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PREFACE

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia is committed to providing a safe and nurturing environment for all members of the Australasian and State associations including affiliated Clubs participating in the sports of Gaelic Football and Hurling. This includes players, officials, parents, administrators, spectators, volunteers etc.

The development and establishment of the Member Protection Policy is an important step in ensuring our members participate in a safe environment, whilst providing guidelines for complaint resolution and child protection. The policy provides a code of conduct forming the basis of appropriate and ethical conduct which everyone must abide by.

The association is committed to ensuring that everyone associated with the organisation complies with the policy.

SEAMUS SULLIVAN (PRESIDENT)

GERARD ROE (CEO)

9 APRIL 2005



GAELIC FOOTBALL & HURLING ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA

MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

PART A –

1. The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia Core Values

The Essence of Australian Sport - What We Stand For -

Gaelic Games in Australasia are positive influences that enrich the lives of all who are involved. They play a major role in shaping the identity and culture. To retain this we need a sport system based on ethical principles.

By applying these principles to all roles and decisions, the values and benefits Gaelic Football & Hurling have to offer can be realised.

Gaelic Games at all levels in Australasia strive to uphold the principles of:

FAIRNESS

Operating within the letter and spirit of the rules, never taking an unfair advantage and making informed and honourable decisions on and off the field.

SAFETY

Encouraging healthy and safe choices, preventing and reporting dangerous behaviour and demonstrating concern for others.

RESPECT

Recognising the contribution various people in sport make, treating people with dignity and consideration and taking care of sport property and equipment.

RESPONSIBILITY

Taking responsibility for one's actions and being a positive role model.

By applying the principles, Gaelic Games develop the values of:

Achievement Challenge Compassion Enjoyment Equality
Excellence Fun Friendship Good Health Inclusiveness Integrity
Loyalty Opportunity Satisfaction Success Teamwork Trust

**All have a role to play
- to embrace these principles and instil these values.
This is essence of Gaelic Games– this is what we stand for.**

2.

2. Purpose of this policy

This Member Protection Policy (policy) aims to ensure our core values, good reputation and positive behaviours and attitudes are maintained. It assists us in ensuring that every person involved in Gaelic games is treated with respect and dignity, and is safe and protected from abuse. This policy also ensures that everyone involved in Gaelic games is aware of his or her legal and ethical rights and responsibilities.

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

This policy has been endorsed by the 2005 Congress of the association and has been incorporated into our Byelaws as an association Policy binding on all affiliated State associations and Clubs. The policy starts on 1 May 2005 and will operate until replaced. This policy and/or its attachments may be amended from time to time by resolution of Central Council. Copies of the policy and its attachments can be obtained from our website www.gaelicfootball.com.au or from State Secretaries and the Australasian Secretary.

3. Who this Policy Applies To

This policy applies to the following, whether they are in a paid or unpaid/voluntary capacity:

- Individuals sitting on boards, committees and sub-committees;
- Employees and volunteers;
- Support personnel (e.g. managers, physiotherapists, psychologists, masseurs, sport trainers);
- Coaches and assistant coaches;
- Athletes and players;
- Referees, umpires and other officials;
- Members, including life members;
- Member associations;
- Affiliated clubs and associated organisations;
- State associations and the national body;
- Any other person or organisation that is a member of the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia and affiliated bodies*
- Parents, guardians, spectators and sponsors to the full extent that is possible.

[This policy will continue to apply to a person even after they have stopped their association or employment with the Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia if disciplinary action, relating to an allegation of child abuse against that person, has commenced.]

4. Code Of Conduct

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia requires every individual and organisation bound by this policy to:

- 4.1 Be ethical, fair and honest in all their dealings with other people and all units of the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia*;

3.

- 4.2 Treat all persons with respect and courtesy and have proper regard for their dignity, rights and obligations;
- 4.3 Always place the safety and welfare of children above other considerations;
- 4.4 Comply with *the Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia's* constitution (Official Guide), rules and policies including this Member Protection Policy;
- 4.5 Operate within the rules and spirit of the sport;
- 4.6 Comply with all relevant Australian laws (Federal and State), particularly anti-discrimination and child protection laws;
- 4.7 Be responsible and accountable for their conduct; and
- 4.8 Abide by the relevant Role-Specific Codes of Conduct outlined in Part D of this policy.

5. Organisational Responsibilities

The *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia*, affiliated States and Clubs must:

- 5.1 Adopt, implement and comply with this policy;
- 5.2 Publish, distribute and otherwise promote this policy and the consequences for breaching it;
- 5.3 Promote appropriate standards of conduct at all times;
- 5.4 Promptly deal with any breaches of or complaints made under this policy in an impartial, sensitive, fair, timely and confidential manner;
- 5.5 Apply this policy consistently without fear or favour;
- 5.6 Recognise and enforce any penalty imposed under this policy;
- 5.7 Ensure that a copy of this policy is available or accessible to the persons to whom this policy applies
- 5.8 Appoint or have access to appropriately trained people to receive and handle complaints and allegations [*e.g. Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs) and/or Complaint Managers*] and display the names and contact details in a way that is readily accessible; and
- 5.9 Monitor and review this policy at least annually.

6. Individual Responsibilities

Individuals bound by this policy are responsible for:

- 6.1 Making themselves aware of the policy and complying with the standards of conduct outlined in this policy;
- 6.2 Consenting to a national police check if the individual holds or applies for a role that involves direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years
- 6.3 Complying with all other requirements of this policy;
- 6.4 Co-operating in providing a discrimination, child abuse and harassment free sporting environment;
- 6.5 Understanding the possible consequences of breaching this policy.

7. Policy Position Statements

7.1 Child Protection Policy

Every person and organisation bound by this policy must always place the safety and welfare of children above all other considerations.

4.

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia acknowledges that our staff and volunteers provide a valuable contribution to the positive experiences of our juniors. *The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* aims to ensure this continues and to protect the safety and welfare of its junior participants. Several measures will be used to achieve this such as:

- Prohibiting any form of abuse against children;
- Providing opportunities for our juniors to contribute to and provide feedback on our program development;
- Carefully selecting and screening people whose role requires them to have direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years children. (Screening procedures are outlined in Part B of this policy);
- Ensuring our codes of conduct, particularly for roles associated with junior sport, are promoted, enforced and reviewed;
- Providing procedures for raising concerns or complaints (our complaints procedure is outlined in Part C of this policy); and
- Providing education and/or information to those involved in our sport on child abuse and child protection.

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia requires that any child who is abused or anyone who reasonably suspects that a child has been or is being abused by someone within our sport, to report it immediately to the police or relevant government agency and MPIO, President, Secretary. Descriptions of the sorts of activity which may be abuse are in the Dictionary at clause 11.

All allegations of child abuse will be dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. A person will not be victimised for reporting an allegation of child abuse and the privacy of all persons concerned will be respected. Our procedures for handling allegations of child abuse are outlined in attachment C4 of this policy.

If anyone bound by this policy reasonably suspects that a child is being abused by his or her parent/s, they are advised to contact the relevant government department for youth, family and community services in their state/territory.

7.2 Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia aims to provide a sport environment where all those involved in its activities are treated with dignity and respect, and without harassment or discrimination.

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia recognises that all those involved in its activities cannot enjoy themselves, perform to their best, or be effective or fully productive if they are being treated unfairly, discriminated against or harassed because of their sex, marital status, pregnancy, parental status, race, age, disability, homosexuality, sexuality, transgender, religion, political belief and/or industrial activity.

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia prohibits all forms of harassment and discrimination not only because it is against the law, but because it is extremely distressing, offensive, humiliating and/or threatening and creates an uncomfortable and unpleasant environment.

5.

Descriptions of some of the types of behaviour, which could be regarded as harassment or discrimination, are provided in the Dictionary at clause 11.

If any person feels they are being harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this policy, please refer to our complaints procedure outlined in attachment C1 of this policy. This will explain what to do about the behaviour and how the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* will deal with the problem.

7.3 Sexual Relationships Policy

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia takes the position that sexual relationships between coaches and the adult athletes that they coach should be avoided. *The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* takes the view that such relationships while not necessarily constituting unlawful harassment, can have harmful effects on the individual athlete involved, on other athletes and coaches, and on the sport's public image. Such relationships tend to be intentionally or unintentionally exploitative because there is usually a disparity between coaches and athletes in terms of authority, power, maturity, status and dependence. *The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia's* policy position is similar to other organisations who disallow professionals such as teachers, doctors and counsellors to have sexual relationships with their clients or students.

Should a sexual relationship develop between an athlete and coach, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* will investigate whether any action against the coach is necessary. Factors that may be relevant to consider are the age and maturity of the athlete relative to the coach, the financial or emotional dependence of the athlete on the coach, and the likelihood of the relationship having any adverse impact on the athlete and/or other athletes. If it is determined that the sexual relationship is inappropriate, action may be taken to stop the coaching relationship with the athlete. Action may include transfer, a request for resignation or dismissal from coaching duties.

In the event that an athlete attempts to initiate an intimate sexual relationship, the coach must take personal responsibility for discouraging such approaches, explaining the ethical basis for such action. The coach may wish to approach the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia's* MPIO or complaints officer or other designated person if they feel harassed.

The law is always the minimum standard for behaviour within *The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* and therefore sex with a child is a criminal offence.

8. Complaints Procedures

8.1 Complaints

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia aims to provide an easy to use, confidential and trustworthy procedure for complaints based on the principles of natural justice. Any person may report a complaint (complainant) about a person/s or organisation bound by this policy if they reasonably believe that a

person/s or a sporting organisation has breached this policy. A complaint should be reported to MPIO, Complaints Manager, President/Secretary.

6.

A complaint may be reported as an informal or formal complaint. The complainant decides whether the complaint will be dealt with informally or formally unless MPIO, Complaints Manager, President/Secretary considers that the complaint falls outside the parameters of this policy and would be better dealt with another way.

All complaints will be dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. Our complaint procedures are outlined in attachment C1 of this policy.

8.2 Vexatious Complaints & Victimisation

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia aims to ensure our complaints procedure has integrity and is free of unfair repercussions or victimisation. If at any point in the complaint process the MPIO, Complaints Manager, President/Secretary considers that a complainant has **knowingly** made an untrue complaint or the complaint is vexatious or malicious, the matter may be referred to the *relevant committee* for appropriate action which may include disciplinary action against the complainant.

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia will also take all necessary steps to make sure that people involved in a complaint are not victimised by anyone for coming forward with a complaint or for helping to sort it out. Disciplinary measures will be imposed on anyone who victimises another person for making a complaint.

8.3 Mediation

The Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia aims to sort out complaints with the minimum of fuss wherever possible. In many cases, complaints can be sorted out by agreement between the people involved with no need for disciplinary action. The people involved in a formal complaint - the complainant and the person complained about (respondent) - may also seek the assistance of a neutral third person or a mediator. Lawyers are able to negotiate on behalf of the complainant and/or respondent.

Mediation may occur either before or after an investigation of a complaint. If a complainant wishes to try and resolve the complaint with the assistance of a mediator, the MPIO or other designated person will, in consultation with the complainant, arrange for a mediator to mediate the complaint. More information on the mediation process is outlined in attachment C2 of this policy.

8.4 Tribunals

A hearings tribunal may be formed to hear a formal complaint that has been referred by the President/Secretary for an alleged breach of the policy. Our tribunal hearings procedure is outlined in attachment C5 of this policy.

A respondent may lodge one appeal only to the appeal tribunal in respect of a decision of a hearing tribunal. The decision of the appeal tribunal is final and binding on the people involved to the appeal. Our appeals process is outlined in attachment C5 of this policy.

Every organisation bound by this policy will recognise and enforce any decision made, and form of discipline imposed, by an appeals tribunal under this policy.

7.

Members of hearing and appeal tribunals will be indemnified by the organisation that appointed them against any claim for loss, compensation or damages, and for costs incurred defending a claim made against them, because of their function as a member of a hearings or appeals tribunal.????

9. What is a Breach of this policy?

It is a breach of this policy for any person or organisation, to which this policy applies, to have been found to have:

- 9.1 Done anything contrary to this policy;
- 9.2 Breached the Code of Conduct and Role-Specific Codes of Conduct;
- 9.3 Brought the sport *or the Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* into disrepute;
- 9.4 Failed to follow the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* policies and procedures for the protection, safety and welfare of children;
- 9.5 Appointed or continued to appoint a person to a role that involves working with children and young people contrary to this policy;
- 9.6 Discriminated against or harassed any person;
- 9.7 Victimised another person for reporting a complaint;
- 9.8 Engaged in a sexually inappropriate relationship with a person that the person supervises, or has influence, authority or power over;
- 9.9 Disclosed to any unauthorised person or organisation any *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* information that is of a private, confidential or privileged nature;
- 9.10 Made a complaint they **knew** to be untrue, vexatious, malicious or improper;
- 9.11 Failed to comply with a penalty imposed after a finding that the individual or organisation has breached this policy;
- 9.12 Failed to comply with a direction given to the individual or organisation during the discipline process.

10. Forms of Discipline

If an individual or organisation to which this policy applies breaches this policy, one or more forms of discipline may be imposed. These may include making a verbal or written apology, paying a fine, being suspended or de-registered or having a person's appointment or employment terminated. More information on the range of disciplinary measures and the factors that will be considered before imposing discipline is at attachment C6 of this policy.

11. Dictionary

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

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

Affiliated club means a Club affiliated to a State association.

Child means a person who is under the age of 18 years (see also definition of young person)

8.

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

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

Complaint means a complaint made under clause 8 of this policy.

Complaints Officer means the Australasian or State Secretary

Complainant means the person making a complaint.

Discrimination means treating or proposing to treat a person less favourably than someone else in certain areas of public life on the basis of an attribute or personal characteristic they have. The relevant attributes or characteristics are:

- Age;
- Disability;
- Marital status;
- Parental/carer status;
- Physical features;
- Political belief/activity;
- Pregnancy;
- Race;
- Religious belief/activity;
- Sex or gender;
- Sexual orientation;
- Trade union membership/activity;
- Transgender orientation.

Some States and Territories include additional characteristics.

Discrimination is not permitted in the areas of employment (including volunteer and unpaid employment); the provision of goods and services; the selection or otherwise of any person for competition or a team (domestic or international); the entry or otherwise of any player or other person to any competition; obtaining or retaining membership of an organisation (including the rights and privileges of membership).

Requesting, assisting, instructing, inducing or encouraging another person to engage in discrimination may also be discriminatory conduct.

Discrimination may be direct or indirect. **Direct discrimination** is treating, or proposing to treat someone less favourably because of a characteristic (such as race, sex, age etc), in the same or similar circumstances.

9.

Indirect discrimination is imposing or intending to impose a requirement, condition or practice that is the same for everyone but which has an unequal or disproportionate effect on particular individuals or groups.

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

Unlawful harassment includes the above but is either sexual or targets a person because of their race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, sexuality or other characteristic (see characteristic list under discrimination).

Whether or not the behaviour is harassment is determined from the point of view of the person receiving the harassment. The basic rule is if someone else finds it harassing then it could be harassment. Harassment may be a single incident or repeated. It may be explicit or implicit, verbal or non-verbal.

Junior means a person under the age of eighteen (18) years who is participating in an activity of the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia*.

Mediator means a person appointed to mediate complaints made under this policy. It is preferable that the mediator has relevant skills, qualifications and/or training in mediation.

Member means a member of a Club.

Member Protection is a term used by the Australian sport industry to describe the practices and procedures that protect members – both individual members such as players, coaches and officials, and the member organisations such as clubs, state associations, other affiliated associations and the national body. Member protection involves:

- protecting those that are involved in sport activities from harassment, abuse, discrimination and other forms of inappropriate behaviour
- adopting appropriate measures to ensure the right people are involved in an organisation, particularly in relation to those involved with juniors, and
- providing education.

Member Protection Information Officer (MPIO) means a person trained to be the first point of contact for a person reporting a complaint under, or a breach of, this policy. The MPIO provides confidential information and moral support to the person with the concern or who is alleging harassment or a breach of this policy. They help the complainant deal with any emotions they may have about what has happened and operate as a sounding board as the complainant decides what they want to do. The MPIO may accompany the complainant in anything they decide to do, if it feels appropriate and they are happy to do it.

Natural justice incorporates the following principles:

- a person who is the subject of a complaint must be fully informed of the allegations against them
- a person who is the subject of a complaint must be given full opportunity to respond to the allegations and raise any matters in their own defence
- all parties need to be heard and all relevant submissions considered
- irrelevant matters should not be taken into account

- no person may judge their own case
- the decision maker/s must be unbiased, fair and just
- the penalties imposed must not outweigh the 'crime'

10.

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

Policy and **this policy** mean this Member Protection Policy.

Respondent means the person who is being complained about.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People/person means people in the 13 – 18 year age group.

11.

PART B: GAELIC FOOTBALL & HURLING ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA'S CHILD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Background

Child Protection is about keeping children safe from abuse and protecting them from people who are unsuitable to work with children. Child abuse is illegal in all States and Territories of Australia, with each having their own child protection laws that cover the reporting and investigation of cases of child abuse.

In New South Wales and Queensland child protection legislation places specific requirements upon individuals and organisations involved in a range of areas including sport and recreation. The Victorian, South Australian, Northern Territory and Western Australian governments are currently developing child protection legislation that will also impact upon sport. We will add these new requirements or any amendments to existing requirements to our Member Protection Policy as they are introduced.

Please be aware that State and Territory child protection requirements also apply to individuals and organisations originating outside of the states with the legislation in place. For example, if one of our State associations or affiliated clubs takes junior players to New South Wales or Queensland for training camps, competition or other activities, those travelling with the teams must comply with the NSW or Q'LD legislative requirements.

As part of the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia's* commitment to protecting the safety and welfare of children and young people involved in Gaelic Games activities, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* requires the following measures to be met.

- Provide education and/or information on child abuse and child protection to those involved in our sport such as coaches, juniors, parents and officials; and
- Meet the requirements outlined in
 - [If QLD association/club, attachment B1]
 - [If NSW association/club, attachment B2]
 - [Other State/territories, attachment B3 – until new child protection legislation relevant to that State/territory is introduced]

Attachment B1: QUEENSLAND CHILD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

This information is subject to change at any time. Refer to the Queensland Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian's website: www.ccypcg.qld.gov.au or contact 1800 113611.

In Queensland the *Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000* requires people who work with children under 18 years of age in certain categories of paid or voluntary employment or those who operate child-related businesses, to undergo a Working with Children Check. The Working with Children Check is a comprehensive assessment of a person's suitability to work with children based on their criminal history and teacher registration, if any. Those found suitable to work with children and young people are issued a suitability card, or blue card. The blue card must be renewed every two years.

Association/club requirements

QLD State Association and affiliated clubs are responsible for applying to the Queensland Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (CCYPCG) for Working With Children Checks on employees and volunteers who will be working with children or young people and who meet the criteria below. **These requirements apply despite the existence or absence of our member protection policy.**

1. **Employees** who started a new job or renewed a contract after 1 May 2001, who work with children and young people within a 12 month period:
 - at least once a week over the course of one month,
 - or at least once a fortnight over the course of two months, or
 - at least once a month over the course of six months.

must undergo a criminal history check.

People working in regulated employment, which is 'one-off' or on a short-term basis (where the duration of their employment is less than that listed above) are not required to undergo a criminal history check.

Paid employees who began in regulated employment before 1 May 2002 are not required to undergo a criminal history check by the CCYPCG. Where we know or reasonably suspect that an existing employee has a criminal history that may make the employee unsuitable for child-related employment, then we may apply to the CCYP for a suitability notice for that employee.

Application forms for us to apply for a suitability notice for a prospective paid employee can be downloaded from www.ccypcg.qld.gov.au. Screening for paid employees is \$40.00 and is to be paid by the individual or if agreed, the State association.

2. **Volunteers** working with children in our association/club must have a criminal history check. However, volunteers who signed an agreement before 1 May 2002 do not have to undergo employment screening until they enter into a new agreement. Application forms for us to apply for a suitability notice for a volunteer can also be downloaded from www.ccypcg.qld.gov.au. Screening for volunteers is free.

3. Exemptions

The following people are exempt from the Working with Children Check:

- children under 18 who are volunteers;

13.

- parents who volunteer their services or conduct activities through their club or association if their child is involved in the same or similar service or activity.

'Regulated employment' is any paid or voluntary work that falls under following categories:

- Out of home residential facilities;
- School boarding houses;
- Schools – employees other than teachers and parents;
- Churches, clubs and associations providing services mainly directed towards or involving children;
- Counselling and support services;
- Private teaching, coaching and tutoring; or
- All education programs conducted outside of schools.

14.

Attachment B2: NEW SOUTH WALES REQUIREMENTS FOR CHECKING PEOPLE TO WORK WITH CHILDREN

This information is subject to change at any time. Refer to NSW Commission for Children and Young People website: www.kids.nsw.gov.au or contact 029286 7219.

All NSW clubs and associations who engage/employ people in child-related activities (in a paid or voluntary capacity) must meet the requirements of the Working With Children Check. This is a legal requirement. We are required to:

1. Register with the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation Employment Screening Unit;
2. Identify positions (paid and voluntary) which are ***child-related positions***;
3. Obtain a Prohibited Employment Declaration (PED) from all existing employees in child-related positions. PED forms can be downloaded from: www.kids.nsw.gov.au/check/resources.html. If the person is a ***prohibited person*** we must remove him/her from the child-related employment;
4. Keep the PED in a secure place for as long as the person is employed;
5. Ask preferred applicants for paid child-related positions to sign a Consent Form for a background check;
6. Include advice about the Working With Children Check in information being provided about child-related positions (e.g. coach of junior team);
7. Request a background check for preferred applicants for paid child-related employment before they start work;
8. Decide whether to offer the applicant the position, taking into account the result of the Working With Children Check and any other information we have available;
9. Where it is not practical to complete the background check prior to employment commencing, we must still complete the check as soon as possible. We must advise employees that their ongoing employment is conditional upon the satisfactory outcome of the check;
10. Notify the NSW Commission for Children and Young People of any person whose application for child-related employment has been rejected primarily because of a risk assessment in the Working With Children Check. We must do this even if we offer the person an alternative position;
11. Advise the person if their application was rejected primarily because of an adverse risk assessment in the Working With Children Check;
12. Notify the NSW Commission for Children and Young People of any person against whom **relevant employment proceedings** have been completed; and
13. Protect the privacy of any person who is checked and the confidentiality of any information obtained through the checking process.

15.

Child-related employment is any work (paid or unpaid) that involves direct and unsupervised contact with children in several types of areas such as sporting clubs and associations that have a significant child membership or involvement.

Employment includes work done:

- under a contract of employment;
- as a sub-contractor;
- as a volunteer for an organisation;
- as a minister of religion (whether or not ordained); and
- undertaking practical training as part of an educational or vocational course

Prohibited person is a person convicted of committing a serious sex offence or a registrable person.

Registrable person is someone who has been found guilty of the following offences against children:

- murder
- sexual offences
- indecency offences
- kidnapping
- child prostitution
- child pornography

Relevant employment proceedings are disciplinary proceedings completed in NSW, or elsewhere, where an employer or professional body that supervises the conduct of the employee has found that '**reportable conduct**' or an act of violence occurred, or there is some evidence that it occurred. An act of violence will be relevant only if it was committed by an employee in the course of employment and in the presence of a child.

16.

Reportable conduct is:

- any sexual offence, or sexual misconduct, committed against, with or in the presence of a child (including a child pornography offence);
- any assault, ill treatment or neglect of a child; or
- any behaviour that causes psychological harm to a child.

Attachment B3: CHILD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

This attachment sets out the screening process for people who currently occupy or who apply for any work (paid or voluntary) in our association/club that involves direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years

Screening under this policy is not a replacement for any other procedure required by law. If State or Territory legislation sets an equivalent or higher standard of screening, the requirement to screen people under the process outlined below need not be followed.

Association/Club requirements

Under the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia's Member Protection Policy*, our associations/clubs are required to:

1. Identify positions (paid and voluntary) that involve working with people under the age of 18 years.
2. Obtain a completed *Member Protection Declaration* (MPD) from all people who are bound by this policy if they occupy or apply for a position that involves working with people under the age of 18 years. The MPD will be kept in a secure place.

If a MPD is not provided, or it reveals that a person does not satisfactorily meet with one or more of the clauses in the MPD (e.g. has a relevant criminal conviction), the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* will:

- provide an opportunity for the person to respond/provide an explanation, and
- make an assessment as to whether the person may pose a risk to or be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years.

If unsatisfied, then the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* will:

- in the case of an existing employee/volunteer, transfer the person to another role which does not require them to work [directly and unsupervised] with people under the age of 18 years. If this is not possible, then end the appointment. **Note: legal advice should be obtained before the termination process begins.**
 - in the case of someone applying for the position/role, not appoint them.
3. Check a person's referees (verbal or written) and interview a person about their suitability for the role and their suitability for working with children for both paid and voluntary positions.
 4. Ask people applying for and people who currently occupy a position that involves direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years to **sign a consent form** for a national police check. (Information on police checks and forms can be found at www.ausport.gov.au/ethics/policechecks.asp).
 5. Request a national police check from the relevant police jurisdiction for people applying for **and people who currently occupy, paid and voluntary** involves direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years]

In most police jurisdictions a 'Part Exclusion' check for people working with children can be requested. This check excludes irrelevant records.

18.

If the police check indicates a relevant offence, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* will:

- provide an opportunity for the person to respond/provide an explanation, and
- make an assessment as to whether the person may pose a risk to or be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years.

If unsatisfied, then the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* will:

- *in the case of an existing employee/volunteer, transfer the person to another role which does not require them to work [directly and unsupervised] with people under the age of 18 years. If this is not possible, then end the appointment. **Note: legal advice should be obtained before the termination process begins.***
- in the case of a someone applying for the position/role, not appoint them]

If the person does not agree to a national police check after explaining why it is a requirement, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* shall make an assessment as to whether the person may pose a risk to or be unsuitable to work with people under the age of 18 years. If unsatisfied, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* will:

- in the case of an existing employee/volunteer, transfer the person to another role which does not require them to work [directly and unsupervised] with people under the age of 18 years. If this is not possible, then end the appointment. **Note: legal advice should be obtained before the termination process begins.**
- in the case of someone applying for the position/role, not appoint them.

6. Decide whether to offer the person the position or retain the person in the position, taking into account the result of the police check and any other information the association has available. Where it is not practical to complete the police check prior to employment commencing, *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* must still complete the check as soon as possible. The *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State association* will advise the person that their ongoing employment is conditional upon the satisfactory outcome of the check.
7. Where a national police check is obtained under this member protection policy, another organisation which is also required to screen may obtain a copy of the national police check provided that the consent of the relevant person is obtained and the national police check was performed in the immediately preceding two years.
8. Protect the privacy of any person who is checked and the confidentiality of any information obtained through the checking process. Information collected during screening (such as a completed MPD form, police records and referee reports) will be returned to the relevant person if that person is not appointed to/will not remain in the position, or otherwise be destroyed with the consent of the person concerned.

Attachment B4: MEMBER PROTECTION DECLARATION

The *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* has a duty of care to its members and to the general public who interact with its employees, volunteers, members and others involved with Gaelic Games activities. As part of this duty of care and as a requirement of the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia's* Member Protection Policy, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* must enquire into the background of those applying for, undertaking or remaining in any work (paid or voluntary) that *involves direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years*

I(name) of

.....(address) born
...../...../.....

sincerely declare:

1. I do not have any criminal charge pending before the courts.
2. I do not have any criminal convictions or findings of guilt for offences involving sexual activity, acts of indecency, child abuse or child pornography, narcotics, murder.
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, acts of violence, intimidation or other forms of harassment.
4. I have never been sanctioned for an anti-doping rule violation under any anti-doping policy applicable to me.
5. I have never participated in, facilitated or encouraged any practice prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency Code or any other anti-doping policy applicable to me.
6. To my knowledge there is no other matter that the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* may consider to constitute a risk to its members, employees, volunteers, athletes or reputation by engaging me.
7. I will notify the President or Secretary of the organisation(s) engaging me immediately upon becoming aware that any of the matters set out in clauses 1 to 6 above has changed for whatever reason.

Declared in the State/Territory of

..... on
...../...../.....(Date)

Signature

Parent/Guardian Consent (in respect of 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:

PART C: PROCEDURES

To ensure consistency and that the principles of natural justice are followed in all aspects of handling or conducting complaints, allegations, investigations, tribunals and disciplinary measures, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State Associations* will follow and implement the following procedures:

- C1 Complaints Procedure
- C2 Mediation Procedure
- C3 Investigation Procedure
- C4 Investigation Procedure for allegations of child abuse
- C5 Hearings and Appeals Tribunal Procedure
- C6 Disciplinary Measures

Attachment C1: COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

A complaint can be about an act, behaviour, omission, situation or decision that someone thinks is unfair, unjustified, unlawful and/or a breach of this policy. Complaints will always vary. They may be about individual or group behaviour; they may be extremely serious or relatively minor; they may be about a single incident or a series of incidents; and the person about who the allegation is made may admit to the allegations or emphatically deny them.

Given all of the variables that can arise, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia* provides a step-by-step complaint procedure that people may use/enter at any stage. Individuals and organisations to which this policy applies may also pursue their complaint externally under anti-discrimination, child-protection or other relevant legislation.

If at any point in the complaint process the MPIO considers that a complainant has **knowingly** made an untrue complaint or the complaint is vexatious or malicious, the matter will be referred to the *hearings tribunal* for appropriate action. All complaints will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed to another person without the complainant's consent except if law requires disclosure or if disclosure is necessary to effectively deal with the complaint.

Step 1

As a first step you (the complainant) should try to sort out the problem with the person or people involved if you feel able to do so.

Step 2

If:

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

talk with one of our Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs) or to – either the President or Secretary. A list of MPIOs is available from either the relevant State or Australasian Secretary.

The MPIO or the President or Secretary will:

- take notes about your complaint (which the MPIO will keep in a secure and confidential place);
- try to sort out the facts of the problem;
- ask what outcome/how you want the problem resolved and if you need support;
- provide possible options for you to resolve the problem;
- explain how our complaints procedure works;
- act as a support person if you so wish;
- refer you to an appropriate person to help you resolve the problem, if necessary;

22.

- inform the relevant government authorities and/or police if required by law to do so; and
- maintain strict confidentiality.

Step 3

After talking with the MPIO or the President or Secretary, you may decide:

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

If you wish to remain anonymous, the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* can't assist you to resolve your complaint. We have to follow the principles of natural justice and be fair to both sides. This means that the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* or you may be required to provide the person/people you have complained about with full details of the complaint so they have a fair chance to respond to all the allegations.

Step 4

If your complaint is not resolved to your satisfaction, you may:

- make a formal complaint in writing to the MPIO or State/Australasian Secretary or
- approach a relevant external agency such as an equal opportunity commission, for advice.

Step 5

If you decide to make a formal complaint in writing under Step 4, the State/Australasian President/Secretary or a Complaints Manager will, on receiving the formal complaint and based on the material you have provided, decide whether:

- they are the most appropriate person to receive and handle the complaint;
- the nature and seriousness of the complaint warrants a formal resolution procedure. Some complaints may be of a minor and/or purely personal nature with no connection to the activities of the *Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia*. In these cases, the State/Australasian Secretary or State/Australasian President may determine that the complaint does not warrant a formal resolution procedure;
- to appoint a person to investigate the complaint;
- to refer the complaint to an informal or formal mediation session;
- to refer the complaint to a hearings tribunal;
- to refer the matter to the police or other appropriate authority: and/or
- to implement any interim administrative or other arrangements that will apply until the complaint process set out in these Procedures is completed.

23.

In making the decision(s) outlined above, the State/Australasian Secretary or State/Australasian President will take into account:

- whether they have had any personal involvement in the circumstances giving rise to the complaint and, if so, whether their ability to impartially manage the complaint is compromised or may appear to be compromised;
- whether, due to the nature of the complaint, specific expertise or experience may be required to manage the complaint;
- your wishes, and the wishes of the respondent, regarding the manner in which the complaint should be handled;
- whether, due to the nature of the complaint, the relationship between you and the respondent and any other relevant factors, the complaint should be referred (or should not be referred) to informal or formal mediation or to a hearings tribunal. Relevant factors may include an actual or perceived power imbalance between you and the respondent, the nature of any ongoing working relationship between you and the respondent, and the personal attributes of you and the respondent (for example, if one party does not speak English fluently, some of the possible complaints resolution mechanisms may not be appropriate);
- the nature and sensitivity of any information or other material that must be provided by you, the respondent, and any of the other people involved in the complaint:
- whether the facts of the complaint are in dispute;
- the urgency of the complaint, including the likelihood and the consequences (if the complaint is ultimately proven) that you will be subject to further unacceptable behaviour while the complaint process set out in these Procedures is being conducted.

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

- get full information from you (the complainant) about your complaint and how you want it resolved (if this information has not already been obtained through earlier steps);
- put the information they've received from you to the person/people you're complaining about and ask them to provide their side of the story;
- decide whether they have enough information to determine whether the matter alleged in your complaint did or didn't happen; and/or
- determine what, if any, further action to take. This action may include disciplinary action in accordance with Attachment C6, appointing a person to investigate the complaint, referring the complaint to an informal or a formal mediation session or a hearings tribunal and/or referring the complaint to the police or other appropriate service.

Step 6

If:

- a person is appointed to investigate the complaint under **Step 5**, the investigator will conduct the investigation and provide a written report to the hearings tribunal who will determine what, if any, further action to take.

24.

- This action may include a direction to the investigator to make further enquiries and obtain additional information, disciplinary action in accordance with Attachment C6 and referring the complaint to an informal or a formal mediation session, a hearings tribunal and/or the police or other appropriate authority;
- The complaint is referred to an informal or formal mediation session under **Step 5** the mediation session will be conducted in accordance with Attachment C2 or as otherwise agreed by you and the respondent;
- the complaint is referred to a hearings tribunal under **Step 5**, the hearing will be conducted in accordance with Attachment C5;
- the complaint is referred to the police or other appropriate authority under **Step 5**, the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* will use its best endeavours to provide all reasonable assistance lawfully required by the police or other appropriate authority; and

interim administrative or other arrangements are implemented under **Step 5**, the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* will periodically review these arrangements to ensure that they are effective;

[Any costs relating to the complaint process set out in this Policy (e.g. investigation and/or mediation and/or hearings tribunal) are to be met by Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association/or individual unless otherwise stated in the relevant attachment.]

Step 7

If, under **Step 6**, an informal or formal mediation session is conducted and you and the respondent(s) cannot reach a mutually acceptable mediated solution to the complaint, you may request that the Complaints Manager or President/Secretary reconsider the complaint in accordance with **Step 5**.

You or the respondent(s) may be entitled to an appeal where:

- under **Step 5**, a decision was made by the Complaints Manger or President/Secretary
 - not to take any action ; or
 - to take disciplinary action; or
- under **Step 6**, a decision was made by Complaints Manger or President/Secretary or a hearings tribunal
 - not to take any action ; or
 - to take disciplinary action

The grounds for an appeal and the process for appeals under this Policy are set out in Attachment C5.

25.

If the internal complaints processes set out in this Policy do not achieve a satisfactory resolution/outcome for you, or if you believe it would be impossible to get an impartial resolution within the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia*, you may choose to approach an external agency such as an equal opportunity commission to assist with a resolution.

Step 8

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

External procedure

There may be a range of external options available to you depending on the nature of your complaint. If you feel that you have been harassed or discriminated against, you can seek advice from your State or Territory equal opportunity commission without being obliged to make a formal complaint. If the commission advises you that the problem appears to be a type of harassment that comes within its jurisdiction, you may then make a decision as to whether or not to lodge a formal complaint with the commission.

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

An anti-discrimination commission can decline to investigate a complaint, or dismiss a complaint at any point in the investigation, conciliation or public hearing stages.

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

Attachment C2: MEDIATION

Mediation is a process by which people who are in conflict can be helped to communicate with each other about what is important for them and how to make decisions about resolving their dispute. Mediators provide a supportive atmosphere and method of talking to one another, to assist in sorting out the issues, coming up with acceptable solutions and making mutually satisfactory agreements.

This attachment outlines the general procedure of mediation that will be followed by the *Gaelic Football Association of Australasia and State Associations*.

1. The people involved in a formal complaint (complainant and respondent(s) may work out their own resolution of the complaint or seek the assistance of a neutral third person or a mediator. Mediation may occur either before or after an investigation of the complaint.
2. Mediation (getting those involved to come to a joint agreement about how the complaint should be resolved) will only be recommended:
 - a. After the complainant and respondent have had their chance to tell their version of events to a MPIO, President/Secretary or Complaints Manager on their own; *and*
 - b. MPIO, President/Secretary or Complaints Manager does not believe that any of the allegations warrant any form of disciplinary action - proven serious allegations will not be mediated, no matter what the complainant desires; *and*
 - c. Mediation looks like it will work (i.e. the versions given by the complainant and respondent tally or almost tally and/or at the very least, it looks as though it will be possible for each party to understand the other party's point of view).
3. Mediation will **not** be recommended if:
 - a. The respondent has a completely different version of the events and they won't deviate from these;
 - b. The complainant or respondent are unwilling to attempt mediation; or
 - c. Due to the nature of the complaint, the relationship between you and the respondent(s) and any other relevant factors, the complaint is not suitable for mediation.
4. If mediation is chosen to try and resolve the complaint, the MPIO or other designated person will, in consultation with the complainant and the respondent(s), arrange for a mediator to mediate the complaint.
5. The MPIO or other designated person will notify the respondent(s) that a formal complaint has been made, provide them with details of the complaint and notify them the *Gaelic Football Association of Australasia/State Association* has decided to refer the matter to mediation to resolve the complaint.

27.

6. The mediator's role is to assist the complainant and respondent(s) reach an agreement on how to resolve the problem. The mediator, in consultation with the complainant and respondent(s), will choose the procedures to be followed during the mediation. As a minimum, an agenda of issues for discussion will be prepared by the mediator.
7. The mediation will be conducted confidentially and without prejudice to the rights of the complainant and the respondent(s) to pursue an alternative process if the complaint is not resolved.
8. At the end of a successful mediation the mediator will prepare a document that sets out the agreement reached between the complainant and respondent(s) and it will be signed by them as their agreement.
9. If the formal complaint is not resolved by mediation, the complainant may:
 - a. Write to Secretary/President to request that the Secretary/President reconsider the complaint in accordance with **Step 5**; *or*
 - b. Approach an external agency such as an anti-discrimination commission.

Attachment C3: INVESTIGATION PROCESS

If an investigation needs to be conducted the following steps are to be followed:

1. A written brief will be provided to the investigator to ensure the terms of engagement and scope of the investigator's role and responsibilities are clear.
2. The complainant will be interviewed and the complaint documented in writing.
3. The details of the complaint will be conveyed to the person/people complained about (respondent(s)) in full. The respondent(s) must be given sufficient information to enable them to properly respond to the complaint
4. The respondent(s) will be interviewed and given the opportunity to respond. The respondent(s) response to the complaint will be documented in writing.
5. If there is a dispute over the facts, then statements from witnesses and other relevant evidence will be obtained to assist in a determination.
6. The investigator will make a finding as to whether the complaint is:
 - substantiated (there is sufficient evidence to support the complaint;
 - inconclusive (there is insufficient evidence either way);
 - unsubstantiated (there is sufficient evidence to show that the complaint is unfounded; and/or
 - mischievous, vexatious or knowingly untrue.
7. A report documenting the complaint, investigation process, evidence, finding and if requested, recommendations, will be given to the hearings tribunal.
8. A report documenting the complaint and summarising the investigation process and key points that were found to be substantiated, inconclusive, unsubstantiated and/or mischievous will be provided to the complainant and the respondent(s).
9. Both the complainant and the respondent(s) are entitled to support throughout this process from their chosen support person/adviser (e.g. MPIO).
10. The complainant and the respondent(s) may have the right to appeal against any decision based on the investigation. Information on our appeals process is in Attachment C5.

More detailed information on conducting internal investigations can be found at www.ausport.gov.au/ethics/policy.asp

Attachment C4: INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE - CHILD ABUSE

An allegation of child abuse is a very serious matter and must be handled with a high degree of sensitivity. The initial response to a complaint that a child has allegedly been abused should be immediate if the incident/s are serious or criminal in nature while less serious/urgent allegations should be actioned as soon as possible, preferably within 24 hours.

The following is a basic outline of the key processes to follow. More information can be obtained from your relevant State or Territory government agency.

Step 1 - Clarify basic details of the allegation

- Any complaints, concerns or allegations of child abuse should be made or referred to the Australasian/State Secretary.
- The initial response of the person that receives the complaint from the child (or person on behalf of the child) is crucial to the well being of the child. It is important for the person receiving the information to:
 - Listen to, be supportive and do not dispute what the child says;
 - Reassure the child that what has occurred is not the fault of the child;
 - Ensure the child is safe;
 - Be honest with the child and explain that other people may need to be told in order to stop what is happening; and
 - Ensure that what the child says is quite clear but do not elicit detailed information about the abuse. You should avoid suggestive or leading questions.
- The person receiving the complaint should obtain and clarify basic details (if possible) such as:
 - Child's name, age and address;
 - Person's reason for suspecting abuse (observation, injury or other); and
 - Names and contact details of all people involved, including witnesses.

Step 2 – Report allegations of a serious or criminal nature

- Any individual or organisation to which this policy applies, should immediately report any incident of a serious or a criminal nature to the police and any other appropriate authority
- If the allegation involves a child at risk of harm, the incident should immediately be reported to the police or other appropriate government agency. You may need to report to both the police and the relevant government agency.
- The relevant State or Territory authority should be contacted for advice if there is **any** doubt about whether the complaint should be reported.
- If the child's parent/s are suspected of committing the abuse, report the allegation to the relevant government agency.

Step 3 – Protect the child

- The MPIO, Secretary/President should assess the risks and take interim action to ensure the child's/children's safety. Some options could include redeployment of the alleged offender to a non-child related position, supervision of the alleged offender or removal/suspension from their duties until the allegations are finally determined.
- The MPIO, Secretary/President should also address the support needs of the person against whom the complaint is made. Supervision of the person should ideally occur with the knowledge of the person. If stood down, it should be made clear to all parties that are aware of the incident that this does not mean the person is guilty and a proper investigation still needs to be undertaken.

Step 4 – Further clarify and investigate allegation

For allegations of a serious or criminal nature (for example, sexual abuse):

- Seek advice from the police and relevant government agency as to whether the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* should carry out its own internal investigation (in addition to any police or relevant government agency investigation).
- If the police and/or relevant government agency advises that it is appropriate, then appoint an independent person (where possible) with appropriate expertise to conduct an investigation. The investigator should:
 - Contact the parents/carers of the child at an appropriate time and as directed by the police or relevant government agency.
 - If appropriate, meet with parents/carers and the child to clarify the incident and offer support on behalf of the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* if required (for example, professional counselling).
 - Meet with the person against whom the allegation refers at an appropriate time and as directed by the relevant authority and give the person an opportunity to explain or respond to the allegation and identify any witnesses and supporting evidence. The person should have an opportunity to invite a support person/adviser to attend at a meeting and should be offered support (example, professional counselling) if necessary.
 - Obtain a signed statement and record of interview from the person.
 - Make contact with any witnesses and obtain written and signed statements outlining details of the allegation (what happened, when, how). This should only occur following advice from the relevant authority.
 - Obtain other information that could assist in making a decision on the allegation.
- The information collected during the investigation should be made available to the relevant authorities.
- Strict confidentiality, impartiality, fairness and due process must be maintained at all times.

For allegations of a less serious nature (e.g. verbal abuse):

31.

- Where possible, appoint an independent person with appropriate expertise to make contact and meet with each of the people involved to obtain details of the allegation.
- The investigator should follow the procedure set out in Attachment C3.
- Strict confidentiality, impartiality, fairness and due process must be maintained at all times.

Step 5 – Record and analyse all information

- If an internal investigation was conducted under **Step 4** the investigator will provide a report to the hearings tribunal and Secretary.
- The decision-maker(s) will be the hearings tribunal of the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* and will remain separate and at arm's length from the investigator.
- The hearings tribunal will consider all the information and determine a finding. It will also recommend action and its rationale for the action.

Step 6 – Undertake disciplinary action

- For incidents of a serious or criminal nature, consideration must be given to the findings of the police and/or the government agency before making a decision on disciplinary proceedings.
- If disciplinary action is to be taken, follow the procedures outlined in Attachment C6 of the policy.
- Implement any disciplinary decision recommended by the hearings tribunal. The action should be immediate.
- Check with the relevant state government authority to see if you need to forward a report (e.g. the NSW Commission for Children and Young People requires notification of relevant employment proceedings).
- Complete the Record of Tribunal Decision report form in Part E of this policy. Retain the original in a secure place and forward a copy to the Australasian Secretary.

Attachment C5: HEARINGS & APPEALS TRIBUNAL PROCEDURE

- The following Tribunal Hearing Procedure will be followed by hearings tribunals established by the Australasian/State Association.

Tribunal Formation and Notification

1. A Tribunal Panel will be constituted following the rules outlined in the Official Guide, to hear a complaint that has been referred to it by Central Council including its Management Committee and State Committees
2. The Australasian/State Secretary will organise for a Tribunal to be convened by notifying Tribunal Panel members that they are required to hear a complaint. The Tribunal Panel members will be provided with a copy of all the relevant correspondence, reports or information received and sent by the Australasian/State Secretary relating to the complaint/allegations.
3. The Tribunal Hearing will be scheduled as soon as practicable, but must allow adequate time for the person being complained about (respondent(s)) to prepare to respond to the complaint. The number of Tribunal Panel members required to be present throughout the Tribunal Hearing Process will be one third of those entitled to attend for example if a panel of six members were nominated as tribunal hearing members then at least two of these members would be required to form a quorum.
4. The Tribunal Panel will not include any person who has any actual or perceived conflict of interest, preconceived opinions, vested interests or personal involvement relating to the complaint.
 - 4.1 The Tribunal Panel will comprise at least one person who has knowledge, and preferably experience, of any relevant laws relating to the complaint (e.g. anti-harassment).
 - 4.2 If a member of the Tribunal Panel cannot continue once the Tribunal Hearing has commenced, and the minimum number required for the Tribunal Hearing is still maintained, the discontinuing member will not be replaced.
 - 4.3 If the specific or minimum number is not maintained, the discontinuing member may be replaced if it is considered appropriate by the Tribunal Chairperson. Factors to consider should include the circumstances of the complaint and the ability of the new Tribunal Panel member to be reasonably and impartially informed of the hearing evidence up until the time of their appointment. If the Tribunal Chairperson believes it is not appropriate for a new Tribunal Panel member to be appointed then the Tribunal will be rescheduled to a later date. The Tribunal Chairperson will inform the Secretary of the need to reschedule, and the Secretary will organise for the Tribunal Hearing, with a new Tribunal Panel to be reconvened.
5. The Secretary will inform the respondent(s) by written notification that a tribunal hearing will take place. The written notification will outline:
 - That the person has a right to appear at the tribunal hearing to defend the complaint/allegation;

33.

- Details of the complaint, including any relevant rules or regulations they are accused of breaching (if there is more than one complaint these should be set out separately);
- The date, time and venue of the tribunal hearing;
- That they can make either verbal or written submissions to the Tribunal;
- That they may arrange for witnesses to attend the Tribunal in support of their position;
- An outline of any possible penalties that may be imposed if the complaint is found to be true; and
- That legal representation will not be allowed. [If the respondent is considered a minor, they should have a parent or guardian present.]

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

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

6. The Secretary will inform the person making the complaint (complainant) by written notification that a tribunal hearing will take place. The written notification will outline:
 - That the person has a right to appear at the tribunal hearing to support their complaint;
 - Details of the complaint, including any relevant rules or regulations they are accused of breaching (if there is more than one complaint these should be set out separately);
 - The date, time and venue of the tribunal hearing;
 - That they can make either verbal or written submissions to the Tribunal;
 - That they may arrange for witnesses to attend the Tribunal in support of their position; and
 - That legal representation will not be allowed. [If complainant is considered a minor, they should have a parent or guardian present.]

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

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

Tribunal Hearing Procedure

8. The following people will be allowed to attend the Tribunal Hearing:
 - The Tribunal Panel members;
 - The respondent(s);
 - The complainant;

34.

- Any witnesses called by the respondent;
 - Any witnesses called by the complainant;
 - Any parent/guardian or support person required to support the respondent or the complainant.
9. The Tribunal Chairperson will call the hearing to order at the designated time and determine if the respondent(s) is present.
 10. If the respondent(s) is not present and the Tribunal Chairperson considers that no valid reason has been presented for their absence, the Tribunal Hearing will continue subject to the Tribunal Chairperson being satisfied that all Tribunal notification requirements have been carried out correctly.
 11. If the Tribunal Chairperson considers that a valid reason for the non-attendance of the respondent(s) is presented, or the Tribunal Chairperson does not believe the Tribunal notification requirements have been carried out correctly, then the Tribunal Hearing will be rescheduled to a later date.
 12. The Tribunal Chairperson will inform the Secretary of the need to reschedule, and the Secretary will organise for the Tribunal Hearing to be reconvened.
 13. The Tribunal Chairperson will read out the complaint that is to be judged, ask the respondent(s) if they understand the complaint being made against them, and if they agree or disagree with the complaint.
 14. If the person agrees with the complaint, they will be asked to provide any evidence or witnesses that should be considered by the Tribunal Panel when determining any disciplinary measures. The Tribunal Panel is empowered to impose a penalty in accordance with the general rules of the association and the Member Protection Policy.
 15. If the person disagrees with the complaint, the complainant will be asked to describe the circumstances that lead to the complaint being made.
 - Brief notes may be referred to.
 - The complainant will be allowed to call witnesses.
 - The respondent(s) may be allowed to question the complainant and their witnesses.
 16. The respondent(s) will then be asked to respond to the complaint.
 - Brief notes may be referred to.
 - The respondent will be allowed to call witnesses.
 - The complainant may be allowed to ask questions of the respondent and their witnesses.
 17. Both the complainant and respondent will be allowed to be present when evidence is presented to the Tribunal. Witnesses may be asked to wait outside the Tribunal Hearing until required.
 18. The Tribunal will be allowed to:
 - consider any evidence, and in any form, that it deems relevant.

35.

- question any person giving evidence.
 - limit the number of witnesses presented if it is agreed by all parties that they will support the person who requested them, but will not provide any new evidence.
19. Video evidence, if available, may be presented. The arrangements must be made entirely by the person/s wishing to offer this type of evidence.
 20. If the Tribunal considers that at any time during the Tribunal Hearing that there is any unreasonable or intimidatory behaviour from anyone allowed to be present, the Tribunal Chairperson shall have the power to stop any further involvement of the person in the Tribunal Hearing.
 21. After all of the evidence has been presented the Tribunal Panel will make its decision in private. If the Tribunal believes the complaint has been substantiated on the balance of probabilities (i.e. more probable than not), the respondent will then be given an opportunity to address the Tribunal Panel and make a submission on any disciplinary measures that may be imposed. Only those disciplinary measures outlined in the Official Guide/Member Protection Policy will be considered. Any disciplinary measure imposed must be reasonable in the circumstances.
 22. All decisions made by the Tribunal will be based on a majority vote.
 23. The Tribunal Chairperson will announce the decision in the presence of all those involved in the hearing and will declare the hearing closed.
 24. Within 48 hours, the Tribunal Chairperson will:
 - 24.1 Forward to the Secretary a copy of the tribunal decision including any disciplinary measures imposed.
 - 24.2 Forward a letter to the respondent(s) reconfirming the Tribunals decision and any disciplinary measures imposed. The letter should also outline, if allowed, the process and grounds for an appeal to be made.

Appeals Procedure

25. A complainant or a respondent(s) who is not satisfied with a decision described in **step 7** of the Complaints Procedures can lodge one appeal to the Secretary of the unit that made a disciplinary decision on one or more of the following bases:
 - 25.1 That a denial of natural justice has occurred; or
 - 25.2 That the disciplinary measure(s) imposed is unjust and/or unreasonable.
26. A person wanting to appeal in accordance with paragraph 25 must lodge a letter stating their intention and the basis for their appeal with Secretary within 7 days of receipt of the relevant decision in writing. An appeal fee of \$25 shall be included with the letter of intention to appeal a State decision and \$100 where an appeal is to Central Council.

36.

- 27 If the letter of appeal is not received by the Secretary within the relevant time period the right of appeal will lapse. If the letter of appeal is received but the appeal fee is not received by the relevant time, the appeal shall be deemed to be withdrawn.
- 28 Upon receipt of the letter of appeal, the Secretary must convene a special meeting of the State Executive Committee/Central Council to review the letter of appeal and decide whether there are sufficient grounds for the appeal to proceed. The State Executive Committee/Central Council will be able to invite any witnesses to the meeting it believes are required to make an informed decision.
- 29 If it is considered that the letter of appeal has not shown sufficient grounds for appeal in accordance with paragraph 25, then the appeal will not proceed and the person will be notified of this decision and the reasons for this. The appeal fee will be forfeited.
- 30 If the appeal is considered to have sufficient grounds to proceed then a Tribunal with a new panel will be convened to rehear the complaint and the appeal fee will be refunded. The Central Council/State Association shall follow the Tribunal Formation and Notification procedures outlined above.
31. The Tribunal Hearing Procedure shall be followed for the appeal.
32. The decision of the appeal Tribunal will be final.

Attachment C6: DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Any disciplinary measure imposed by the hearings tribunal under this policy must:

- Observe any contractual and employment rules and requirements;
- Conform to the principles of natural justice;
- Be fair and reasonable;
- Be based on the evidence and information presented;
- Be within the powers of the hearings tribunal to impose the disciplinary measure.

Individual

Subject to contractual and employment requirements, if a finding is made that an individual has breached the association's Member Protection Policy (including the Codes of Conduct), one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed by the hearings tribunal]:

1. A direction that the individual make a verbal and/or written apology;
2. A written warning;
3. A direction that the individual attend counselling to address their behaviour;
4. A withdrawal of any awards, placings, records, achievements bestowed in any tournaments, activities or events held or sanctioned by the association;
5. A demotion or transfer of the individual to another location, role or activity
6. A suspension of the individual's membership or participation or engagement in a role or activity;
7. Termination of the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;
8. Recommend that the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia/State Association* terminate the individual's membership, appointment or engagement;
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;
10. Any other form of discipline that the hearings tribunal considers appropriate.

When imposing any form of discipline, it will be accompanied by a warning that a similar breach of policy by that individual in the future may result in the imposition of a more serious form of discipline.

Organisations

If a finding is made that a member of the association has breached the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia's* Member Protection Policy (including the Codes of Conduct), one or more of the following forms of discipline may be imposed by the hearings tribunal:

1. A written warning;
2. A monetary fine;

38.

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;
4. A direction that any funding granted or given to it by the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia* cease from a specified date;
5. A direction that the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia* cease to sanction events held by or under the auspices of that organisation;
6. A recommendation to *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia* that its membership of the *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of Australasia* be suspended or terminated in accordance with the relevant constitution or rules; and/or
7. Any other form of discipline that the national body or peak organisation considers to be appropriate.

When imposing any form of discipline, it will be accompanied by a warning that a similar breach of policy by the organisation in the future may result in more serious form of discipline.

Factors to consider when imposing discipline

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

- If the individual is a parent and/or spectator (ability to enforce a penalty may be difficult);
- Nature and seriousness of the behaviour or incidents;
- In a case where action is taken concurrently with or in lieu of a resolution of a formal complaint, the wishes of the complainant;
- If the individual concerned knew or should have known that the behaviour was a breach of the policy;
- Level of contrition of the respondent(s);
- The effect of the proposed disciplinary measures on the respondent(s) including any personal, professional or financial circumstances;
- If there have been relevant prior warnings or disciplinary action; and/or
- If there are any mitigating circumstances such that the respondent(s) shouldn't be disciplined at all or not disciplined so seriously.

PART D: ROLE-SPECIFIC CODES OF CONDUCT

- Attachment D1: Coach Code of Conduct**
- Attachment D2: Officials Code of Conduct**
- Attachment D3: Player/Athlete Code of Conduct**
- Attachment D4: Administrator (volunteer) Code of Conduct**
- Attachment D5: Parent/Guardian Code of Conduct**
- Attachment D6: Spectator Code of Conduct**
- Attachment D7: Media Code of Conduct**

ATTACHMENT D1: COACH CODE OF CONDUCT

Respect the rights, dignity and worth of all individuals. Within the context of an activity treat everyone equally regardless of sex, disability, ethnic origin or religion.

Ensure an athlete's time spent with you is a positive experience. All athletes are deserving of equal attention and opportunities. The scheduling and length of training times and competition should take into consideration the maturity level of the athletes.

Be professional and accept responsibility for your actions. Display high standards in your language, manner, punctuality, preparation and presentation. Display control, respect, dignity and professionalism to all involved with Gaelic football including opponents, coaches, officials, administrators, the media, parents and spectators. Encourage your athletes to demonstrate the same qualities. Develop respect for the ability of opponents as well as for the judgement of officials and opposing coaches.

Treat each athlete as an individual. Respect the talent, developmental stage and goals of each athlete. Help each athlete to reach his or her full potential. Avoid over-working the talented athletes. The "just-average" athletes need, and deserve, equal opportunities.

Be fair, considerate and honest with athletes.

Make a commitment to provide a quality service to your athletes by:

- maintaining or improving your NCAS status
- seeking continual improvement through performance appraisal and ongoing coach education
- providing a training program which is planned and sequential
- maintaining appropriate records

Any physical contact with athletes should be appropriate to the situation/necessary for the athlete's skill development.

Refrain from any form of personal abuse towards your athletes. This includes verbal, physical, and emotional abuse. Be alert to any forms of abuse directed towards your athletes from other sources while they are in your care. Never ridicule or yell at athletes for making mistakes or losing an event.

Refrain from any form of harassment towards your athletes. This includes sexual and racial harassment racial vilification and harassment on the grounds of disability.

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.

Provide a safe environment for training and competition. Ensure equipment and facilities meet safety standards. Ensure equipment, rules, training and environment are appropriate for the age and ability of the athletes.

Show concern and caution toward sick and injured athletes. Provide a modified training program where appropriate. Allow further participation in training only when appropriate.

41.

Encourage athletes to seek medical advice when required. Follow the advice of a physician when determining when an injured athlete is ready to recommence training /competition. Maintain the same interest and support toward sick and injured athletes.

Be reasonable in your demands on young athletes' time, energy and enthusiasm. Make a personal commitment to keep yourself informed of sound coaching principles and the principles of growth and development of children. Remember that juniors play for fun and enjoyment and that winning is only part of their motivation.

Teach your athletes that rules of the competition are mutual agreements that no one should evade or break.

Whenever possible, group athletes according to age, height, skills and physical maturity.

Be a positive role model for Gaelic football and your athletes.

ATTACHMENT D2: OFFICIALS CODE OF CONDUCT

Modify rules and regulations to match the skill level of children and their needs.

Compliment all athletes on their efforts.

Be consistent, objective and courteous in calling all rule infringements.

Condemn deliberate misconduct as being unsportsmanlike, and promote fair play and appropriate sports behaviour.

Use common sense to ensure that overcalling violations does not lose the “spirit of the competition” for juniors.

Publicly encourage rule changes, which will reinforce the principles of participation for fun and enjoyment.

Actions speak louder than words. Ensure that both on and off the track your behaviour is consistent with the principles of good sportsmanship.

Make a personal commitment to keep yourself informed of sound officiating principles and the principles of growth and development of children.

43.

ATTACHMENT D3: ATHLETE/PLAYER CODE OF CONDUCT

Compete for the "fun of it" and not just to please parents and coaches.

Work equally hard for yourself and your club. Your club's performance will benefit, so will you!

Play by the rules.

Never argue with an official. If you disagree, have your Team Manager or coach approach the official during a break or after the event.

Control your temper. Verbal abuse of officials or other athletes, deliberately provoking an opponent and throwing equipment is not acceptable or permitted in this or any other sport.

Be a good sport. Cheer all good performances, whether they are by your club member or another club's athlete.

Treat all athletes as you would like to be treated. Do not interfere with, bully or take unfair advantage of another athlete.

Co-operate with your coach, club members and opponents. Without them there would be no competition.

44.

ATTACHMENT D4: ADMINISTRATORS CODE OF CONDUCT

Involve athletes in the planning, leadership, evaluation and decision making related to the activity.

Ensure that equal opportunities for participation in sports are made available to all individuals, regardless of ability, size, shape, sex, age, and disability or ethnic origin.

Equipment and facilities must be safe and appropriate to the ability level of participating athletes.

Rules, equipment, lengths of events and training schedules should take into consideration the age, ability and maturity level of participating athletes.

Ensure that qualified and competent coaches and officials capable of developing appropriate sports behaviour and skill technique provide adequate supervision.

Remember that as juniors participate for enjoyment, downplay the importance of rewards.

Avoid allowing sports programs to become primarily spectator entertainment. Focus on the needs of the participants rather than the enjoyment of the spectators.

Provide clinics aimed at improving the standards of coaching and officiating, with an emphasis on appropriate sports behaviour and skill technique.

Ensure that parents, coaches, sponsors, administrators, officials, physicians and participants understand their responsibilities regarding fair play in sports.

Distribute a code of behaviour sheet to officials, parents, coaches, athletes and the media.

45.

ATTACHMENT D5: PARENTS CODE OF CONDUCT

If children are interested, encourage them to play sport. However, if a child is not willing to play, do not force him or her.

Focus upon the child's efforts and performance rather than the overall outcome of the event. This assists the child in setting realistic goals related to his / her ability by reducing the emphasis on winning.

Teach children that an honest effort is as important as victory, so that the result of each event is accepted without undue disappointment.

Encourage children to always participate according to the rules.

Never ridicule or yell at a child for making a mistake or losing an event.

Remember that children learn best from example. Applaud good performances by all competitors, even if from other clubs.

If you disagree with an official, raise the issue through the appropriate channels rather than question the official's judgement and honesty in public. Remember that most officials give their time and effort for your child's involvement.

Support all efforts to remove verbal and physical abuse from sporting activities.

Recognise the value and importance of volunteer coaches. They give of their time and resources to provide recreational activities for the athletes and deserve your support.

ATTACHMENT D6: SPECTATORS CODE OF CONDUCT

Young athletes participate in organised sports for fun. They are not competing for the entertainment of spectators only, nor are they miniature professionals.

Applaud good performance and efforts by your club and the opponents. Congratulate all athletes and clubs upon their performance regardless of the competition's outcome.

Respect the official's decision. If there is a disagreement, follow the appropriate procedure in order to question the decision and teach children to do likewise.

Never ridicule or scold an athlete for making a mistake during a competition. Positive comments are motivational.

Condemn the use of violence in any form, be it by spectators, coaches, officials or athletes.

Show respect for your club's opponents. Without them there would be no competition.

Encourage athletes to participate according to the rules and the officials' decisions.

Demonstrate appropriate social behaviour by not using foul language, harassing participants, coaches or officials.

47.

ATTACHMENT D7: MEDIA CODE OF CONDUCT

Provide coverage of local competitive and non-competitive sport as well as reporting elite sport.

Be aware of the difference between adult sports programs and children's sports programs.

Place in proper perspective the isolated incidents of unsportsmanlike behaviour rather than make such incidents the "highlight" of the event.

Focus upon participant's fair play and their honest effort.

Junior athletes are not miniature professionals and should not have unfair expectations placed upon them.

Identify and report on the problems of children participating in organised sports and report the violations and distortions of their rights as participants.

Be aware of the difference between the goals of amateur sports and those of professional sports.

Make the readers, viewers and listeners aware of these differences. The professional is an entertainer and wage earner and this, on occasions, may be reflected in the professional athlete's behaviour.

PART E: REPORTING DOCUMENTS/FORMS

TO ASSIST IN CONSISTENCY AND ACCURACY IN FOLLOWING PROCEDURE AND REPORTING ON THE ISSUES COVERED BY THE *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association's* MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY, THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE USED:

- E1 CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF INFORMAL COMPLAINT – TO BE USED BY MPIOs OR OTHERS WHO RECEIVE A COMPLAINT OR ALLEGATION**

- E2 CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF FORMAL COMPLAINT – TO BE USED WHEN A FORMAL COMPLAINT IS RECEIVED BY THE *Gaelic Football and Hurling Association***

- E3 CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATION – TO BE USED BY MPIOs OR OTHERS WHO RECEIVE COMPLAINTS/ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE**

- E4 RECORD OF MEDIATION – TO BE USED BY THOSE WHO CONDUCT A MEDIATION**

- E5 RECORD OF TRIBUNAL DECISION**

General principles to be followed when completing a report of a complaint:

- Treat all complaints seriously.
- Deal with complaints promptly, sensitively and confidentially.
- Maintain a calm attitude.
- Ask the complainant if they will consent to you taking notes.
- Write the description of the complaint /problem using the complainants own words (as much as is possible).
- Find out the nature of the relationship between the complainant and the person complained about (for example, coach/competitor, team members, etc) and if there is any relevant history.
- Take a note of the facts and do not pre-judge the situation.
- Ask the complainant whether they fear victimisation or other consequences.
- Find out what outcome the complainant wants and if they need any support.
- Ask the complainant how they want the complaint to be dealt with under the policy.

49.

- Keep the complaint confidential and do not disclose it to another person without the complainant's consent except if disclosure is required by law (for example, a report to government authorities) or if disclosure is necessary to effectively deal with the complaint.

50.

ATTACHMENT E1: CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF INFORMAL COMPLAINT

[MPIO] Name	Date: / /	
Complainant's Name	Over 18	Under 18
Role/status in Gaelic Football/Hurling	Administrator (volunteer) Athlete/player Coach/Assistant Coach Support Personnel Employee (paid) Official	Parent Spectator Other
Location/event of alleged issue		
Facts as stated by complainant		

<p>Nature of complaint (category/basis/grounds)</p> <p>Can tick more than one box</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Harassment or Sexual/sexist</td> <td>Discrimination</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexuality</td> <td>Selection dispute</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Race</td> <td>Personality clash</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religion</td> <td>Bullying</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pregnancy</td> <td>Verbal abuse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disability</td> <td>Physical abuse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child Abuse</td> <td>Victimisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">.....</td> </tr> </table>	Harassment or Sexual/sexist	Discrimination	Sexuality	Selection dispute	Race	Personality clash	Religion	Bullying	Pregnancy	Verbal abuse	Disability	Physical abuse	Child Abuse	Victimisation	Other		
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Sexuality	Selection dispute																		
Race	Personality clash																		
Religion	Bullying																		
Pregnancy	Verbal abuse																		
Disability	Physical abuse																		
Child Abuse	Victimisation																		
Other																			
.....																			
<p>Feelings expressed by complainant (completing this may help to separate emotional content from facts)</p>																			
<p>What they want to happen to fix issue</p>																			
<p>What information I provided</p>																			
<p>What they are going to do now</p>																			

This record and any notes must be kept in a confidential place – do not enter it on a computer system. If the issue becomes a formal complaint, this record is to be sent to the Australasian/State Secretary

Attachment E2: CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF FORMAL COMPLAINT

Complainant's Name	Over 18	Under 18	Date Received: / /	Formal Complaint / /
Role/status in Gaelic Football/Hurling	Administrator (volunteer) Athlete/player Coach/Assistant Coach Support Personnel Employee (paid) Official		Parent	Spectator
Name of person complained about	Over 18	Under 18		
Role/status in Gaelic Football/Hurling	Administrator (volunteer) Athlete/player Coach/Assistant Coach Support Personnel Employee (paid) Official		Parent	Spectator
Location/event of alleged issue				
Description of alleged issue				

<p>Nature of complaint (basis/grounds/category) Can tick more than one box</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 143 798 226">Harassment or Sexual/sexist</td> <td data-bbox="855 143 1058 174">Discrimination</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="636 248 770 282">Sexuality</td> <td data-bbox="1023 194 1270 226">Selection dispute</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="647 306 724 338">Race</td> <td data-bbox="1091 248 1339 282">Personality clash</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 362 756 396">Religion</td> <td data-bbox="1099 306 1216 338">Bullying</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 421 794 454">Pregnancy</td> <td data-bbox="1094 362 1289 396">Verbal abuse</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 479 767 512">Disability</td> <td data-bbox="1094 421 1318 454">Physical abuse</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 535 812 568">Child Abuse</td> <td data-bbox="1091 479 1273 512">Victimisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="639 591 719 624">Other</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="576 636 1378 651">.....</td> </tr> </table>	Harassment or Sexual/sexist	Discrimination	Sexuality	Selection dispute	Race	Personality clash	Religion	Bullying	Pregnancy	Verbal abuse	Disability	Physical abuse	Child Abuse	Victimisation	Other		
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Religion	Bullying																		
Pregnancy	Verbal abuse																		
Disability	Physical abuse																		
Child Abuse	Victimisation																		
Other																			
.....																			
<p>Methods (if any) of attempted informal resolution</p>																			
<p>Support person (if any)</p>																			
<p>Formal resolution procedures followed (outline)</p>																			
<p>If investigated: Finding -</p>																			
<p>If went to hearing tribunal: Decision - Action recommended -</p>																			
<p>If mediated: Date of mediation - Were both parties present - Terms of Agreement - Any other action taken -</p>																			

If went to appeals tribunal: Decision Action recommended	
Resolution	Less than 3 months to resolve Between 3 – 8 months to resolve More than 8 months to resolve
Completed by	Name: Position in Association: Signature: / /
Signed by:	Complainant: Respondent:

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

Attachment E3: CONFIDENTIAL RECORD OF CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATION

Before completing, ensure the procedures outlined in attachment C4 have been followed and advice has been sought from the relevant government agency and/or police.

Complainant's Name (if other than the child)		Date Received: Formal Complaint / /
Role/status in the Association		
Child's name		Age:
Child's address		
Person's reason for suspecting abuse (e.g. observation, injury, disclosure)		
Name of person complained about		
Role/status in Gaelic Football/Hurling	Administrator (volunteer) Athlete/player Coach/Assistant Coach Support Personnel Employee (paid) Official	Parent Spectator Other
Witnesses (if more than 3 witnesses, attach details to this form)	Name (1): Contact details: Name (2): Contact details: Name (3): Contact details:	
Interim action (if any) taken (to ensure child's safety and/or to support needs of person complained about)		

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

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

Attachment E4: RECORD OF MEDIATION

Present at Mediation	
Date of mediation	
Venue of mediation	
Mediator	
Summary of mediation (minutes attached)	
Outcome of mediation	
Follow-up to occur (if required)	
Completed by: (Signature)	
Signed by: Complainant (signature) Respondent (signature)	

58.

A copy of the Record of Mediation Report is to be provided to the complainant, respondent(s). The Australasian/State Secretary will ensure the original is stored in a secure manner.

Attachment E5: RECORD OF TRIBUNAL DECISION

Complainant's Name		Date Received: / / Formal Complaint: / /
Role/status in Gaelic Football/Hurling	Administrator (volunteer) Athlete/player Coach/Assistant Coach Support Personnel Employee (paid) Official	Parent Spectator Other
Name of person complained about		
Role/status in Gaelic Football/Hurling	Administrator (volunteer) Athlete/player Coach/Assistant Coach Support Personnel Employee (paid) Official	Parent Spectator Other
Location/event of alleged issue		
Description of alleged issue		

Nature of complaint (basis/grounds/category)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="528 129 847 651"> Harassment or Sexual/sexist Sexuality Race Religion Pregnancy Disability Child Abuse Other </td> <td data-bbox="847 129 1410 651"> Discrimination Selection dispute Personality clash Bullying Verbal abuse Physical abuse Victimisation </td> </tr> </table>	Harassment or Sexual/sexist Sexuality Race Religion Pregnancy Disability Child Abuse Other	Discrimination Selection dispute Personality clash Bullying Verbal abuse Physical abuse Victimisation
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Methods (if any) of attempted informal resolution			
Support person (if any)			
Tribunal Members			
Tribunal Hearing Date and venue			
Tribunal Decision (attach report)			
Action recommended and any follow up report required			
Decision Appealed Date of Appeal lodged			
Appeal Hearing Date			
Appeal Decision (attach report)			
Action Recommended			
Completed by	Name: Position in Association: Signature: / /		
Signed by:	Complainant Respondent		

*** WHERE THE WORDS “ Gaelic Football & Hurling Association of Australasia” are used, this will also be taken to include State affiliates and Clubs.**