



Jets Basketball Club

Child Protection Policy and Procedures

Statement of Commitment to Child Protection

Our Club is committed to maintaining the highest level of child safety.

We want children to be safe, happy, and empowered.

We support and respect all children, as well as our staff and volunteers.

We are committed to the safety, participation, and empowerment of all children.

We have zero tolerance of child abuse, and all allegations and safety concerns will be treated very seriously and consistently with our robust policies and procedures.

We have legal and moral obligations to contact authorities when we are worried about a child's safety, which we follow rigorously.

Our Club is committed to preventing child abuse and identifying risks early and removing and reducing these risks.

Our Club has robust human resources and recruitment practices for all volunteers.

Our Club is committed to regularly training and educating our volunteers on child abuse risks and the child safe standards.

We are committed to the cultural safety of Aboriginal children, the cultural safety of children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds, and to providing a safe environment for children with a disability.

We have specific policies, procedures and training in place that support our leadership team and volunteers to achieve these commitments.

Our Children

This policy is intended to empower children who are vital and active participants in our Club. We involve them when making decisions, especially about matters that directly affect them. We listen to their views and respect what they have to say.



We promote diversity and tolerance in our Club, and people from all walks of life and cultural backgrounds are welcome.

In particular we:

- promote the cultural safety, participation, and empowerment of Aboriginal children
- promote the cultural safety, participation, and empowerment of children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds
- ensure that children with a disability are safe and can participate equally.

Child Protection Policy

Introduction

Everyone who participates in our Club's activities is entitled to do so in an enjoyable and safe environment. Jets Basketball Club has a moral and legal obligation to ensure that, when given responsibility for children and young people, coaches, officials, volunteers, and parents provide them with the highest possible standard of care.

Jets Basketball Club is committed to devising and implementing policies so that everyone in sport accepts their responsibilities to safeguard children from harm and abuse.

This means to follow procedures to protect children and report any concerns about their welfare to appropriate authorities. The aim of the policy is to promote good practice, provide children and young people with appropriate safety/protection whilst in the care of Jets Basketball Club and to allow volunteers to make informed and confident responses to specific child protection issues.

'Child' definition:

The words 'child' and 'children' in this guide refer to children and young people up to the age of 18 years. This definition is consistent with the national framework, Creating Safe Environments for Children – Organisations, Employees and Volunteers, the Commission for Children and Young People Act, the Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 and the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005. The term 'child' in this guide is inclusive of anyone under 18 years of age. Not utilising the term 'young people' is not intended to diminish any emphasis on, or acknowledgement of, the safety risks to older children or teenagers.



1) Policy Statement

Jets Basketball Club is committed to the following:

- the welfare of the child is paramount
- all children, whatever their age, culture, ability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief and/or sexual identity should be able to participate in basketball in a fun and safe environment
- taking all reasonable steps to protect children from harm, discrimination, and degrading treatment and to respect their rights, wishes and feelings
- all suspicions and allegations of poor practice or abuse will be taken seriously and responded to promptly and appropriately
- all Jets Basketball Club volunteers who work with children will be recruited with regard to their suitability for that responsibility, and will be provided with guidance and/or training in good practice and child protection procedures
- working in partnership with parents and children is essential for the protection of children

2) Promoting Good Practice

To provide children with the best possible experience and opportunities in basketball everyone must operate within an accepted ethical framework such as the Codes of Conduct.

It is not always easy to distinguish poor practice from abuse. It is therefore NOT the responsibility of employees or participants in basketball to make judgements about whether or not abuse is taking place.

It is; however, their responsibility to identify poor practice and possible abuse and act if they have concerns about the welfare of the child.

Please refer to Appendix 1 to help you identify good practice and poor practice.

3) Children's Rights to Safety and Participation

Jets Basketball Club is committed to the safety and wellbeing of all children accessing our service. We support the rights of the child and will act without hesitation to ensure a child safe environment is maintained at all times.

Jets Basketball Club also promotes the involvement and participation of children and young people in developing and maintaining child-safe environments. We involve them when making decisions, especially about matters that directly affect them.



We listen to their views and respect what they have to say. We promote diversity and tolerance in our Club, and people from all walks of life and cultural backgrounds are welcome. In particular we:

- promote the cultural safety, participation, and empowerment of Aboriginal children
- promote the cultural safety, participation, and empowerment of children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds
- ensure that children with a disability are safe and can participate equally.

4) Identify and Analyse Risk of Harm

Jets Basketball Club will develop and implement a risk management strategy to determine how child-safe and child-friendly the organisation is and to determine what additional strategies are required to minimise and prevent risk of harm to children because of the action of an employee, volunteer, official, parent, player, or another person.

5) Ensure that Adults and Children Adhere to the Codes of Conduct

Jets Basketball Club will ensure that all adults are aware of and adhere to the organisation's Code of Conduct that specify standards of conduct and care when dealing and interacting with children, particularly those in the organisation's care. The Code of Conduct will also address appropriate behaviour between children.

All staff and volunteers, as well as children and their families, are given the opportunity to contribute to the development of the Code of Conduct.

6) Training and Supervision

Training and education are important to ensure that everyone in our organisation understands that child safety is everyone's responsibility.

Our organisational culture aims for all volunteers (in addition to parents/carers and children) to feel confident and comfortable in discussing any allegations of child abuse or child safety concerns. We provide information to our volunteers to identify, assess, and minimise risks of child abuse and to detect potential signs of child abuse.

We also support our volunteers through ongoing supervision to develop their skills to protect children from abuse; and promote the cultural safety of Aboriginal children, the cultural safety of children from linguistically and/or diverse backgrounds, and the safety of children with a disability.

New volunteers will be supervised regularly to ensure they understand our organisation's commitment to child safety and that everyone has a role to play in protecting children from abuse, as well as checking that their behaviour towards children is safe and appropriate (please refer to this organisation's code of conduct to understand appropriate behaviour further).



Any inappropriate behaviour will be reported through appropriate channels, including the Department of Health and Human Services and Victoria Police, depending on the severity and urgency of the matter.

7) Club Welfare Officer

It is not the responsibility of anyone working for Jets Basketball Club in a paid or unpaid capacity to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place. However, there is a responsibility to act on any concerns through contact with the appropriate authorities so that they can then make inquiries and take necessary action to protect the young person. This applies BOTH to allegations/suspensions of abuse occurring within our organisation's activities and to allegations/suspensions that abuse is taking place elsewhere.

Jets Basketball Club will ensure that a Club Welfare Officer is appointed to look over matters concerning child safety and abuse. We expect our members and staff to discuss any concerns that they may have about the welfare of a child IMMEDIATELY with the nominated Club Welfare Officer. The Club Welfare Officer will ensure that the concerns/incident reported to them remain confidential and that the identity of the person reporting the concern/incident is not revealed.

The Club Welfare Officer will be required to report all the incidents noted by them to the appropriate authority at Basketball Victoria who will then ascertain whether or not the person/s involved in the incident play a role in the organisation and act accordingly. The Club Welfare Officer has a responsibility to maintain accurate record keeping of any reports/incidents and the outcome/action clearly outlined. These records will be held confidentially by the Club Welfare Officer and ONLY shared where necessary with the Executive Committee.

8) Screening and Recruitment

Jets Basketball Club ensures that all reasonable steps are taken in order to engage the most suitable and appropriate people to work with children. This is achieved using a range of screening measures. Such measures help us minimise the likelihood of engaging (or retaining) people who are unsuitable to work with children.

Our organisation understands that when recruiting volunteers, we have ethical as well as legislative obligations.

We actively encourage volunteers from Aboriginal peoples, people from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds and people with a disability.

All people engaged in child-related work, including volunteers, are required to hold a Working with Children Check and **MUST** provide evidence of this Check to the club. Please see the Working with Children Check



Website <https://www.vic.gov.au/working-with-children-check>

Jets Basketball Club recognises that Police Officers and Teachers are exempt from the WWCC requirements.

Evidence of current employment will be required in order to obtain those exemptions.

The Personnel Screening Requirements including completed Member Protection Declaration (MPD) must be adhered to when screening and recruiting volunteers.

Note: if a person seeking to become a member is not required to complete a Working With Children Check, but is unable to satisfy the requirements of The Personnel Screening Requirements, exceptions can only be made under the following circumstances:

1. The applying member must apply for, and be granted an exemption by Basketball Victoria
2. The exemption must be presented to the executive committee of Jets Basketball Club including the nature of the exemption
3. The exemption will only be accepted by a majority vote from the Executive Committee

9) Induction and Training for Personnel

Induction

All volunteers will receive informal induction during which:

- Their responsibilities will be clarified and clearly outlined
- They will sign up to the organisation's Code of Conduct and the Member Protection Declaration
- Child Protection Procedures will be explained and provided in written form to them

Training

In addition to checks, the safeguarding process includes information to help volunteers to:

- Analyse their own practice against what is deemed good practice, and to ensure their practice is likely to protect them from false allegations
- Recognise their responsibilities and report any concerns about suspected poor practice and/or abuse
- Respond to concerns expressed by a child
- Work safely and effectively with children

10) Fair and Just Procedures for Personnel



The safety and wellbeing of children and just to all personnel. The decisions we make when recruiting volunteers, assessing incidents, and undertaking disciplinary action will always be thorough, transparent, and based on evidence. is our primary concern. We are also fair

We record all allegations of abuse and safety concerns, including investigation updates. All records are securely stored.

If an allegation of abuse or a safety concern is raised, we provide updates to children and families on progress and any actions we as an organisation take.

11) Privacy

All personal information considered or recorded will respect the privacy of the individuals involved, whether they be volunteers, officials, parents, or children, unless there is a risk to someone's safety.

We have safeguards and practices in place to ensure any personal information is protected. Everyone is entitled to know how this information is recorded, what will be done with it, and who will have access to it.

12) Legislative Responsibilities

Our Club takes our legal responsibilities seriously, including:

- **Failure to disclose:** Reporting child sexual abuse is a community-wide responsibility. All adults in Victoria who have a reasonable belief that an adult has committed a sexual offence against a child under 16 have an obligation to report that information to the police.¹
- **Failure to protect:** People of authority in our organisation will commit an offence if they know of a substantial risk of child sexual abuse and have the power or responsibility to reduce or remove the risk, but negligently fail to do so.²
- Any personnel who are mandatory reporters must comply with their duties.³

¹ A person will not commit this offence if they have a reasonable excuse for not disclosing the information, including a fear for their safety or where the information has already been disclosed.

Further information about the failure to disclose offence is available on the [Department of Justice and Regulation website](#).

² Further information about the failure to protect offence is available on the [Department of Justice and Regulation website](#)

³ Mandatory reporters (doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers (including early childhood teachers), principals and police) must report to child protection if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection from physical injury or sexual abuse.

See the Department of Health and Human Services website for information about [how to make a report to child protection](#)



13) Risk Management

In Victoria, organisations are required to protect children when a risk is identified (see information about failure to protect above). In addition to general occupational health and safety risks, we proactively manage risks of abuse to our children

14) Regular Review

This policy will be reviewed every two years and following significant incidents if they occur. We will ensure that families and children have the opportunity to contribute. Where possible we do our best to work with local Aboriginal communities, culturally and/or linguistically diverse communities and people with a disability

15) Allegations, Concerns and Complaints

Our organisation takes all allegations seriously and has practices in place to investigate thoroughly and quickly.

Our volunteers are provided with information to deal appropriately with allegations. We work to ensure all children, families and volunteers know what to do and who to tell if they observe abuse or are a victim, and if they notice inappropriate behaviour.

We all have a responsibility to report an allegation of abuse if we have a reasonable belief that an incident took place (see information about failure to disclose above).

If an adult has a reasonable belief that an incident has occurred, then they must report the incident.

Factors contributing to reasonable belief may be:

- a child states they or someone they know has been abused (noting that sometimes the child may in fact be referring to themselves)
- behaviour consistent with that of an abuse victim is observed⁴
- someone else has raised a suspicion of abuse but is unwilling to report it
- observing suspicious behaviour.

⁴ For example of behaviour, please see [An Overview of the Victorian child safe standards](#)



Procedures for responding to suspicions and allegations

It is not the responsibility of anyone working for our Club in a paid or unpaid capacity to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place. However, there is a responsibility to act on any concerns through contact with the appropriate authorities so that they can then make inquiries and take necessary action to protect the child. This applies BOTH to allegations/suspicions of abuse occurring within our Club's activities and to allegations/suspicions that abuse is taking place elsewhere.

NOTE: Please also read the Victoria State Government's Education and Training website

<http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/spag/safety/Pages/childprotection.aspx> for further information on child protection reporting obligations. This website will provide you with information on the concerned authorities to be contacted when child abuse has taken place and the procedures to be followed for making a report of child abuse to the concerned authorities.

1) Receiving Evidence of Possible Abuse

We may become aware of possible abuse in various ways. We may see it happening, we may suspect it happening because of signs such as those listed above, or it may be reported to us by someone else or directly by the child affected.

In the last of these cases, it is particularly important to respond appropriately. If a child says or indicates that he/she is being abused, you should:

- **stay calm** so as not to frighten the young person.
- **reassure** the child that he/she is not to blame and that it was right to tell.
- **listen** to the child, showing that you are taking him/her seriously.
- **keep questions to a minimum** so that there is a clear and accurate understanding of what has been said. The law is very strict and child abuse cases have been dismissed where it is felt that the child has been led or words and ideas have been suggested during questioning. Only ask questions to clarify
- **inform** the child that you have to inform other people about what he/she has told you. Tell the child
- this is to help stop the abuse from continuing.
- **safety of the child is paramount.** If the child needs urgent medical attention call an ambulance, inform the doctors of the concern and ensure they are made aware that this is a child protection issue.
- **record** all information.
- **report** the incident to the Club's Welfare Officer.



2) Recording Information

To ensure that information is as helpful as possible, a detailed record should always be made at the time of the disclosure/concern. In recording you should confine yourself to the facts and distinguish what is your personal knowledge and what others have told you. Do not include your own opinions. Information should include the following:

- the child's name, age, and date of birth
- the child's home address and telephone number
- whether or not the person making the report is expressing his/her concern or someone else's
- the nature of the allegation, including dates, times, and any other relevant information
- a description of any visible bruising or injury, location, size etc. Also any indirect signs, such as behavioural changes
- details of witnesses to the incident
- the child's account, if it can be given, of what has happened and how any bruising/injuries occurred
- have the parents been contacted? If so, what has been said?
- has anyone else been consulted? If so, record details
- has anyone been alleged to be the abuser? Record details.

3) Reporting a Concern

All suspicions and allegations **MUST** be reported appropriately. It is recognised that strong emotions can be aroused particularly in cases where sexual abuse is suspected or where there is misplaced loyalty to a colleague. It is important to understand these feelings but not allow them to interfere with your judgment about any action to take.

Jets Basketball Club expects its members to discuss any concerns they may have about the welfare of a child **IMMEDIATELY** with the person in charge and subsequently to check that appropriate action has been taken.

If the nominated Club Welfare Officer is not available, you should take responsibility and seek advice from Child Protection, Department of Families, Fairness and Housing ('DFFH') or the police. Telephone numbers can be found in your local directory.

Where there is a complaint against a volunteer, there may be three types of investigation.

- **Criminal** in which case the police are immediately involved
- **Child Protection** in which case DFFH (and possibly) the police will be involved
- **Disciplinary or Misconduct** in which case Basketball Victoria will be involved



As mentioned previously in this document, Jets Basketball Club's volunteers are not child protection experts, and it is not their responsibility to determine whether or not abuse has taken place. All suspicions and allegations must be shared with professional agencies that are responsible for child protection.

DFFH have a responsibility under the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 to investigate all child protection referrals by talking to the child and family (where appropriate), gathering information from other people who know the child and making inquiries jointly with the police.

NB: If there is any doubt, you must report the incident: it may be just one of a series of other incidences which together cause concern.

Any suspicion that a child has been abused by a volunteer should be reported to Jets Basketball Club who will take appropriate steps to ensure the safety of the child in question and any other child who may be at risk. This will include the following:

- we will refer the matter DFFH
- the parent/carer of the child will be contacted as soon as possible following advice from the social services department
- the President of our organisation will be notified to decide who will deal with any media inquiries and implement any immediate disciplinary proceedings
- if the Club Welfare Officer is the subject of the suspicion/allegation, the report will be made to the club President who will refer the matter to DFFH

Allegations of abuse are sometimes made sometime after the event .Where such an allegation is made, you should follow the same procedures and have the matter reported to social services. This is because other children in the sport or outside it may be at risk from the alleged abuser. Anyone who has a previous conviction for offences related to abuse against children is automatically excluded from working with children.



4) Concerns Outside the Immediate Sporting Environment (e.g. parent or carer)

- Report your concerns to the Club Welfare Officer.
- If the Club Welfare Officer is not available, the person being told or discovering the abuse should contact their local social services department or the police immediately.
- Social Services and the Club Welfare Officer will decide how to inform the parents/carers.
- The Club Welfare Officer should also report the incident to Basketball Victoria. We will ascertain whether or not the person/s involved in the incident, play a role in the organisation and act accordingly.
- Maintain confidentiality on a need-to-know basis.

5) Precautions to be Taken While Photographing Children

When photographing or filming a child or using children's images, you must:

- assess and endeavour to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images before photographing or filming a child.
- obtain informed consent from the child and parent or guardian of the child before photographing or filming a child. As part of this one must explain how the photograph or film will be used.
- ensure photographs, films, videos, and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.
- ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
- ensure file labels, meta data or text descriptions do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically or publishing images in any form.
- understand that the onus is on him/her to use common sense and avoid actions or behaviours that could be construed as child exploitation and abuse.

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APPENDIX 1: PROMOTING GOOD PRACTICE

This appendix will help you identify what is meant by good practice and poor practice.

Good Practice

All personnel should adhere to the following principles and actions:

- always work in an open environment (e.g. avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging open communication with no secrets)
- make the experience of basketball fun and enjoyable: promote fairness, confront, and deal with bullying
- treat all children, including Aboriginal children, children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds and children with a disability equally and with respect and dignity
- always put the welfare of the child first, before winning
- maintain a safe and appropriate distance with players (e.g. it is not appropriate for staff or volunteers to have an intimate relationship with a child or to share a room with them)
- avoid unnecessary physical contact with children. Where any form of manual/physical support is required, it should be provided openly and with the consent of the child. Physical contact can be appropriate so long as it is neither intrusive nor disturbing and the child's consent has been given
- involve parents / carers wherever possible, e.g. where children need to be supervised in changing rooms, encourage parents to take responsibility for their own child. If groups must be supervised in changing rooms always ensure parents, coaches, etc. work in pairs
- request written parental consent if Club officials are required to transport children in their cars
- gain written parental consent for any significant travel arrangements e.g. overnight stays
- ensure that if mixed teams are taken away, they should always be accompanied by a male and female member of staff
- ensure that at away events adults should not enter a child's room or invite young people to their rooms
- be an excellent role model; this includes not smoking or drinking alcohol in the company of children
- always give enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than negative criticism
- recognising the developmental needs and capacity of the children and do not risk sacrificing welfare in a desire for Club or personal achievements. This means avoiding excessive training or competition and not pushing them against their will
- secure written parental consent for the Club to act in loco parentis, to give permission for the administration of emergency first aid or other medical treatment if the need arises
- keep a written record of any injury that occurs, along with details of any treatment given



Poor Practice

The following are regarded as poor practice and should be avoided by all personnel:

- unnecessarily spending excessive amounts of time alone with children away from others
- taking children alone in a car on journeys, however short
- taking children to your home where they will be alone with you
- sharing a room with a child
- engaging in rough, physical, or sexually provocative games, including horseplay
- allowing or engaging in inappropriate touching of any form
- engaging with children on social media platforms
- taking unauthorised photographs of children (please read the attached document on precautions to be taken while photographing/filming children)
- allowing children to use inappropriate language unchallenged
- making sexually suggestive comments to a child, even in fun
- reducing a child to tears as a form of control
- allowing allegations made by a child to go unchallenged, unrecorded, or not acted upon
- doing things of a personal nature that the children can do for themselves.

When a case arises where it is impractical/impossible to avoid certain situation e.g. transporting a child in your car, the tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of the parent/care and the child involved.

If during your care you accidentally hurt a child, the child seems distressed in any manner, appears to be sexually aroused by your actions and/or if the child misunderstands or misinterprets something you have done, report any such incidents as soon as possible to another colleague and make a written note of it. Parents should also be informed of the incident.