



**B A D M I N T O N S A**

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**MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY**

**OF**

***The SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BADMINTON ASSOCIATION INC***  
**(SABA)**

**SABA Board Adopted**

**26 February 2007**

**Member Protection Policy**

**Effective Date – 26/2/07**



**Government of South Australia**

Office for Recreation and Sport

## PREFACE

One of the key issues we all face in life is how we interact and work with one another. As members of the sport of badminton we all look to get something specific from the sport whether that be social play or moving up the pathways to the elite level.

Equally a national and international sporting organization necessarily attracts a requirement for administration, particularly if we are going to collaborate with other organizations in events.

Administration of a sport takes us a long way away from the simple hitting of the shuttle in the backyard or on the beach to the more complex issues of rules, requirements and structure. These are there to help us get along with each other and to assist the growth of the sport. Nevertheless, we all have different perspectives of how rules may be applied.

Our Member Protection Policy is designed to raise awareness of ethics in sport. They also provide a means for people to address issues where they have difficulties with the way decisions or actions of others have been taken that may affect them personally. They are designed to give people a process for redress. They are there to ensure that we have a set of guidelines and processes to help us better understand how to get on with each other when the diversity we face is construed to become harassment or abuse.

Whilst badminton is not seemingly a large sport, it has an enormous cultural diversity. Our obligation to each other is to recognize the rights of the individual and to ensure that we act in a way that causes no offence.

This Member Protection Policy provides the sport with a means and process to address issues when we reach a stage where we need to take positive action. It is important that each of our Members, the States and the two Territory Associations understand and embrace these regulations. They form a means to ensure common treatment across the sport.

On behalf of the Board I commend them to all Members and draw particular attention to the Code of Ethics contained in the document.

Malcolm Wainwright  
President

## Acknowledgement

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# **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BADMINTON ASSOCIATION (“SABA”)**

## **PART A – MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY**

### **1. Purpose of this policy**

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

The policy also provides the procedures that support SABA’s commitment to eliminating discrimination, harassment, child abuse and other forms of inappropriate behaviour from our sport. As part of this commitment, SABA will take disciplinary action against any person or organisation bound by this policy if they breach it.

This policy has been endorsed by the board of the SABA and has been incorporated into our By-Laws in accordance with clause ? of the SABA constitution. The policy starts on 17 July 2006 and will operate until replaced. This policy and/or its attachments may be amended from time to time by a resolution of the Board in accordance with the constitution of BA. Copies of the policy and its attachments can be obtained from our office (08 8443 5422), or website at <http://www.badminton.sa.org.au/>

### **2. Who this Policy Applies To**

This policy applies to the following organisations and individuals:

- SABA;
- SABA Members;
- Clubs affiliated with SABA Members;
- Persons appointed or sitting on boards, committees and sub-committees of SABA, State Members and Clubs;
- Employees, officials and volunteers appointed or elected by SABA, State Members or Clubs;
- Support personnel (e.g. managers, physiotherapists, psychologists, masseurs, sport trainers) ;
- Coaches (including assistant coaches) who
  - are appointed and/or employed by SABA, State Members or a Club (whether paid or unpaid);or
  - have an agreement (whether or not in writing) with SABA, a State Member or a Club;

- Badminton Players who enter or participate in any activity or event (including camps and training sessions) which are held or sanctioned by SABA, a State Member or a Club;
- Any person or organisation, who or which is a member of, or affiliated to, SABA, a State Member or a Club;
- Any other person or organisation who, or which agrees in writing or otherwise to be bound by this policy;
- 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 SABA if disciplinary action relating to an allegation of child abuse against that person has commenced.

### 3. Individual Responsibilities

BA requires every individual and organisation bound by this policy to:

- a) be ethical, fair and honest in all their dealings with other people and SABA;
- b) treat all persons with respect and courtesy and have proper regard for their dignity, rights and obligations;
- c) always place the safety and welfare of children above other considerations;
- d) comply with BA's constitution, rules and policies including this policy;
- e) operate within the rules and spirit of the sport;
- f) comply with all relevant Australian laws (Federal and State), particularly anti-discrimination and child protection laws;
- g) be responsible and accountable for their conduct; and
- h) abide by the Code of Conduct outlined in **Attachment A** to this policy.

### 4. Organisational Responsibilities

#### 4.1 SABA must:

- a) adopt, implement and comply with this policy;
- b) publish, distribute and otherwise promote this policy and the consequences for breaching it;
- c) promote appropriate standards of conduct at all times;
- d) promptly deal with any breaches of or complaints made under this policy in an impartial, sensitive, fair, timely and confidential manner;
- e) apply this policy consistently without fear or favour;

- f) recognise and enforce any penalty imposed under this policy;
- g) ensure that a copy of this policy is available or accessible to the persons to whom this policy applies
- h) appoint or have access to appropriately trained people to receive and handle complaints and allegations and display the names and contact details in a way that is readily accessible; and
- i) monitor and review this policy at least annually.

#### 4.2 State Members and Clubs must:

- a) adopt, implement and comply with this policy;
- b) publish, distribute and otherwise promote this policy and the consequences for breaching it;
- c) promote appropriate standards of conduct at all times;
- d) promptly deal with any breaches of or complaints made under this policy in an impartial, sensitive, fair, timely and confidential manner;
- e) apply this policy consistently without fear or favour;
- f) recognise and enforce any penalty imposed under this policy; and
- g) ensure that a copy of this policy is available or accessible to the persons to whom this policy applies

## 5. Individual Responsibilities

Individuals bound by this policy are responsible for:

- a) making themselves aware of the policy and complying with the standards of conduct outlined in this policy;
- b) 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;
- c) complying with all other requirements of this policy;
- d) co-operating in providing a discrimination, child abuse and harassment free sporting environment; and
- e) understanding the possible consequences of breaching this policy.

## 6. Policy Position Statements

### 6.1 Child Protection Policy

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, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria and South Australia child protection legislation places specific requirements upon individuals and organisations involved in a range of areas including sport and recreation.

The Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania governments are currently reviewing their child protection legislation. State and territory child protection requirements may apply to individuals and organisations originating outside of the states with the legislation in place. For example, if a Member State or Club takes junior players into New South Wales for training camps, competition or other activities, those travelling with the teams must comply with the NSW legislative requirements. State specific child protection requirements apply despite the existence or absence of this policy.

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

SABA acknowledges that its staff and volunteers provide a valuable contribution to the positive experiences of its junior participants. SABA 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 children. (Screening procedures are outlined in **clause 7** 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 (BA's complaints procedure is outlined in **clause 10** of this policy); and
- providing education and/or information to those involved in our sport on child abuse and child protection.

BA requires that any child who is abused or anyone who reasonably suspects that a child has been or is being abused by someone within its sport, to report it immediately to the police or relevant government agency and the Member Protection Information Officer ("MPIO"). Descriptions of the sorts of activity which may be abuse are in the Dictionary at **clause 13**.

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. BA's procedures for handling allegations of child abuse are outlined in **clause 9.1** 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.

## 6.2 Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy

SABA aims to provide a sport environment where all those involved in its activities are treated with dignity and respect, and without harassment or discrimination.

SABA 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.

BA 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.

Descriptions of some of the types of behaviour which could be regarded as harassment or discrimination are provided in the Dictionary at **clause 13**.

If any person feels they are being harassed or discriminated against by another person or organisation bound by this policy, please refer to the procedure outlined in **clause 9** of the SABA Constitution. This will explain what to do about the behaviour and how SABA will deal with the problem.

## 6.3 Sexual Relationships Policy

SABA takes the position that sexual relationships between coaches and the adult athletes that they coach should be avoided. SABA 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. SABA'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, SABA 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.

If 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 BA or a MPIO if they feel harassed.

The law is always the minimum standard for behaviour within SABA and therefore sex with a child is a criminal offence.

## 7. Screening

As noted above currently in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria and South Australia child protection legislation places specific requirements upon individuals and organisations involved in a range of areas including sport and recreation.

It is essential that members covered by this Policy ensure they are aware of and comply with the child protection legislative requirements of the state in which they reside. Information on child protection legislative requirements can be found at [www.ausport.gov.au/ethics/legischild.asp](http://www.ausport.gov.au/ethics/legischild.asp). Please note that state and territory specific child protection requirements apply despite the following SABA screening requirements.

SABA will implement screening procedures for people who currently occupy or who apply for any work (paid or voluntary) 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.

Under this policy BA, State Members and Clubs are required to:

- a) identify positions (paid and voluntary) that involve working with people under the age of 18 years; and
- b) obtain a completed Member Protection Declaration (MPD) in the form set out in **Attachment B** to this policy from all people who are bound by this policy if they occupy or apply for a position that involves direct and unsupervised contact 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 organisation 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 organisation 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; or
- someone applying for the position/role, not appoint them.

- c) 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.
- d) 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](http://www.ausport.gov.au/ethics/policechecks.asp) ).

- e) Request a national police check from the relevant police jurisdiction for people applying for and people who currently occupy paid or voluntary positions that involves direct and unsupervised contact with people under the age of 18 years

If the police check indicates a relevant offence, the relevant organisation 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 the relevant organisation remains unsatisfied, or the person does not agree to a national police check after explaining why it is a requirement, then the relevant organisation 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.
- in the case of a someone applying for the position/role, not appoint them.

- f) 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 organisation has available. Where it is not practical to complete the police check prior to employment commencing, the relevant organisation must still complete the check as soon as possible. The relevant organisation will advise the person that their ongoing employment is conditional upon the satisfactory outcome of the check.
- g) 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.

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. Member Protection Information Officers (MPIOs)**

- 8.1 SABA and State Members shall be responsible for appointing such number of MPIOs as they consider appropriate. It is the role of a MPIO to:
- a) provide a point of contact for persons wishing to make a complaint under this policy;
  - b) inform complainants of the options and procedures for resolution of complaints under this policy;

- c) refer complaints or allegations of breaches of this policy to the organisation which appointed him/her; and
- d) carry out the functions assigned to MPIOs throughout this policy.

## **9. Child abuse procedures**

9.1 An allegation of child abuse is a very serious matter and must be handled with a high degree of sensitivity. The following is a basic outline of the key processes to follow. More information can be obtained from the relevant State/Territory government agency.

- (a) Any complaints, concerns or allegations of child abuse should be made or referred to a MPIO. The MPIO should obtain and clarify basic details (if possible) but should not elicit detailed information about the abuse.
- (b) 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 other appropriate authority. If the allegation is of a criminal nature, report the incident immediately to the police. If the allegation involves a child at risk of harm you may need to report to both the police and the relevant government agency.
- (c) The MPIO 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 support needs of the person against whom the complaint is made should also be addressed.
- (d) Any further investigation by SABA into allegations of a more serious or criminal nature should only be carried out upon advice from the police and relevant government agency.
- (e) For allegations of a less serious nature (e.g. verbal abuse) and independent person with appropriate expertise shall be appointed to make contact and meet with each of the people involved to obtain details of the allegation. Strict confidentiality, impartiality, fairness and due process must be maintained at all times.
- (f) If disciplinary action is to be taken, follow the procedures outlined in clause 12 of this policy.

## **10. Complaints Procedures**

### **10.1 Complaints**

SABA 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 a MPIO.

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 the MPIO 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.

## **10.2 Informal Complaint Resolution Procedure**

If a complainant makes an approach to SABA, a State Member, a Club or a person within these organisations, it is desirable that the complainant also seeks the advice of an MPIO. The MPIO will:

- a) listen to the complainant in an empathetic, supportive manner;
- b) inform the complainant about their possible options;
- c) act as a support person for the complainant, including supporting them through any mediation process if the complainant wishes;
- d) keep the matter confidential;
- e) inform the relevant government authority, if required by law; and
- f) consult by seeking advice from the relevant state or territory authority that administers the relevant law.

A complainant may seek to try and resolve the complaint by mediation in accordance with **clause 10.5**.

If, following this information complaint procedure, the complaint is not resolved informally, the complainant may make a formal complaint under **clause 10.3**. Nothing in this policy prevents the complainant taking action under state or federal legislation. It is not necessary to provide a written complaint under this clause.

## **10.3 Formal Complaint Resolution Procedure**

The formal complaint resolution procedure of SABA for complaints under this policy is outlined in **clause 42** of the BA Constitution.

## **10.4 Vexatious Complaints & Victimisation**

BA 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 considers that a complainant has knowingly made an untrue complaint or the complaint is vexatious or malicious, the matter may be referred to a Judiciary Committee of SABA for appropriate action which may include disciplinary action against the complainant.

SABA 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.

## 10.5 Mediation

SABA 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 not 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 will, in consultation with the complainant, arrange for a mediator to mediate the complaint.

## 10.6 Tribunals

A hearings tribunal may be formed to hear a formal complaint that has been referred by MPIO, or an alleged breach of the policy. SABA's tribunal hearings procedure is outlined in **clauses 7** and **8** of the SABA Constitution.

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. SABA's appeals process is outlined in **clauses 41(6), (7) and (8)** of the BA Constitution.

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.

## 11. 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:

- a) done anything contrary to this policy;
- b) breached the Code of Conduct;
- c) brought SABA into disrepute;
- d) failed to follow SABA policies and procedures for the protection, safety and welfare of children;
- e) appointed or continued to appoint a person to a role that involves working with children and young people contrary to this policy;
- f) discriminated against or harassed any person;
- g) victimised another person for reporting a complaint;
- h) engaged in a sexually inappropriate relationship with a person that the person supervises, or has influence, authority or power over;
- i) disclosed to any unauthorised person or organisation any SABA information that is of a private, confidential or privileged nature;
- j) made a complaint they **knew** to be untrue, vexatious, malicious or improper;

- k) failed to comply with a penalty imposed after a finding that the individual or organisation has breached this policy; or
- l) failed to comply with a direction given to the individual or organisation during the discipline process.

## 12. 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 included in the SABA Constitution.

## 13. 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.

**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 10** of this policy.

**Complainant** means the person making a Complaint.

**Club** means any club affiliated with SABA.

**Constitution** means the constitution of SABA in force from time to time.

**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. **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 SABA.

**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 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, Member 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 appointed under **clause 8.1** of this policy 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'

**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.

**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.

**State Member** means any Member Association recognised as such under the SABA Constitution.

**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.

## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **Code of Conduct**

As a member of SABA, a State Member, a Club, or a person required to comply with SABA's member protection policy you must meet the following requirements in regard to your conduct during any activity held or sanctioned by SABA, a State Member or a Club and in any role you hold within those organisations.

1. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.
2. Be fair, considerate and honest in all dealing with others.
3. Be professional in, and accept responsibility for, your actions.
4. Make a commitment to providing quality service.
5. Be aware of, and maintain an uncompromising adherence to, SABA's standards, rules, regulations and policies.
6. Operate within the rules of the sport including national and international guidelines which govern SABA.
7. Do not use your involvement with SABA, a State Member or Club to promote your own beliefs, behaviours or practices where these are inconsistent with those of SABA.
8. Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with any person under 18 years of age, as your words and actions are an example.
9. Avoid unaccompanied and unobserved activities with any person under 18 years of age, wherever possible.
10. Refrain from any form of harassment of others.
11. Refrain from any behaviour that may bring SABA, a State Member or a Club into disrepute.
12. Provide a safe environment for the conduct of the activity.
13. Show concern and caution towards others who may be sick or injured.
14. Be a positive role model.
15. Understand the repercussions if you breach, or are aware of any breaches of, this code of behaviour.

**ATTACHMENT B**

**MEMBER PROTECTION DECLARATION**

SABA has a duty of care to its members and to the general public who interact with its employees, volunteers, members and others involved with its activities. As part of this duty of care and as a requirement of SABA's Member Protection Policy, SABA must enquire into the background of those applying for, undertaking or remaining in any work (paid or voluntary) that involved 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 sexual offences, offences related to children or acts of indecency or violence.
3. I have not had any disciplinary proceedings brought against me by an employer, sporting organisation or similar body involving child abuse, sexual misconduct or harassment, acts of violence, intimidation or other forms of harassment.
4. To my knowledge there is no other matter that SABA may consider to constitute a risk to its members, employees, volunteers, athletes or reputation by engaging me.
5. I will notify SABA of the organisation(s) engaging me immediately upon becoming aware that any of the matters set out in clauses 1 to 4 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: .....