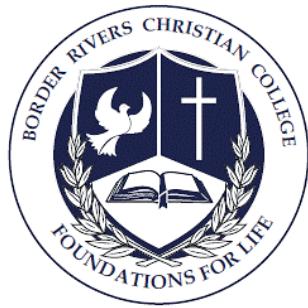


BORDER RIVERS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

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Child Protection - Reporting Concerns of Harm and Abuse Policy

Purpose:	The purpose of this policy is to provide written processes about – (a) how the College will respond to harm, or allegations of harm, to students under 18 years; and (b) the appropriate conduct of the College's staff and students to comply with accreditation requirements.		
Scope:	Students and staff, including full-time, part-time, permanent, fixed term and casual employees, as well as contractors, volunteers and people undertaking work experience or vocational placements at Border Rivers Christian College.		
References:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Child Protection Act 1999 (Qld)</u>• <u>Child Safe Organisations Act 2024 (Qld)</u>• <u>Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 (Qld)</u>• <u>Education (General Provisions) Regulation 2017 (Qld)</u>• <u>Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2017 (Qld)</u>• <u>Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)</u>• <u>Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000 (Qld)</u>• <u>Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Regulation 2020 (Qld)</u>• <u>Criminal Code Act 1899 (sections 229BB and 229BC)</u>• Border Rivers Christian College Complaints Policy & Procedures• Border Rivers Christian College Work Health and Safety Policy• Border Rivers Christian College Child Protection Reporting Form		
Status:	Approved	Supersedes:	Child Protection Policy
Authorised by:	Border Rivers Christian College Board of Directors	Date of Authorisation:	January 2026
Review Cycle:	Annually, or as appropriate, to reflect changing legislation and environment.	Next Review Date:	[January 2027]
Policy Owner:	Border Rivers Christian College Board of Directors		

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2.0	October 2018	Draft awaiting approval
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Definitions

Harm, as per s9 of the *Child Protection Act 1999*, to a child, is any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing.

1. It is immaterial how the harm is caused.
2. Harm can be caused by—
 - a) physical, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect; or
 - b) sexual abuse or exploitation.
3. Harm can be caused by—
 - a) a single act, omission or circumstance; or
 - b) a series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances.

Child in need of protection, as per s10 of the *Child Protection Act 1999*, is a child who—

- a) has suffered significant harm, is suffering significant harm, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm; and
- b) does not have a parent able and willing to protect the child from the harm.

Sexual abuse, as per s364 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, in relation to a relevant person, includes sexual behaviour involving the relevant person and another person in the following circumstances—

- (a) the other person bribes, coerces, exploits, threatens or is violent toward the relevant person;
- (b) the relevant person has less power than the other person;
- (c) there is a significant disparity between the relevant person and the other person in intellectual capacity or maturity.

Staff, in this policy, refers to full-time, part-time, permanent, fixed term and casual employees, as well as contractors, volunteers and people undertaking work experience or vocational placements.

Health and Safety

Border Rivers Christian College has written processes in place to enable it to comply with the requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Qld) and the *Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000* (Qld).

Cultural Safety

Cultural safety is a vital consideration within Border Rivers Christian College's Child Protection Policy, ensuring that safeguarding measures not only prevent harm and abuse but also actively respect and uphold the cultural identities of every student. A culturally safe environment values diversity, acknowledges the unique experiences of students from different backgrounds, and rejects practices or attitudes that may marginalise or stereotype.

Border Rivers Christian College commits to recognising and responding appropriately to the cultural contexts and needs of children, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, those from culturally and linguistically diverse families, and students of all faiths. This means developing policies and training that equip staff to recognise cultural indicators of distress, respect family customs and communication styles, and engage in ongoing consultation with community representatives.

By fostering an inclusive environment where children feel respected, heard, and supported, regardless of their heritage, Border Rivers Christian College not only upholds its legal and ethical responsibilities but also empowers students to speak up and participate in their own protection. In this way, cultural safety is not an optional add-on but an essential component of effective child protection, strengthening the trust between students, families, and the school community.

Responding to Reports of Harm

When the school receives any information alleging 'harm'¹ to a student (other than harm arising from physical or sexual abuse) it will deal with the situation compassionately and fairly so as to minimise any likely harm to the extent it reasonably can. Information relating to physical or sexual abuse is handled under obligations to report set out in this policy².

Conduct of Staff and Students

All staff will ensure that their behaviour towards, and relationships with students, reflect proper standards of care for students. Staff, contractors and volunteers must not cause harm to students³.

¹ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(7): the definition of 'harm' for this regulation is the same as in section 9 of the *Child Protection Act 1999 (Qld)*

² *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(1)

³ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(1)

Reporting Inappropriate Behaviour

If a student considers the behaviour of a staff member to be inappropriate, the student should report the behaviour to the delegated Student Protection Staff.

- Julie Hoffmann – Business Manager; or
- Alison McCormick – First Aid Officer⁴;

Dealing with Report of Inappropriate Behaviour

A staff member who receives a report of inappropriate behaviour must report it to the principal. Where the principal is the subject of the report of inappropriate behaviour, the staff member must inform a director of the school's governing body⁵. Reports will be dealt with under the College's Complaints Policy.

Reporting Sexual Abuse⁶

Section 366 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* states that if a staff member becomes aware, or reasonably suspects, in the course of their employment at the College, that any of the following has been sexually abused by another person:

- a student under 18 years attending the College;
- a person with a disability who:
 - under section 420(2) of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* is being provided with special education at the school; and
 - is not enrolled in the preparatory year at the school.

then the staff member must give a written report, using the Report of Suspected Harm form, about the abuse or suspected abuse to the principal or to a director of the College's governing body immediately.

The College's principal or the director must immediately give a copy of the report to a police officer.

If the first person who becomes aware or reasonably suspects sexual abuse is the College's principal, the principal must give a written report about the abuse, or suspected abuse to a police officer immediately and must also give a copy of the report to a director of the College's governing body immediately.

A report under this section must include the following particulars:

- the name of the person giving the report (the *first person*);
- the student's name and sex;
- details of the basis for the first person becoming aware, or reasonably suspecting, that the student has been sexually abused by another person;
- details of the abuse or suspected abuse;
- any of the following information of which the first person is aware:
 - the student's age;
 - the identity of the person who has abused, or is suspected to have abused, the student;

⁴ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(2) and s.16(3)

⁵ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(2)

⁶ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(2)(c)

- iii. the identity of anyone else who may have information about the abuse or suspected abuse⁷.

Reporting Likely Sexual Abuse⁸

Section 366A of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* states that if a staff member reasonably suspects in the course of their employment at the school, that any of the following is likely to be sexually abused by another person:

- a) a student under 18 years attending the College;
- b) a person with a disability who:
 - i. under section 420(2) of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* is being provided with special education at the College; and
 - ii. is not enrolled in the preparatory year at the College.

then the staff member must give a written report, using the Report of Suspected Harm form, about the suspicion to the principal or to a director of the College's governing body immediately.

The school's principal or the director must immediately give a copy of the report to a police officer.

If the first person who reasonably suspects likely sexual abuse is the College's principal, the principal must give a written report about the suspicion to a police officer immediately and must also give a copy of the report to a director of the College's governing body immediately.

A report under this section must include the following particulars:

- a) the name of the person giving the report (the *first person*);
- b) the student's name and sex;
- c) details of the basis for the first person reasonably suspecting that the student is likely to be sexually abused by another person;
- d) any of the following information of which the first person is aware:
 - i. the student's age;
 - ii. the identity of the person who is suspected to be likely to sexually abuse the student;
 - iii. the identity of anyone else who may have information about suspected likelihood of abuse⁹.

Reporting Physical and Sexual Abuse¹⁰

Under Section 13E(3) of the *Child Protection Act 1999*, if a doctor, a registered nurse, a teacher or an early childhood education and care professional forms a 'reportable suspicion' about a child "in the course of their engagement in their profession", they must make a written report.

A **reportable suspicion** about a child is a reasonable suspicion that the child:

- a) has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering, significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse; and
- b) may not have a parent able and willing to protect the child from the harm.

⁷ *Education (General Provisions) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.68

⁸ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16(2)(c)

⁹ *Education (General Provisions) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.69

¹⁰ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld)* s.16 (2)(d)

The doctor, nurse, teacher or early childhood education and care professional must give a written report, using the Report of Suspected Harm form, to the Chief Executive of the Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety (or another department administering the *Child Protection Act 1999*). The doctor, nurse, teacher or early childhood education and care professional should give a copy of the report to the principal.

A report under this section must include the following particulars:

- a) the basis on which the person has formed the reportable suspicion¹¹;
- b) the child's name, age and sex descriptor;
- c) details of how to contact the child;
- d) details of the harm to which the reportable suspicion relates;
- e) particulars of the identity of the person suspected of causing the child to have suffered, suffer, or be at risk of suffering, the harm to which the reportable suspicion relates;
- f) particulars of the identity of any other person who may be able to give information about the harm to which the reportable suspicion relates¹².

Outside of Business Hours you can contact: Child Safety After Hours Service 1800 177 135 (QLD Only)

During Business Hours you can contact: South West (Darling Downs) – Toowoomba 1800 683 390

Responsibilities under Criminal Code Act 1899 (Qld)

The *Criminal Code Act 1899* includes two offences that pertain to the failure to report a child sexual offence and the failure to protect a child against a child sexual offence. A child sexual offence is an offence of a sexual nature by an adult against a child under 16 years or a person with an impairment of the mind.

Failure to Report¹³

Under section 229BC of the Code, all adults must report sexual offences against a child by another adult to police as soon as reasonably practicable after the belief is, or ought reasonably to have been, formed. Failure to make a report, without a reasonable excuse, is a criminal offence. This offence applies to all adults inclusive of students 18 years or older, as well as parents/guardians and volunteers at the school. A reasonable excuse not to make a report under the *Criminal Code Act 1899* includes that a report has already been made under the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* (reporting sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse) and the *Child Protection Act 1999* (reporting significant harm or risk of significant harm) as per this policy.

Failure to Protect¹⁴

Under section 229BB of the Code, all adults in positions of power or having responsibility within institutions to reduce or remove the risk of child sexual offences being committed must take reasonable steps to protect children in their care from a child sexual offence. A failure to protect is an offence.

¹¹ *Child Protection Act 1999* s.13G (2)(a)

¹² See *Child Protection Regulation 2023 (Qld)* s.4 “Information to be included in reports”

¹³ *Criminal Code Act 1899 (Qld)* s.229BC

¹⁴ *Criminal Code Act 1899 (Qld)* s.229BB

Awareness

The College will inform staff, students and parents of its processes relating to the health, safety and conduct of staff and students in communications to them and it will publish these processes on its website¹⁵.

These processes are discussed and provided to all staff at staff inductions. These processes are also reviewed at the beginning of each school year with leadership, teaching staff and non-teaching staff.

This policy is also available upon request at the Administration Office.

Accessibility of Processes

Processes relating to the health, safety and conduct of staff and students are accessible on the school website and will be available on request from the school administration¹⁶.

Training

The school will train its staff in processes relating to the health, safety and conduct of staff and students on their induction and will refresh training annually¹⁷.

Implementing the Processes

The school will ensure it is implementing processes relating to the health, safety and conduct of staff and students by auditing compliance with the processes annually¹⁸.

Complaints Procedure

Suggestions of non-compliance with the school's processes may be submitted as complaints under Border Rivers Christian College Complaint Policy & Procedures¹⁹.

¹⁵ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld) s.16(4)(a)*

¹⁶ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld) s.16(4)(b)*

¹⁷ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld) s.16(4)(c)*

¹⁸ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld) s.16(4)(d)*

¹⁹ *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Qld) s.16(5) and s.16(6)*