals of each individual athlete. Help each athlete reach their full potential.
4. Be fair, considerate and honest with athletes.	
5. Be professional and accept responsibility for your actions.	Language, manner, punctuality, preparation and presentation should display high standards. Display control, respect, dignity and professionalism to all involved with the sport – this includes opponents, coaches, officials, administrators, the media, parents and spectators. Encourage your athletes to demonstrate the same qualities.
6. Make a commitment to providing a quality service to your athletes.	Maintain or improve your current NCAS accreditation. Seek continual improvement through performance appraisal and ongoing coach education. Provide a training program which is planned and sequential. Maintain appropriate records.
7. Operate within the rules and spirit of your sport.	The guidelines of national and international bodies governing your sport should be followed. Coaches should educate their athletes on drugs in sport issues in consultation with the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Agency (ASADA).
8. Any physical contact with your athletes should be:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• appropriate to the situation• necessary for the athlete's skill development

Conduct	Description
9. Refrain from any form of personal abuse towards your athletes.	<p>This includes verbal, physical and emotional abuse.</p> <p>Be alert to any forms of abuse directed towards your athletes from other sources whilst they are in your care.</p>
10. Refrain from any form of harassment towards your Athletes.	<p>This includes sexual and racial harassment, racial vilification and harassment on the grounds of disability.</p> <p>You should not only refrain from initiating a relationship with an athlete, but should also discourage any attempt by an athlete to initiate a sexual relationship with you, explaining the ethical basis of your refusal.</p>
11. Provide a safe environment for training and Competition.	<p>Ensure equipment and facilities meet safety standards.</p> <p>Equipment, rules, training and the environment need to be appropriate for the age and ability of the athletes.</p>
12. Show concern and caution towards sick and injured athletes.	<p>Provide a modified training program where appropriate.</p> <p>Allow further participation in training only when appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage athletes to seek medical advice when required.</p> <p>Maintain the same interest and support towards sick and injured athletes.</p>
13. Be a positive role model for your sport and athletes.	

Attachment C1:

MEMBER PROTECTION DECLARATION

Powerlifting Australia has a duty of care to all those associated with our organisation and to the individuals and organisations to whom this Policy applies. It is a requirement of our Member Protection Policy that we check the background of each person who works, coaches or has regular unsupervised contact with children and young 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 or acts of violence.
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, narcotics, and/or any other indictable offence.
4. I am not currently serving a sanction for an anti-doping rule violation under an Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (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 Powerlifting Australia may consider to constitute a risk to its members, employees, volunteers, athletes or reputation by engaging me.
7. I will notify the Chief Executive Officer of the organisation/s engaging me immediately upon becoming aware that any matter set out above has changed.

Declared in the state/territory of

on/...../.....(date) Signature

Consent of parent/guardian (on behalf 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 C2:

WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECK REQUIREMENTS

Working with Children Checks aim to create a child-safe environment and to protect children and young people involved in our sport from physical and sexual harm.

They assess the suitability of people to work with children and young people and can involve:

- criminal history checks;
- signed declarations;
- referee checks; and
- other relevant background checks to assess a person's suitability to work with children and young people.

Detailed information, including the forms required to complete a Working with Children Check, are available from the relevant agencies in each state and territory.

Australian Capital Territory

Contact Access Canberra

Website: https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/app/answers/detail/a_id/1804/~/working-with-vulnerable-people-%28wwwvp%29-registration

Phone: 13 22 81

New South Wales

Contact the Office of the Children's Guardian

Website: www.kidsguardian.nsw.gov.au

Phone: 02 9286 72719

Northern Territory

Contact the Safe NT

Website: <http://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/Police/Community-safety/SAFE-NT.aspx>

Phone: 1800 723 368

Queensland

Contact the Queensland Government Blue Card Services

Website: www.bluecard.qld.gov.au

Phone: 1800 113 611

South Australia

Contact the Department of Human Services

Website: <https://screening.dcsi.sa.gov.au>

Phone: 1300 321 592

National Police Check: www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/apply-for-a-police-record-check

Tasmania

Contact the Department of Justice

Website: www.justice.tas.gov.au/working_with_children

Phone: 1300 13 55 13

Victoria

Contact the Department of Justice

Website: www.workingwithchildren.vic.gov.au

Phone: 1300 652 879

Western Australia

Department of Communities – Child Protection and Family Support

Website: www.workingwithchildren.wa.gov.au

Phone: 1800 883 979

Travelling to other states or territories

It is important to remember that when travelling to other states or territories, representatives of sporting organisations must comply with the legislative requirements of that particular state or territory.

In certain jurisdictions, temporary, time limited exemptions from working with children checks may be available for interstate visitors with a Working with Children Check in their home state.

The laws providing interstate exemptions are not consistent across Australia.

If an employee or volunteer for your organisation is travelling interstate to do work that would normally require a working for children check, you will need to check the relevant requirements of that state or territory.

Attachment D1:

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Powerlifting Australia is committed to supporting people associated with our sport to make and resolve any complaints they may have in a fair, timely and effective way.

We will endeavour to deal with complaints on a confidential basis. We will not provide information about the complaint to another person without the complainant's consent, except if the law requires us disclose this information or it is necessary to properly deal with the complaint. To ensure fairness for everyone involved, we will provide the full details of the complaint to the person or people against whom the complaint has been made and ask for their response. As a result, it may be difficult for us to resolve complaints made anonymously.

We will provide **informal** and **formal procedures** to deal with complaints. Individuals and organisations can also make **complaints to external organisations** under anti-discrimination, child protection and other relevant laws.

Informal approaches

Step 1: Talk with the other person (if safe, reasonable and appropriate)

If you feel confident and comfortable to do so, you can approach the other person to discuss the issues and try and resolve the problem directly.

Step 2: Contact the Manager Conduct

We encourage you to talk with the Manager Conduct or Chief Executive Officer if:

- step 1 (above) is not appropriate;
- you are not sure how to handle the problem by yourself;
- you want to talk confidentially with someone and find out what options are available to address your concern; or
- the concern continues after you approached the other person.

The name and contact details of our Manager Conduct is available the Powerlifting Australia website.

The Manager Conduct will:

- ask how you would like your concern to be resolved and if you need support
- seek to provide different options for you to address your concern
- act as a support person, if you wish
- refer you to an appropriate person (e.g. a mediator) to help you address your concern, if appropriate
- inform the relevant government authorities and/or police, if required by law to do so
- where possible and appropriate, maintain confidentiality.

Step 3: Decide how to address your concern

After talking with the Manager Conduct, you may decide:

- there is no problem;
- the problem is minor and you do not wish to take the matter forward;
- to try and resolve the problem yourself, with or without a support person;

- to resolve the problem with the help of someone impartial, such as a mediator; or
- to resolve the matter through a formal process.

Formal approaches

Step 4: Making a formal complaint

If it is not possible or appropriate to resolve your complaint through an informal process, you may:

- make a formal complaint in writing to the Manager Conduct or Chief Executive Officer, or
- approach a relevant external agency, such as an anti-discrimination or equal opportunity commission, for advice and assistance.

After receiving a formal complaint, and based on the material you provide, the Manager Conduct will decide whether:

- he or she is the most appropriate person to receive and handle the complaint;
- the nature and seriousness of the complaint requires a formal resolution procedure;
- to refer the complaint to **mediation**;
- to appoint a person to **investigate** the complaint;
- to refer the complaint to the Powerlifting Australia **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 is completed.

In dealing with your formal complaint, the Manager Conduct will take into account:

- whether he or she has had any personal involvement in the circumstances and if so, whether it is appropriate someone else should handle the complaint;
- your wishes, and the wishes of the respondent, regarding how the complaint should be handled;
- the relationship between you and the respondent (e.g. 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 might face further unacceptable behaviour while the complaint process is underway.

If the Manager Conduct is the appropriate person to handle the complaint, he or she will, where appropriate and/or necessary:

- provide the information received from you to the other person(s) involved and ask for a response;
- decide if there is enough information to determine whether the matter alleged in your complaint did or did not occur; and/or
- determine what, if any, further action to take, including referring the matter for investigation or disciplinary action in accordance with this Policy.

Step 5: Investigating the complaint

In some cases, an investigation may be required to determine the facts surrounding the complaint. Our investigations procedure is outlined in Attachment D3.

Following the investigation, a written report will be provided to the Powerlifting Australia Board.

- If the complaint is referred to **mediation**, we will follow the steps outlined in Attachment D2 or as agreed by you, the respondent and the mediator.
- If the complaint is referred to the Powerlifting Australia Tribunal, the hearing will be conducted according to the steps outlined in Attachment D4.
- If the complaint is referred to the **police or another external agency**, we will endeavour to provide all reasonable assistance required by the police or the agency.

Step 6: Reconsidering a complaint or appealing a decision

If the matter is referred to mediation and is not resolved at mediation, you may request that Manager Conduct reconsider the complaint in accordance with Step 3.

In accordance with Powerlifting Australia rules you or the respondent(s) may also appeal a decision made by the Powerlifting Australia Board. The grounds and process for appeals are set out in Attachment D4.

Step 7: Documenting the resolution

The Manager Conduct will record the complaint, the steps taken to resolve it and the outcome. This information will be stored in a confidential and secure place. If the complaint was dealt with at the state/district level, the information will be stored by the state association. If the matter is of a serious nature, or if it was dealt with at the national level, the information will be stored by Powerlifting Australia.

Approaching external organisations

If you feel that you have been harassed or discriminated against, you can seek advice from your state or territory anti-discrimination or equal opportunity commission. There is no obligation to make a formal complaint. However, if the commission advises you that the issues appear to be within its jurisdiction, you may choose to lodge a formal complaint with the commission.

The commission may investigate your complaint. The commission may also attempt to conciliate the complaint on a confidential basis. If this fails, or if it is not appropriate, the complaint may go to a formal hearing. The tribunal will make a finding and decide what action, if any, will be taken.

If you do lodge a complaint with the commission, an appropriate person from our organisation will be available to support you during the process. You may also wish to have a legal representation, particularly if the complaint goes to a formal hearing.

Contact details for the state and territory anti-discrimination and equal opportunity commissions are available on the Play by the Rules website:

<http://www.playbytherules.net.au/resources/quick-reference-guide>.

Serious incidents, such as assault or sexual assault, should be reported to the police.

Attachment D2:

MEDIATION

Mediation is a process that seeks to resolve complaints with the assistance of an impartial person – the mediator.

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 discuss the issues and seeks to facilitate a mutually agreeable solution.

Our approach to mediation follows the steps set out below.

1. The Manager Conduct or Chief Executive Officer will appoint an appropriate mediator to help resolve the complaint. This will be done under the direction of Powerlifting Australia and in consultation with the complainant and the respondent(s). The mediator will be an independent person in the context of the complaint, however this does not preclude a person with an association with Powerlifting Australia acting as mediator.
2. 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.
3. All issues raised during mediation will be treated confidentially. We also respect the rights of the complainant and the respondent(s) to pursue an alternative process if the complaint is not resolved.
4. If the complaint is resolved by mediation, where appropriate the mediator may seek to ensure the parties execute a document that sets out the agreement that has been reached. This agreement will be signed by the complainant and the respondent(s). We expect the parties involved to respect and comply with the terms of the agreement.
5. If the complaint is not resolved by mediation, the complainant may:
 - write to the Manager Conduct or Chief Executive Officer to request that they reconsider the complaint; and
 - approach any relevant external agency, such as an anti-discrimination or equal opportunity commission, to resolve the matter.

We recognise that there are some **situations where mediation may not be appropriate**, including:

- when the people involved have completely different versions of the incident;
- when one or both parties are unwilling to attempt mediation;
- when there is a real or perceived power imbalance between the people involved;
- matters that involve serious allegations.

Attachment D3:

INVESTIGATION PROCESS

There will be times when a complaint will need to be investigated and information gathered.

An investigation helps determine the facts relating to the incident, if requested, recommendations as to possible findings and next steps.

Any investigation we conduct will be fair to all people involved. The investigation process will be undertaken by an unbiased person.

If we decide that a complaint should be investigated, we will follow the steps outlined below.

1. We will provide a written brief to the investigator that sets out the terms of engagement and his or her roles and responsibilities.
2. The investigator may:
 - interview the complainant and record the interview in writing;
 - provide full details of the complaint to the respondent(s) so that they can respond
 - interview the respondent(s) to allow them to answer the complaint and record the interview in writing;
 - obtain statements from witnesses and collect other relevant evidence;
 - 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);
 - **mischievous, vexatious or knowingly untrue.**
 - provide a report to the Chief Executive Officer documenting the complaint, the investigation process, the evidence, and, if requested, any findings and recommendations.
3. We will provide a letter to the complainant and the respondent(s) documenting the complaint, the investigation process and summarising key points from the investigation.
4. The complainant and the respondent(s) will be entitled to support throughout this process from their chosen support person or adviser.

Attachment D4: TRIBUNAL PROCEDURES

We will follow the steps set out below to hear formal complaints made under our Member Protection Policy.

Preparing for a Tribunal hearing

1. A Tribunal panel will be established from member of the Powerlifting Australia Board, according to the rules set out in the Powerlifting Australia Constitution, to hear a complaint that has been referred to it by the Chief Executive Officer or Manager Conduct.
2. The number of Tribunal panel members required to be present throughout the hearing will be three.
3. The Tribunal panel members will be provided with a copy of all the relevant correspondence, reports or information received and sent by the Manager Conduct and/or the Chief Executive Officer relating to the complaint/allegations.
4. The Tribunal hearing will be held as soon as practicable. However, adequate time must be provided for the respondent(s) to prepare for the hearing.
5. The Chief Executive Officer 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/allegations;
 - the details of the complaint and of all allegations, as well as the provision or clause of any Policy, rule or regulation that has allegedly been breached;
 - the date, time and venue of the Tribunal hearing;
 - that verbal and/or written submissions can be presented at the Tribunal hearing;
 - that witnesses may attend the Tribunal hearing to support the position of the respondent/s;
 - an outline of any possible sanctions that may be imposed if the complaint is found to be true;
- That legal representation will not be allowed. *Where the respondent is a minor, he or she should have a parent or guardian present.* A copy of any investigation report findings will be provided to the respondent(s).
6. The Chief Executive Officer 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;
 - the 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 verbal and/or written submissions can be presented at the Tribunal hearing;
 - that witnesses may attend the Tribunal hearing to support the complainant's position;
 - that legal representation will not be allowed;

- the respondent may be assisted by a support person at a Tribunal hearing. For example, where the respondent is a minor, he or she should have a parent or guardian present. However, a person cannot be a support person if he or she has been admitted to practice as a lawyer or worked as a trainee lawyer.

A copy of the investigation report findings will be provided to the complainant.

7. If the complainant believes the details of the complaint are incorrect or insufficient, he or she should inform the Chief Executive Officer as soon as possible so that the respondent(s) and members of the Tribunal panel can be properly informed of the complaint.
8. If possible, the Tribunal panel should include at least one person with knowledge or experience of the relevant laws/rules (e.g. anti-discrimination).

Tribunal hearing procedure

9. The following people will be allowed to attend the Tribunal hearing:
 - Tribunal panel members;
 - The Manager Conduct;
 - the respondent(s);
 - the complainant;
 - any witnesses called by the respondent(s);
 - 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 this absence, the Tribunal hearing will continue subject to the chairperson being satisfied that all Tribunal notification requirements have been met.
11. If the Tribunal chairperson considers that there is a valid reason for the non-attendance of the respondent(s), or the chairperson does not believe the Tribunal notification requirements have been met, then the Tribunal hearing will be rescheduled to a later date.
12. If the Tribunal chairperson wishes to reschedule the Tribunal hearing date, the Tribunal chairperson will inform the Chief Executive Officer of the need to reschedule the hearing and the Chief Executive Officer will arrange for the Tribunal to be reconvened.
13. The Tribunal chairperson will read out the complaint, ask each respondent if he or she understands the complaint and if he or she agrees or disagrees 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 when determining any sanctions.
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 may question the complainant and any witnesses.
16. The respondent 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 any witnesses.
17. The complainant and respondent(s) may be present when evidence is presented to the Tribunal hearing. Witnesses may be asked to wait outside the hearing until they are required.
18. The Tribunal may:
- consider any evidence, and in any form, that it deems relevant;
 - ask questions of any person giving evidence;
 - limit the number of witnesses (including limiting witnesses to those persons who only provide new evidence);
 - require (to the extent it has power to do so) the attendance of any witness it deems relevant; and
 - act in an inquisitorial manner in order to establish the truth of the issue/complaint before it.
19. Video evidence, if available, may be presented. Arrangements for the viewing of this evidence must be made entirely by the person(s) wishing to offer this type of evidence.
20. If the Tribunal panel considers that at any time during the hearing there is any unreasonable or intimidatory behaviour from anyone, the Tribunal chairperson may deny further involvement of that person in the hearing.
21. After all the evidence has been presented, the Tribunal will make its decision in private. The Tribunal must decide whether the complaint has, on the balance of probabilities, been substantiated.
22. All Tribunal decisions will be by majority vote.
23. The Tribunal chairperson may announce the decision of the Tribunal at the conclusion of the hearing. Alternatively, he or she may reserve the decision of the Tribunal at the conclusion of the hearing and deliver the decision at a later time.
24. The respondent(s) will have the opportunity to make submissions to the Tribunal in relation to any sanctions that may be imposed.
25. Within 48 hours of the Tribunal delivering its decision, the Tribunal chairperson will:
- forward a notice of the Tribunal's decision to the Chief Executive Officer, including details of any sanction imposed.
 - forward a letter reconfirming the Tribunal's decision to the respondent(s), including any sanction imposed. The letter should also outline the process and grounds for an appeal, if allowed.
26. The Tribunal does not need to provide written reasons for its decision.

Appeals procedure

27. A complainant or a respondent(s) may lodge with Powerlifting Australia an appeal in relation to the decision of a Tribunal on one or more of the following grounds:
- 27.1 that a denial of procedural fairness has occurred;
 - 27.2 that the sanction imposed is unjust and/or unreasonable;
 - 27.3 that the decision was not supported by the information/evidence provided at the mediation or to the Tribunal Hearing;

28. A person wanting to appeal must lodge a letter setting out the basis for their appeal with the Chief Executive Officer within 21 days of the decision being made. An appeal fee of \$250 shall be included with the letter of intention to appeal.
 29. If the letter of appeal is not received by the Chief Executive Officer within this time, the right of appeal will lapse. If the letter of appeal is received but the appeal fee is not received within this time, the appeal will also lapse.
 30. The letter of appeal and the notice of the Tribunal's decision (clause 24) will be forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer to review and to decide whether there are sufficient grounds for the appeal to proceed. The Chief Executive Officer may invite any witnesses to the meeting that he or she believes are required to make an informed decision.
 31. If the appellant has not shown sufficient grounds for an appeal in accordance with clause 26, then the appeal will be rejected. The appellant will be notified in writing, including the reasons for the decision. The appeal fee will be forfeited.
 32. If the appeal is accepted, an Appeal Tribunal with new panel members will be convened to rehear the complaint, and the appeal fee will be refunded.
 33. The Tribunal hearing procedure shall be followed for the Appeal Tribunal.
 34. The decision of the Appeal Tribunal will be final and binding.
-

What other information has the complainant provided?	
What is the complainant going to do now?	

This record and any notes must be kept confidential and secure. If the issue becomes a formal complaint, this record is to be given to the Manager Conduct or the Chief Executive Officer.

**Attachment E2:
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/position	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (volunteer) <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete/player <input type="checkbox"/> Coach/Assistant Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (paid) <input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Spectator <input type="checkbox"/> Support Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Name of person complained about (respondent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18	
Respondent's role/position	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator (volunteer) <input type="checkbox"/> Athlete/player <input type="checkbox"/> Coach/Assistant Coach <input type="checkbox"/> Employee (paid) <input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Spectator <input type="checkbox"/> Support Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Location/event of alleged incident		
Description of alleged incident		

<p>Nature of complaint (category/basis/grounds)</p> <p>Tick more than one box if necessary</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Harassment or <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual/sexist <input type="checkbox"/> Selection dispute <input type="checkbox"/> Coaching methods</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexuality <input type="checkbox"/> Personality clash <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal abuse</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Race <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying <input type="checkbox"/> Physical abuse</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Victimisation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Unfair decision</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
<p>Methods (if any) of attempted informal resolution</p>	
<p>Formal resolution procedures followed (outline)</p>	
<p>If investigated:</p>	<p>Finding</p>
<p>If heard by Tribunal:</p>	<p>Decision</p> <p>Action recommended</p>

If mediated:	Date of mediation: Both/all parties present Agreement Any other action taken
If decision was appealed	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: Date / /
Signed by:	Complainant: Respondent:

This record and any notes must be kept confidential and secure. If the complaint is of a serious nature, or if it is taken to and/or dealt with at the national level, the original record must be provided to Powerlifting Australia and a copy kept with the organisation where the complaint was first made.

Attachment E3:

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE

If you believe a child is in immediate danger or a life-threatening situation, contact the Police immediately on 000.

Fact sheets on reporting allegations of child abuse in different states and territories are available at www.playbytherules.net.au

We will treat any allegation of child abuse or neglect promptly, seriously and with a high degree of sensitivity.

All people working with Powerlifting Australia in a paid or unpaid capacity have a duty to report any concerns to the appropriate authorities, following the steps outlined below.

Step 1: Receive the allegation

If a child or young person raises with you an allegation of child abuse or neglect that relates to them or to another child, it is important that you listen, stay calm and be supportive.

Do	Don't
Make sure you are clear about what the child has told you	Do not challenge or undermine the child
Reassure the child that what has occurred is not his or her fault	Do not seek detailed information, ask leading questions or offer an opinion.
Explain that other people may need to be told in order to stop what is happening.	Do not discuss the details with any person other than those detailed in these procedures.
Promptly and accurately record the discussion in writing.	Do not contact the alleged offender.

Step 2: Report the allegation

- Immediately report any allegation of child abuse or neglect, or any situation involving a child at risk of harm, to the police and/or the relevant child protection agency. You may need to make a report to both.
- Contact the relevant child protection agency or police for advice if there is **any** doubt about whether the allegation should be reported.
- If the allegation involves a person to whom this Policy applies, then also report the allegation to the Chief Executive Officer of Powerlifting Australia so that he or she can manage the situation.

Step 3: Protect the child and manage the situation

- The Chief Executive Officer will assess the immediate risks to the child and take interim steps to ensure the child's safety and the safety of any other children. This may include redeploying the alleged offender to a position where there is no unsupervised contact with children, supervising the alleged offender or removing/suspending him or her until any investigations have been concluded. Legal advice should be sought before any interim steps are made if the person is an employee of Powerlifting Australia.

- The Chief Executive Officer will consider what services may be most appropriate to support the child and his or her parent/s.
- The Chief Executive Officer will consider what support services may be appropriate for the alleged offender.
- The Chief Executive Officer will seek to put in place measures to protect the child and the alleged offender from possible victimisation and gossip.

Step 4: Take internal action

- At least three different investigations could be undertaken to examine allegations that are made against a person to whom this Policy applies, including:
 - a criminal investigation (conducted by the police)
 - a child protection investigation (conducted by the relevant child protection agency)
 - a disciplinary or misconduct inquiry/investigation (conducted by Powerlifting Australia).
- Powerlifting Australia will assess the allegations and determine what action should be taken in the circumstances. Depending on the situation, action may include considering whether the alleged offender should return to his or her position, be dismissed, banned or suspended or face other disciplinary action.
- If disciplinary action is undertaken, we will follow the procedures set out in Clause 8 of our Member Protection Policy.
- Where required we will provide the relevant government agency with a report of any disciplinary action we take.
- **Contact details for advice or to report an allegation of child abuse**

Australian Capital Territory	
ACT Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.afp.gov.au	Office for Children, Youth and Family Services http://www.communityservices.act.gov.au/ocyfs/reporting-child-abuse-and-neglect Ph: 1300 556 729
New South Wales	
New South Wales Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.police.nsw.gov.au	Department of Family and Community Services www.community.nsw.gov.au Ph: 132 111
Northern Territory	
Northern Territory Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.pfes.nt.gov.au	Department of Children and Families www.childrenandfamilies.nt.gov.au Ph: 1800 700 250

Queensland	
Queensland Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.police.qld.gov.au	Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services www.communities.qld.gov.au/childsafety Ph: 1800 811 810
South Australia	
South Australia Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.sapolice.sa.gov.au	Department for Education and Child Development www.families.sa.gov.au/childsafes Ph: 131 478
Tasmania	
Tasmania Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.police.tas.gov.au	Department of Health and Human Services www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/children Ph: 1300 737 639
Victoria	
Victoria Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: (03) 9247 6666 www.police.vic.gov.au	Department of Human Services www.dhs.vic.gov.au Ph: 131 278
Western Australia	
Western Australia Police Non-urgent police assistance Ph: 131 444 www.police.wa.gov.au	Department for Child Protection and Family Support www.dcp.wa.gov.au Ph: (08) 9222 2555 or 1800 622 258

Government agency contacted	Who: When: Advice provided:
CEO and/or Manager Conduct 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.