

TRINITY COLLEGE COLAC - PROTECT: Reporting and Responding Obligations Procedure for Schools

Rationale

Diocese of Ballarat Catholic Education Limited (DOBCEL) Board is committed to:

- zero tolerance of child abuse;
- listening to and empowering children and young people; and
- keeping children and young people safe.

The DOBCEL Board maintains governance oversight of DOBCEL Schools. DOBCEL maintains a management arm to ensure that DOBCEL Schools are safe for children and young people, and are places where children and young people can flourish.

The DOBCEL Board has particular responsibilities for the safeguarding of children and young people as required by Ministerial Order No. 870: Child Safe Standards – Managing the Risk of Child Abuse in Schools (MO 870). This places accountability for managing the risk of child abuse with the DOBCEL Board. Consistent with MO 870, the DOBCEL Board, requires schools governed by DOBCEL to have appropriate arrangements to regulate the conduct and decisions of school staff for the benefit of its students. These arrangements include implementing and complying with the DOBCEL Child Safe Policies and having clear and comprehensive procedures and reporting mechanisms. The objective is for the DOBCEL Board and the wider school community to be confident in the school's capacity to make and implement appropriate decisions, with child safety as a guiding principle.

These procedures should be read in conjunction with the Child Safeguarding Reporting Obligations Policy and apply in all DOBCEL Schools.

These procedures take into account the diverse characteristics of school communities and assists DOBCEL staff to:

- Understand the different requirements under legislation and the responsibilities attached to these
- recognise the indicators of a child or young person who may need protection
- understand how a *suspicion or reasonable belief* is formed
- respond appropriately when an incident or allegation involves student sexual offending
- refer to the principles of the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities in respecting and protecting the fundamental rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of members

of the school community

- make a report about a child or young person who may need protection
- comply with obligations under the Victorian Reportable Conduct Scheme
- comply with mandatory reporting obligations under child protection law
- comply with legal obligations relating to criminal child abuse and grooming under criminal law.

Child Protection Reporting Obligations

Key functions of the [Education and Training Reform Act 2006 \(Vic.\)](#) that pertain to child safety are to:

- require schools to notify the Victorian Institute of Teaching (VIT) when a school has taken action against a teacher
- ensure compliance with the Victorian Child Safe Standards as a requirement of registration for all Victorian schools.

A registered school must guarantee that the care, safety and welfare of all students attending the school are in accord with all applicable Victorian and Commonwealth laws, and that all staff employed at the school are advised of their obligations in regard to child safety.

Mandatory reporting

Mandatory reporting is a legal requirement under the [Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 \(Vic.\)](#) to protect children from harm relating to physical injury and sexual abuse. A child, for the purpose of the relevant parts of this Act, is any person 17 years of age or younger. Principal, teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, school counsellors, people in religious ministry, registered psychologists, early childhood workers, youth justice workers and out of home care workers (excluding voluntary foster and kinship carers) are mandatory reporters under this Act.

If a mandatory reporter forms a reasonable belief that a child needs protection, and that the child's parents/carers are unwilling or unable to protect the child, they must report that belief to Department of Health and Human Services (DFFH) Child Protection, to or Victoria Police. This report must include the information in [Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools](#), as soon as possible after forming the belief.

On each occasion that the mandatory reporter becomes aware of additional reasonable grounds for the belief, a subsequent report must be made even when a previous report has been made concerning the same child and suspected abuse.

The threshold for reporting child protection incidents, disclosures, concerns or suspicions has deliberately been set low by the protocol [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools](#). This protocol focuses on [Four Critical Actions](#) that all DOBCEL staff must take if they form a suspicion or reasonable belief that child abuse has occurred, or that a child is at risk of suffering abuse.

Reasonable belief

To determine if a report must be made to the relevant agency, Trinity College Colac staff concerned about the safety or wellbeing of a child or young person must assess the situation. If a staff member has witnessed potentially abusive behaviour, has a suspicion or has received a disclosure of child abuse, they must determine whether these observations or receipt of such information have caused the staff member to form a 'reasonable belief'.

A reasonable belief might be formed where:

- a child or young person states that they have been physically or sexually abused
- any person states that they believe someone has been abused, this may include a child or young person talking about their own experience
- physical or behavioural indicators of abuse, is witnessed as described in [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools](#)
- a child or young person exhibits sexually abusive or age-inappropriate behaviour
- professional observations of the child's behaviour or development lead to a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused or is likely to be abused

A single indicator may be a concern of possible child abuse or neglect. Equally, the presence of a number of indicators may suggest either physical or sexual abuse of a child or young person. Either scenario may be sufficient to form a reasonable belief that must be reported to the relevant agency.

A report is mandatory as soon as is practicable once the belief has been formed. The report must be made even if the Principal or the Child Safety Officer does not share the belief of the mandated reporter. Furthermore, if a different mandated reporter undertakes to make the report, the initial mandated reporter must make sure that it has been done.

Reportable conduct scheme

The Reportable Conduct Scheme, created under the [Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 \(Vic.\)](#), requires schools to notify the Commission for Children and Young People (CCYP) if an allegation of reportable conduct (a reportable allegation) is made against an employee.

The Reportable Conduct Scheme imposes obligations on the head of entity (governing authority). For Trinity College Colac, the Principal is the head of entity and is required to:

- have in place systems to prevent reportable conduct and, if reportable conduct is alleged, to ensure allegations can be brought to the attention of appropriate persons for investigation and response
- ensure that the CCYP is notified and given updates on the organisation's response to a reportable allegation through the Manager Safeguarding and Standards.
- report to Victoria Police as soon as they become aware that a reportable allegation may involve suspected child abuse or criminal conduct.

Reportable conduct may also include historical allegations. More guidance can be found at [Reportable Conduct Scheme – Historical allegations](#).

Failure to disclose

Any school staff member at Trinity College Colac who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 must disclose that information to Victoria Police.

Failure to disclose the information to Victoria Police is a criminal offence under section 327 of the [Crimes Act 1958 \(Vic.\)](#) applying to all adults (18 years and over) in Victoria, not just professionals who work with children.

The school staff member is obliged to disclose that information to Victoria Police as soon as it is practicable to do so, except in limited circumstances such as where the information has already been reported to DFFH Child Protection.

This obligation applies to **all non-mandated employees and adult community members** and is separate to the mandatory reporting framework. It is subject to some exclusions, such as:

- the person reasonably believes that the information has already been disclosed to the police
- the victim is over the age of 16 at the time that the information is received, does not have an intellectual disability and requests that the information not be disclosed
- the information is privileged (e.g. communications between a client and their lawyer)
- the information is in the public domain
- the person fears on reasonable grounds for the safety of any person (except the offender) if the information is disclosed and the failure to disclose is a reasonable response in the circumstances

Appendix 1 (located at the end of this document) contains additional information on when to report a concern that a child or young person has been sexually abused or is in need of protection from sexual abuse.

For further information about the failure to disclose offence, see the Department of Justice and Community Safety's [Failure to disclose offence](#) webpage and [Betrayal of Trust: Factsheet](#).

Failure to protect

The [Crimes Act 1958 \(Vic.\)](#) and the Crimes Amendment (Protection of Children) Bill 2014 (Vic.) include an offence for failure by a person with power, authority and responsibility within an organisation, to protect a child under the age of 16 years, who is under the care or supervision of the organisation.

The offence applies where there is a substantial risk that a child under the age of 16 under the care, supervision or authority of a relevant organisation will become a victim of a sexual offence committed by an adult associated with that organisation. A person in a position of authority in the organisation will commit the offence if they know of the risk of abuse and have the power or responsibility to reduce or remove the risk, but negligently fail to do so.

Any school staff member in a position of authority and becomes aware that an adult associated with their organisation (e.g. employee, contractor, volunteer, sport coach or visitor) poses a risk of sexual

abuse to a child under 16 who is in the care or supervision of the school, must take all reasonable steps to reduce or remove that substantial risk. Reasonable steps may include the employee being removed immediately from contact with children.

In a school context, a staff member in a position of authority will include the principal, deputy principal and business manager and may also extend to school counsellors, heads of departments and heads of schools.

Failure to take reasonable steps to protect a child in the organisation from the risk of sexual abuse from an adult associated with the organisation is a criminal offence under section 49O (1) of the *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic.).

For further information about the failure to protect offence, see the Department of Justice and Community Safety's [Failure to protect offence](#) webpage and [Betrayal of Trust: Factsheet](#).

Grooming

The offence of grooming targets predatory conduct designed to prepare or 'groom' a child for future sexual activity as prescribed in section 49M (1) of the [Crimes Act 1958 \(Vic.\)](#). The offence applies to communication with children under 16 years.

Grooming can be conducted in person or online, for example via interaction through social media, web forums and emails. The offence can be committed by any person aged 18 years or over. It does not apply to communication between people who are both under 18 years of age.

For further information about the grooming offence, see the Department of Justice and Community Safety's [Grooming offence](#) webpage and [Betrayal of Trust: Factsheet](#).

For more information about managing and responding to the risk of abuse, see Department of Education and Training's [Responding to Student Sexual Offending](#) and [Risk Management](#) webpages.

Organisational duty of care

The [Wrongs Act 1958 \(Vic.\)](#) creates an organisational liability for child abuse for organisations that exercise care, supervision or authority over children. This is commonly referred to as an organisational duty of care.

DOBCEL Schools owe a duty to take reasonable precautions to prevent the abuse (sexual or physical) of a child (under 18) by an individual associated with the school while the child is under the care, supervision or authority of the school.

Individuals associated with the school can include employees, volunteers, office holders, contractors, ministers of religion and religious leaders.

Reasonable precautions that a school could take are not defined in the *Wrongs Act 1958* (Vic.) but, as examples, the following measures are what courts have previously considered to be reasonable precautions in the context of organisational child abuse:

- conducting employment screening and reference checking
- providing supervision and training
- implementing systems to provide early warning of possible offences
- performing random and unannounced inspections to deter misconduct
- encouraging children and adults to notify authorities or parents/carers about any signs of aberrant or unusual behaviour.

Duty of Care

Trinity College Colac staff have a duty to take reasonable steps to protect from harm that is reasonably foreseeable children and young people under their care and supervision. This duty applies to all school staff. The question of what constitutes reasonable steps will depend on the circumstances of each case.

A staff member may breach their duty of care towards a child or young person if they fail to act in the way a reasonable or diligent professional would have acted in the same situation.

For more information on the scope of staff duty of care obligations and examples of reasonable steps to be taken in relation to suspected child abuse, refer to the protocol [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools](#).

Responding to and Reporting Child Protection Concerns

The joint protocol, [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools](#) identifies the approach to responding to and reporting child protection concerns in DOBCEL Schools through the [Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse](#).

A Trinity College Colac staff member must act and follow the *Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse*, as soon as they become aware of a child protection incident, that is, when **a child is experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing, abuse**.

The joint protocol, [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to Student Sexual Offending](#) identifies the approach to responding to and reporting child protection concerns in DOBCEL Schools through the [Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Student Sexual Offending](#).

Victorian Law holds that students under 10 years of age cannot commit a sexual offence. Guidance on responding to problem sexual behaviour in students under 10 and other forms of student sexualised

behaviour which does not constitute student sexual offending can be found in Appendix 1 of [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to Student Sexual Offending](#).

A Trinity College Colac staff member must act and follow the Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Student Sexual Offending, as soon as they witness an incident, receive a disclosure or form a suspicion that a student is a victim of a student sexual offending and/or a student has engaged in sexual offending.

Where a Trinity College Colac staff member believes that a child is subject to any other form of child abuse (sexual abuse by an adult), they must follow the procedures outlined in [PROTECT: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools](#).

Identifying and Responding to all forms of abuse at Trinity College Colac

Becoming aware of a child protection incident

There are four main ways in which a Trinity College Colac staff member may become aware that a child is experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing, abuse:

- **Witnessing an incident**

If a Trinity College Colac staff member witnesses an incident where they believe a child has been subjected to, or may be at risk of, abuse, including exposure to family violence, they must first take immediate action to protect the safety of the child or children involved and then refer to *Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse*.

- **Forming a suspicion or reasonable belief**

All suspicions that a child has been, is being, or is at risk of being, abused must be taken seriously, including suspicions that the abuse is taking or may take place outside school grounds or areas. If a suspicion develops into a reasonable belief, the Trinity College Colac staff member must act and refer to *Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse*.

- **Receiving a disclosure about or from a current student**

All disclosures must be treated seriously. Relevant information is available at *Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse*.

- **Receiving a disclosure about or from a former student**

If a school staff member receives a disclosure from a former student about historical abuse, they must act. If the former student is currently of school age and attending a Victorian school, the school staff member must immediately refer to [Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse](#). If the former student is no longer of school age or attending a Victorian school, the disclosure must still be reported to [DFFH Child Protection](#).

Notes and records

Trinity College Colac staff members are to keep clear and comprehensive notes relating to incidents, disclosures and allegations of child abuse using *Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools*.

Even if a school staff member decides not to make a report, they must still accurately document their notes relating to the incident, disclosure or allegation of child abuse using *Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools*.

Notes and records must be kept securely on school grounds and must not be destroyed as they may be needed at a later time.

Disclosures

Trinity College Colac staff members must reassure and support a child or young person who makes a disclosure of abuse. However, school staff members should never promise to keep any disclosures confidential as all disclosures of abuse must be reported.

The role of school staff remains the same if disclosures are made from a parent/carer or a sibling, or if disclosures involve family violence.

Strategies on how to manage a disclosure, can be found in *Protect: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools*.

Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse

1. Responding to an Emergency
2. Reporting to Authorities
3. Contacting Parents/Carers
4. Providing Ongoing Support.

Critical Action 1: Responding to an Emergency

This first step is only applicable if a child has **just been abused** or is **at risk of immediate harm**. If this is not the case, **Critical Action 2: Reporting to Authorities is to be followed**

If the child has **just been abused** or is **at risk of immediate harm**, reasonable steps must be taken to protect the child, including:

- separating the alleged victim and others involved, ensuring that if the parties involved are all present at the school, they are supervised separately by a school staff member
- arranging and providing urgent medical assistance where necessary, including administering first aid or calling 000 for an ambulance

- calling 000 for urgent police assistance if the person who is alleged to have engaged in the abuse poses an immediate risk to the health and safety of any person.

If the child protection incident has occurred at the school, school staff should also ensure that reasonable steps are taken to preserve the environment, the clothing and other items and to prevent any potential witnesses (including school staff members, volunteers and contractors) from discussing the incident until Victoria Police or relevant authorities arrive on the premises.

Critical Action 2: Reporting to Authorities

All forms and instances of suspected or alleged child abuse must be reported to the appropriate authority.

Once immediate health and safety concerns have been addressed, the school staff member must take steps to report the incident, suspicion or disclosure of child abuse as soon as practicable. Failure to report physical and sexual child abuse may amount to a criminal offence (refer to [Failure to disclose](#))

There are different reporting procedures depending on:

- whether the source of the suspected or alleged abuse comes from within the school or within the family or community of the child
- the type of abuse.

In all cases, school staff members must report internally to the principal or, if the principal is involved in the allegation, the leadership team.

Additionally:

- where the source of the abuse comes from within the school, that is, the suspected or alleged abuse involves a school staff member, volunteer, allied health professional, officer/office holder, contractor or visitor at the school, it must be reported to Victoria Police
- where the suspicion, belief or disclosure relates to sexual abuse or grooming, it must be reported to Victoria Police
- where the source of the abuse comes from within the family or community and is not sexual abuse or grooming, it must be reported to DFFH Child Protection.

The PROTECT protocol has deliberately set a low threshold for the formation of a 'reasonable belief'. For more information, refer to the [Reasonable belief](#) section of this procedure.

Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse requires all Trinity College Colac staff to report all incidents, suspicions and disclosures of abuse as soon as possible to the relevant authorities.

How to make a mandatory report

The table below describes the information to include when making a **mandatory report** about child abuse or child protection concerns. If a child is at immediate risk of harm, Victoria Police must be contacted immediately.

Making a Mandatory Report	
Action	Description
1. Notes	<p>Comprehensive notes must be kept, dated, and include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the concerns (e.g. physical injuries, student behaviour) • the source of those concerns (e.g. observation, report from child or another person) • the actions taken as a result of the concerns (e.g. consultation with the principal, report to DFFH Child Protection, etc.). <p>Schools are to use the template provided in Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools to record their notes.</p>
2. Discussion of Concerns	<p>Due to the complexity of child abuse incidents, disclosures, and suspicions, it is recommended that concerns and observations regarding suspected physical or sexual abuse of a child are discussed with the Principal, DOBCEL Education Consultant or the Manager Safeguarding and Standards.</p> <p>This is not a legal requirement; however, it will help to ensure support is provided to all involved in matters of this nature. The confidentiality of these discussions must be maintained.</p> <p>The reporter should make their own assessment about whether they are required to make a report about the child or young person and to whom the report should be made.</p> <p>It is important to remember that the duty to report abuse or suspicions of abuse exists even if the Principal, DOBCEL Education Consultant or Manager Safeguarding and Standards advises against proceeding with reporting suspected abuse.</p>

<p>3. Information - gathering and Documentation</p>	<p>Gather the relevant information necessary to make the report. This should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full name, date of birth and residential address of the child or young person • details of the concerns and the reasons for those concerns • the reporter’s involvement with the child or young person • details of any other agencies which may be involved with the child or young person. <p>This information should be collected and documented using Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools. The template is to be used to record as much information as possible to provide when a report is made to either Victoria Police or DFFH Child Protection.</p> <p>It is critical that completing the template does not impact on reporting times – if a child is in immediate danger, school staff need to report the matter to Victoria Police immediately.</p>
<p>4. Reporting</p>	<p>Concerns about a life-threatening situation, must be addressed by phone 000 or the local police station.</p> <p>Where the source of the abuse comes from within the school, that is, the suspected or alleged abuse involves a school staff member, volunteer, allied health practitioner, officer/office holder, contractor or visitor at the school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria Police must be contacted. They will contact DFFH Child Protection when appropriate • An internal report must be made to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the principal ○ DOBCEL Assistant Director People and Development if the principal is involved in the allegation ○ DOBCEL Executive Director. <p>Where the source of the suspected or alleged abuse comes from within the child’s family or community, it is obligatory that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual abuse and grooming is reported to Victoria Police • the matter is reported to DFFH Child Protection if it is considered that the child is in need of protection due to child abuse, or that they have been, are being or are at risk of being harmed due to any form of abuse, including family violence. If the matter occurs after hours, Child Protection Emergency Service can be contacted on 13 12 78 • an internal report is made to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the principal ○ Manager Safeguarding and Standards DOBCEL if the principal is unavailable ○ DOBCEL Executive Director.

<p>5. Records</p>	<p>A written record of the report must be kept and must include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date and time of the report and a summary of what was reported • the name and position of the person who made the report and the person who received the report. <p>The information initially recorded in Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools and any additional information provided to either Victoria Police or DFFH Child Protection are to be stored securely and maintained indefinitely by the school to ensure that records are accessible upon request by external authorities investigating the matter.</p>
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Reporting what is non-mandatory

All staff members, volunteers, contractors, other service providers who are not mandatory reporters have professional and moral (and sometimes legal) obligations to report a child protection incident, disclosure or suspicion.

It is DOBCEL policy that any adult who becomes aware of a child safety incident, disclosure or suspicion is required to report this to the Principal or Child Safety Officer of Trinity College Colac.

Where the Principal is the subject of a child safety incident, disclosure or suspicion, it is required that this be reported to the DOBCEL Assistant Director: People and Development.

Critical Action 3: Contacting parents/carers

Where it is suspected that a child has been or is at risk of being abused, it is critical that parents/carers of the child are notified as soon as practicable after a report is made to the authorities.

The school must always seek advice from Victoria Police or DFFH Child Protection to ensure that it is appropriate to contact the parents/carers.

In circumstances of family violence, schools should:

- take care not to inadvertently alert the alleged perpetrator by notifying parents/carers as it could increase risk of harm to the child, other family members or school staff
- seek advice from DFFH Child Protection or Child FIRST/The Orange Door before alerting parents/carers about safe strategies for communicating with a parent/carer who is experiencing family violence and on recommending family violence support services.

Advice from Victoria Police or DFFH Child Protection will depend on a number of factors, including whether:

- the parents/carers of the child are alleged to have engaged in the abuse (including in circumstances of suspected family violence)
- a disclosure to the parents/carers may result in further abuse to the child
- the child is a mature minor (at least 17 years of age and assessed to be sufficiently mature and intelligent to make decisions for themselves) and has requested that their parents/carers not be notified – the school should insist that another responsible adult is notified in lieu of the parents/carers
- the notification of parents/carers would adversely affect an investigation of the matter by external authorities.

Where the suspicion of abuse or risk of abuse has not yet warranted a reasonable belief, parents/carers should also be notified promptly after the school has carefully considered the factors listed above.

In some circumstances, a child may have returned to the care of their parent/carer before advice has been received from Victoria Police or DFFH Child Protection. In these circumstances, a school should not share any information with the parent/carer which may place the child or any other person at risk, or where the child is a mature minor.

For detailed guidance on how to have this conversation with a parent or carer, refer to Protect: Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools.

Critical Action 4: Providing ongoing support

School staff members who witness a child protection incident, receive a disclosure or develop a suspicion of child abuse (including exposure to family violence) have a critical role to play in supporting students impacted by the child protection matter to ensure that they feel supported and safe at the school. Schools also play a critical role in building students' resilience and protective factors, which can reduce the long-term impacts of child abuse by providing them with the opportunity to be supported and heard by a school staff member they trust.

Support provided to students at the school includes:

- regularly communicating with the student and their parents/carers where appropriate
- convening a Student Support Group of school wellbeing staff and teachers to plan, support and monitor affected students
- developing Student Support Plans for students impacted by the incident to ensure appropriate levels of care and support are provided depending on their involvement.

Where external authorities are investigating a report of abuse or risk of abuse, it is the role of the principal to ensure that students are supported throughout interviews at the school. For more information on this topic, refer to DOBCEL School Guidelines for Police and DFFH Interviews.

The school has a duty to provide support to school staff members who have witnessed an incident or disclosure, or who have made a report to external authorities about a reasonable belief of child abuse. It is important that schools remember that school staff members may have also experienced child abuse (including family violence) or be experiencing family violence and abuse in their own lives. School staff members requiring wellbeing support can contact the school's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provider.

Information to support Victorian Catholic schools in understanding their obligation to employees and to provide suggestions of how to assist employees experiencing family and domestic violence

may be found in the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria Limited’s Family and Domestic Violence: A guide to supporting staff.

The school should conduct a review of the reporting process four–six weeks after a report has been made to identify if any follow-up support actions are needed. Refer to Protect: Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: A Template for all Victorian Schools for more information.

Appendix 1: Reporting under the *Crimes Act 1958 (Vic)*

In accordance with the *Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)*, this table sets out when to report a concern that a child or young person has been sexually abused or needs protection from sexual abuse.

Type of Reporting	By Whom	To Whom
<p><i>Reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed by an adult against a child under 16.</i></p> <p>Any adult who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 must report that information to Victoria Police.</p> <p>Failure to report in the following circumstances will not constitute an offence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The victim is 16 years of age or older and does not want the information reported to Victoria Police. However, this exception does not apply where the victim is aged under 16 years, or is aged over 16 years and has an intellectual disability and does not have the capacity to make an informed decision about whether or not to report. <p>Mandatory reporting obligations under the <i>Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.)</i> may override the exceptions to making a disclosure under the <i>Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)</i>.</p> <p>The National Catholic Education Commission (NCEC) <i>Privacy Compliance Manual</i>(updated by the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria Ltd (CECV),April 2018) also provides details relating to the role of school counsellors and their obligations to students, the schools at which the students are enrolled and the parent /carers of those students (Section 25).</p> <p>Where it is necessary for school counsellors directly to pass on information which relates to the wellbeing of a student at a school, this information must be conveyed to a person (i.e. school principal) who has</p>	<p>Any person aged 18 or over</p>	<p>Victoria Police</p>

<p>a legal obligation to receive it without betraying a confidence (Section 25.3). A mandatory report may need to be made by the person who receives the information.</p> <p>Reasonable excuses for failing to report to Victoria Police any reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a reasonable belief that the information has already been reported to Victoria Police or disclosed to DFFH ChildProtection • the victim turned 16 years of age before 27 October 2014 • a reasonable fear that the disclosure will place someone (other than the alleged perpetrator) at risk of harm. 		
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