

Protected Disclosures Policy

Model Policy for early childhood education and care services for use as part of your organisation's policy on protected disclosures.

April 2026

Instructions

Under section 300E(1)(a) of the Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW) (the National Law), each approved provider and approved education and care service must have a protected disclosures policy.

Section 300E(2) of the National Law provides that the NSW Early Learning Commission (the Commission) may issue a model protected disclosures policy (model policy).

If the Commission issues a model policy, an approved provider must ensure that their protected disclosure policy incorporates the provisions of the model policy (Section 300E(3)).

If an approved provider or an approved education and care service uses the model policy, it should be adapted to reflect the structure of your service/s, context, activities and risk profile to ensure that it is practical and aligns with how your service operates.

You should ensure that all relevant policies are aligned and use consistent language. For example, you may wish to reference any existing policies relating to misconduct, internal grievances, complaints and code of conduct matters.

As you implement the policy, engage in ongoing critical reflection to ensure the policy remains effective, relevant and responsive to your service's practice. Your policy should include your organisation's name, branding and approval details so that key contacts and responsible persons are easy to identify.

Share your policy across the organisation and ensure it is accessible to staff, volunteers, families and others who engage with your service.

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1 Purpose

[Service Name], supported by [Approved Provider name] as the approved provider of the education and care service, is committed to ensuring the safety, health and wellbeing of children in our care. We provide a safe and confidential process for reporting wrongdoing, misconduct, or any matter that may put the safety, welfare or wellbeing of a child or children at risk within our service.

We are committed to supporting and building a culture of integrity and accountability by encouraging the reporting of wrongdoing or suspected wrongdoing. We will ensure that anyone making a report can do so without fear of detrimental action.

The integrity of [Service Name] relies upon service leaders, educators, staff, volunteers, contractors and subcontractors, as well as parents and carers speaking up when they become aware of wrongdoing.

We will not tolerate or condone the taking of any negative action or detrimental action against anyone who intends to disclose or has disclosed wrongdoing.

This policy sets out:

- how [Service Name] will deal with protected disclosures made under the Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW) (the National Law)
- who to contact if you want to make a report
- how to make a report
- the protections available to you when you make a protected disclosure under the National Law.

This policy should be read in conjunction with [you should refer to and link the Service Name's relevant policies and procedures, such as Code of Conduct, grievance handling, complaints handling, misconduct matters and dealing with fraud and corruption policies].

Guidance: The Service should use this opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to the provisions relating to protected disclosures and the protections afforded by the National Law.

It is important to create a safe and supportive environment so that people feel they can report concerns and that the Service will then take steps to protect and support them if they do so.

Services can choose to adopt the *purpose* section above or they can draft their own purpose section. If an agency chooses to draft their own *purpose* section, they should include statements consistent with the following:

- the importance of the protected disclosure policy and how it aligns with other internal policies in place to detect and deal with wrongdoing.
- Encourage employees (and volunteers, contractors, subcontractors, parents and carers) to report wrongdoing and other misconduct.
- The service's commitment to supporting and protecting people who make protected disclosures and that detrimental action against reporters will not be tolerated.

The policy should include a Foreword which emphasises that the Provider and the Service are committed to the three dot points listed above. The Foreword should be signed by the Manager of the Provider, the Manager of the Service and the Chair of any governing board of a Provider.

2 Who this policy applies to

This policy applies to all current and former:

- employees
- volunteers
- individuals who supply services or exercise functions on behalf of [Service Name] including a contractor or subcontractor
- work experience students
- agents and consultants
- parents and/or carers

When [Service Name] receives a protected disclosure, we have obligations including with respect to:

- protecting the maker of the protected disclosure, and
- dealing with the protected disclosure.

Guidance: Services should modify 'Who this policy applies to' to ensure that it is applicable in the context of their Service.

You may wish to include specific persons associated with your Service.

3 What is a protected disclosure?

This policy applies to protected disclosures under the National Law.

A **protected disclosure** means a disclosure of information or provision of documents -

(a) to the NSW Early Learning Commission in compliance with a request under, or in accordance with the National Law, or

(b) to the NSW Early Learning Commission or to a manager of an approved provider of an approved education and care service, if the person is making the disclosure honestly, and on reasonable grounds, believes the disclosure shows or tends to show -

- (i) an offence against the National Law has been or is being committed; or
- (ii) the safety, health or wellbeing of a child or children being educated and cared for by an education and care service is at risk.

Examples of a protected disclosure may include:

- conduct that endangers or may endanger the safety, health or wellbeing of children
- unsafe work practices
- illegal activity or a breach of the law

- inappropriate conduct towards children
- inappropriate discipline of a child
- breach of child protection requirements
- failure to comply with the National Law or Regulations.
- taking or threatening to take detrimental action against a person who has made a disclosure, is suspected to have made or is planning to make a disclosure.

Guidance: Each service should consider modifying this section to provide more examples.

4 What is not a protected disclosure?

We encourage everyone to speak up about concerns. However, this policy does not apply to disclosures or concerns that relate **only** to a personal employment grievance or complaint, that does not have significant implications beyond the individual concerned.

A matter may still be considered a protected disclosure if it arises from a decision made by an approved provider or approved education and care service in dealing with a previous protected disclosure; or alleged detrimental action relating to a previous protected disclosure.

Examples of concerns that are not generally considered a protected disclosure include:

- performance concerns
- employment related decisions that do not involve a breach of workplace laws
- concerns relating to engagement, remuneration or promotion
- interpersonal conflict between employees
- disciplinary actions, including suspension or termination that are unrelated to a protected disclosure.

Personal work-related grievances should be internally raised using [insert Service Name's internal procedure].

Guidance- Each service should modify this section to link or refer to their internal policies that may relate to matters that fall outside of the definition of a protected disclosure such as complaints handling policies or grievance procedures.

5 Reporting

5.1 Making a report

5.1.1 Within [Service Name]

If you become aware of a matter, you should report it as soon as practicable.

You can make a report to the manager of [Service Name] and or the manager of [Provider Name].

The **manager** of an approved provider or the education and care service, means a person who is responsible for controlling or administering either of the following-

- (a) the approved provider or approved education and care service;
- (b) the staff of the approved provider or approved education and care service.

At [Service Name] the manager is [insert name] and can be contacted on [insert contact details] or emailed on [insert contact details].

The manager of [Provider Name] is [insert name] and can be contacted on [insert contact details] or emailed on [insert contact details].

The contact details are outlined at Appendix 1.

5.1.2 The NSW Early Learning Commission

If you do not feel comfortable making a report within [Service Name] you can make also report to the NSW Early Learning Commission as the regulatory authority in NSW.

If you wish to make a report to the NSW Early Learning Commission, you can do so by calling 1800 619 113 or by email: information@earlylearningcommission.nsw.gov.au. You can do so anonymously if you wish.

The contact details for the Commission are outlined at Appendix 1.

5.2 Disclosure to be made honestly, and on reasonable grounds

To obtain protections under the National Law, a report must be made honestly and on reasonable grounds. The person making the report must honestly believe, on *reasonable grounds*, that the disclosure shows or tends to show that an offence has been or is being committed under the National Law, or that the safety, health or wellbeing of a child or children being education and cared for by an education and care service is at risk.

A person will have reasonable grounds if there is a factual basis for the belief, taking in to account the circumstances and context.

You are not required to prove the allegations or concern. However, you are encouraged to provide any evidence, including documentation, to support the report.

If a report turns out to be incorrect or unsubstantiated, the reporter can still qualify for the protections under the National Law provided it was made honestly and on reasonable grounds.

5.3 How can I make a protected disclosure?

You can make a report in a number of ways:

- *In writing*- by email or letter to a person who can receive your report.

- *Through a discussion*- have a private discussion with a person who can receive your report. This could be done face-to-face, via telephone or virtually.
- *Anonymously*- write an email or letter or call a person who can receive your report without providing your name or any details that might identify you as the maker of the report. A report can only be considered anonymous if there is no reasonable or practical way of communicating with the person making the report.

You will still be protected under the National Law if you chose to remain anonymous. However, it may be difficult to investigate the matter if you cannot be contacted for further information.

Guidance: Each service should include details of any procedures that have been established to facilitate reporting and include those as a way that persons can make reports. For example, if a Service has created an online reporting portal, a dedicated phone line or email address to which reports can be made.

5.4 What should I include in my report?

When you make your report, you should provide as much information as possible as that will assist us to deal with the report effectively. You should include:

- any relevant dates, times and location of key events
- any names of person(s) involved in the suspected wrongdoing, their role, title and how they are involved.
- your description of the matter you are disclosing
- possible witnesses to what you are disclosing, and
- other information (including documents) you have that supports your report.

5.5 What if I am not sure if my report is a protected disclosure?

You should report all wrongdoing that you become aware of, even if you are not sure whether it qualifies as a protected disclosure. Reporting plays a crucial role in managing risk and ensuring the safety and integrity of our service.

It is important for [Service Name] to understand what may be occurring as this helps uncover potential wrongdoing including misconduct.

Once a report is made, [Service Name] is responsible for handing it appropriately and in accordance with our obligations under the National Law. If the report does not qualify as a protected disclosure, it may be managed under other internal policies such as our procedures for dealing with reports, allegations or complaints.

Guidance: This section is an opportunity for the Service to:

- provide general information about how it deals with complaints, internal grievances and other misconduct matters.
- encourage staff to report all wrongdoing and misconduct, not only protected disclosures as defined under the National Law and confirm that the Service will deal with these reports appropriately.
- explain that a complaint or a grievance may also be a protected disclosure.
- set out the avenues to report all types of wrongdoing and misconduct within the Service.

6 Protections and remedies for reporters

6.1 Protection from detrimental action

When you make a protected disclosure, you are entitled to protections under the National Law.

We are committed to taking all reasonable steps to protect you from detriment as a result of making a protected disclosure or being suspected of making a protected disclosure. We are also committed to maintaining your confidentiality as much as possible while the protected disclosure is being dealt with.

We will not tolerate any type of detrimental action in response to a protected disclosure.

Detriment may include

- injury, damage or loss
- damage caused to property
- damage to reputation
- intimidation, bullying or harassment
- unfavourable treatment in relation to employment, career or profession
discrimination, prejudice, or adverse treatment
- disciplinary action or proceedings

6.2 Preventing harmful actions

A person must not take detrimental action against another person because they know, suspect or believe that the person has made or is considering making a protected disclosure and that belief is a contributing factor to the detrimental action. Detrimental action includes bullying, harassment, intimidation or disciplinary action.

Once we become aware that a protected disclosure has been made, we will undertake a risk assessment and take steps to reduce the risk of detrimental action occurring.

Taking serious detrimental action in response to a protected disclosure is a criminal offence under the National Law. The penalties that apply include:

- for an individual- \$34,200
- for a large child care provider- \$51,600
- otherwise- \$172,200.

It is not a defence to a prosecution for a detrimental action offence that the suspicion or belief was mistaken.

A person accused of taking detrimental action must demonstrate the action was not influenced by any suspicion, belief or awareness that a protected disclosure had been or may be made.

A person who makes a protected disclosure may still be subject to reasonable management action, such as ordinary performance reviews or performance management, provided this action is not taken because of the protected disclosure.

6.2 Recovery of damages

A person may seek damages for injury, damage or loss suffered as a result of serious detrimental action.

Liability for these damages is not affected by whether the suspicion or belief behind the action was mistaken.

In proceedings to recover damages, the defendant must prove that they did not have the suspicion, belief or awareness, or that it was not a contributing factor to the detrimental action.

Damages may include exemplary (punitive) damages.

A person can apply for damages even if no criminal prosecution has been brought, or if the person has been acquitted of a serious detrimental action offence on the same, or substantially similar facts.

6.3 Ability to seek an injunction

A person who believes serious detrimental action has been taken against them or may be taken against them can apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the action or stop it from continuing.

The terms of the injunction may (a) restrain a person from engaging in behaviour that would constitute serious detrimental action, or (b) require a person to do a thing or an act to remedy the conduct that constitutes serious detrimental action.

An injunction may-

- restrain a person from engaging in behaviour that would constitute serious detrimental action
- require a person to do a thing or an act to remedy the conduct that constitutes serious detrimental action.

Examples of what an injunction may include:

- requiring a formal apology to be made
- preventing an attempt to terminate a person's employment
- reinstating a person to the same or substantially similar role.

The Supreme Court may grant an interim injunction pending determination of the application.

A person can apply for an injunction even if no prosecution has been brought, or if the person has been acquitted of a serious detrimental action offence on the same, or substantially similar facts.

6.4 Immunity from costs orders

A person who makes an application for damages under the National Law, will not be liable to pay costs incurred by another party to the proceedings unless:

- the person instituted the proceedings vexatiously or without reasonable cause, or
- the person's unreasonable act or omission caused the other party to incur the costs.

A person who applies for an injunction under the National Law will not be liable to pay the other party's legal costs, unless:

- the proceedings were brought vexatiously or without reasonable cause, or
 - the person's unreasonable act or omission caused the other party to incur the costs.
-

6.5 Immunity from civil and criminal liability

Some people are subject to a duty of confidentiality that prevents them from disclosing certain information obtained at work. To make a protected disclosure, it may be necessary to override or disregard these confidentiality duties. In such cases, a person who makes a protected disclosure cannot be disciplined, sued or criminally charged for breaching confidentiality.

This protection does not cover liability for the person's own past conduct that is disclosed as part of the protected disclosure.

A person making a protected disclosure may have a defence of absolute privilege under the Defamation Act 2005 in relation to defamation proceedings arising from the disclosure.

6.6 Confidentiality

We are committed to maintaining the confidentiality of anyone who makes a protected disclosure as far as possible while the matter is being addressed.

All information received from a person making a protected disclosure will be treated sensitively and confidentially.

See Section 7.2 dealing with protecting the confidentiality of the maker of a protected disclosure.

7 Reporting detrimental action

If you experience detrimental action as a result of your report, including bullying, intimidation, harassment, or other adverse treatment, you should report this immediately.

Reports can be made directly to the manager [insert title of position/name of person] or to the NSW Early Learning Commission.

Guidance: Services should explain how people who experience detrimental action can alert the Service. This may be by contacting the manager or some other person nominated within the Service. The Service should also include ways a person can report detrimental action, that is, by phone and email, and provide those contact details.

8 How we will deal with your protected disclosure

8.1 Communicating with the maker of the protected disclosure

After receiving a report, we will assess the information to determine whether it is a protected disclosure, how it is to be handled, and whether an investigation is required.

The person who made the report will receive:

- An acknowledgment that the report has been received. This acknowledgement will:
 - Confirm the report will be assessed to identify whether it qualifies as a protected disclosure
 - Advise that the National Law applies to how the report is managed
 - provide clear information on how to access this protected disclosure policy
 - include details of a contact person and available support options.

8.1.1 Report is a protected disclosure

If the report is determined to be a protected disclosure, we will inform the person who made it how we intend to manage the report. This will happen as soon as possible after the report has been assessed.

Ways we may deal with a protected disclosure include:

- investigating the wrongdoing internally
- referring the report to a third party such as the NSW Early Learning Commission or other relevant agency. Depending on the circumstances, we may provide the person who made the disclosure with details of the referral.
- deciding to take no action on the report (i.e. not investigate it or refer it). If this occurs, we will explain the reasons for this decision to the person who made the disclosure.

If we investigate the wrongdoing, we will provide updates to the person making the protected disclosure at key stages including:

- when the investigation begins
- while the investigation is in progress
- when the investigation has been finalised.

Once the investigation is complete, we may provide the person who made the disclosure with additional information. Subject to privacy and confidentiality requirements this information may include:

- A summary of the investigation results, including whether any wrongdoing was found
- Information about any action taken as a result of the investigation.

Some details of the findings or actions may need to remain confidential to comply with legal obligations. We will always balance the right of a person making the disclosure to know the outcome with our other legal obligations.

If a disclosure was made anonymously, it may not be possible to provide updates or outcomes to the reporter.

Guidelines: Services should set out the procedures they have in place for what they will do as soon as a report is received by them and the procedures for providing information to the maker of a protected disclosure. This should include acknowledging that the report has been received, setting expectations with the person who made the report about the next steps, and how the Service will update the maker of the protected disclosure. Services should also identify what structures they will have in place to protect and support the maker of the report. This could include information about:

- who will update the maker of the protected disclosure.
- the expected timeframes for updates from the Service.
- how the acknowledgement and updates will be provided, that is, by way of secure email, telephone calls or other means.
- how the Service will engage with the maker of the report to establish whether they are at risk of detrimental action, whether they need support networks to be put in place and how this will be assessed on an ongoing basis.

8.1.2 Report not a protected disclosure

Not all reports of wrongdoing will be protected disclosures under the National law. If we assess that a report is not a protected disclosure, we will inform the person who made the report.

Even if a report is not a protected disclosure, we will still need to assess the concern and determine whether it should be handled under another process or pathway, such as through our internal complaints or grievances procedures. If another process applies, the report will be managed according to the relevant policies.

8.2 Protecting the confidentiality of the maker of a public disclosure

We understand that people who make a protected disclosure may wish their identity, and the fact that they have made a report to remain confidential.

We are committed to maintaining confidentiality as far as possible while the protected disclosure is being managed.

The identity of a person making a protected disclosure will be kept confidential unless any of the following apply:

- They consent to this information being disclosed
- Where it is generally known that the person is the maker of the protected disclosure because of their voluntary self-identification as the maker
- Where the person who has received the protected disclosure reasonably considers it necessary to disclose the information to protect a person from detriment

- It is reasonably necessary to disclose the information during an investigation to ensure procedural fairness. In these cases, all reasonable steps will be taken to protect their identity
- [Service] is required or permitted to disclose this by law
- It is otherwise in the public interest to disclose the identifying information

We will take practical steps to avoid unnecessarily revealing information that could identify the person making the protected disclosure. Ways we may do this include:

Guidance: Services should set out their process for maintaining confidentiality in relation to protected disclosures and protecting the maker's identity. Services should include the steps they will follow to maintain confidentiality. These could include:

- we will limit the number of people who are aware of the identity of the maker of the protected disclosure or information that could identify them.
- we will ensure that a person who does know the identity of the maker of the protected disclosure is reminded that they have an obligation to keep that confidential.
- we will ensure that only authorised persons have access to emails, files or other documentation that contains information about the identity of the maker of the protected disclosure.
- we will undertake a risk assessment to determine if anyone is aware of the identity of the maker of the protected disclosure and if those persons have a motive to cause detrimental action to be taken against the maker of the protected disclosure or impede the progress of the investigation.
- we will advise the maker of the protected disclosure about the importance of maintaining confidentiality and advise them how best to protect their identify, for example, by telling them not to discuss their report with other staff.

If confidentiality cannot be maintained or is unlikely to be maintained, [Service] will:

Guidance: Services should describe the procedure that applies when confidentiality cannot be maintained. This could include:

- discuss with the maker of the protected disclosure the fact that their identity may become known.
- update the risk assessment and risk assessment plan.
- implement strategies to minimise the risk of detrimental action occurring including regularly updating any risk assessments and risk management plan.
- provide additional supports to the maker of the protected disclosure.
- remind persons who become aware of identifying information of the consequences for failing to maintain confidentiality and that engaging in serious detrimental action is a criminal offence and may also be a disciplinary matter.

8.3 How we will assess and minimise the risk of serious detrimental action

Once we become aware of a protected disclosure, we will assess and take steps to minimise the risk of serious detrimental action, other than reasonable management action, being taken against someone as a result of the disclosure.

There is no obligation on a person who receives a protected disclosure to disclose or confirm that a protected disclosure has been made. Wherever practicable, we will take

steps to avoid the need to identify the nature of the source of the concern to maintain the confidentiality of the maker of the protected disclosure.

In circumstances where it is necessary or appropriate to refer to a protected disclosure being received, we will make appropriate redactions, use gender neutral terms and avoid the inclusion of contextual information which could identify the maker of the disclosure.

Where appropriate, we will consider the risks to:

- The person who made the protected disclosure
- The person who is subject of the protected disclosure
- Investigators
- Witnesses.

Where appropriate, we will:

- Consult with these individuals any concerns they may have
- Identify and implement strategies to reduce the risk of detrimental action
- Provide a secure and confidential way for them to communicate with [Service]
- Offer access to a support person or other available supports.

8.4 Dealing with allegations of detrimental action

If [Service] becomes aware of an allegation that a detrimental action has occurred or may occur, we will take all reasonable steps to address the action and protect those affected.

This may include

- Taking immediate action to stop or prevent the detrimental action
- Implementing measures to protect the person or persons affected
- Taking appropriate disciplinary action against anyone that has taken detrimental action
- Referring any evidence of detrimental action to the NSW Early Learning Commission.

8.5 Dealing with wrongdoing

If, after an investigation, it is found that there was wrongdoing or other misconduct has occurred, [Service Name] will take the most appropriate action to address the wrongdoing or misconduct.

This may include:

Guidance: Services should ensure that they include information about internal procedures that apply and what actions may be taken by the Service.

9 Roles and Responsibilities

Certain people within [Service Name] have responsibilities in relation to protected disclosures.

9.1 The Approved Provider/Nominated Supervisor/will:

- Ensure that obligations under the National Law and National Regulations are met, with child safety and wellbeing prioritised at all times
 - Foster a workplace culture where reporting is encouraged and integrity is promoted within the service.
 - Ensure there are systems in place for receiving disclosures
 - Ensure managers understand their responsibilities in relation to protected disclosures
 - Ensure protected disclosures are handled in accordance with the National Law and this policy.
 - Ensure educators, staff, students and volunteers are aware of and comply with this policy and know how to access it.
 - Ensure regular training and awareness sessions are provided about the importance of persons making protected disclosures and the protections available to persons making protected disclosures.
 - Ensure risk assessments are conducted as soon as a report is received to identify and manage any potential harm.
-

9.2 Managers will:

- Ensure obligations under the National Law and National Regulations are met with child safety and wellbeing are prioritised at all times
- Foster a workplace culture where reporting is encouraged and integrity is promoted within the service.
- understand and comply with their responsibilities in relation to protected disclosures under the National Law
- Ensure protected disclosures are handled in accordance with the National Law and this policy.

Ensure that educators, staff, students and volunteers are aware of and comply with this policy and know how to access it.

9.3 Educators/ volunteers/ students will:

- Immediately report all incidents, allegations and complaints relating to child safety and any breaches or suspected breaches of the National Law.

- Cooperate with any assessment or investigation of a protected disclosure
 - Maintain confidentiality in relation to protected disclosures and investigations
 - Support colleagues who make protected disclosures
 - Complete required training and awareness sessions on the importance of making protected disclosures and the protections available to persons making protected disclosures.
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9.4 Parent/carers will:

- Be informed of their right to make a protected disclosure
- have access to information on how to make a protected disclosure
- be protected when making a protected disclosure
- have confidence that disclosures will be taken seriously and investigated appropriately.

Guidance: Services should amend this section as appropriate to ensure that it accurate having regard to their structure and governance.

10 Monitoring and review

[Service Name] will review policy annually or more frequently as required by legislation or significant incidents to ensure continuous improvement and maintain the highest standards of child safety.

11 Accessibility of this policy.

This policy is available and accessible at all times, and you can access it [insert details of where the document can be located]. A copy of the policy is also sent to all staff of the [Service Name] on their commencement.

A hard copy of the policy can be requested from [insert position].

Establishing a policy on protected disclosures on its own is not enough to ensure that staff understand the importance of making protected disclosures and the protections available to them when making protected disclosures.

The [Service Name] will provide appropriate training and awareness sessions to all managers and staff to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities relating to protected disclosures.

Training and awareness sessions will be provided every 12-24 months, and whenever significant changes are made to the law relating to protected disclosures.

Guidance: Under section 300E(2) of the National Law, the service must provide regular training and awareness sessions to the staff of the provider or service about the importance of, and protections provided to, persons making protected disclosures.

Services must provide training and awareness sessions to managers and staff on protected disclosures. This should be provided:

- as part of the onboarding process
- regularly, which must be every 12-24 months
- when there is a change to the law in respect of protected disclosures
- when there is a change to how the protected disclosure system works within the Service.

The training and awareness sessions can be provided/delivered by the Service, or by a third party.

Services should remind staff about the importance of, and the protections provided to persons who make protected disclosures. This could be done by:

- generating staff discussions about protected disclosures and ensuring that staff know how to make a protected disclosure
- reminding staff about the importance of protected disclosures and the protections available to persons who make a protected disclosure during staff briefing sessions and/or smaller team meetings
- posting information about protected disclosures on staff noticeboards
- including protected disclosures training in any eLearning modules delivered to or made available to staff.

Services should ensure that the protected disclosure policy is incorporated into staff induction packs for new staff (including students and volunteers) at their commencement.

12 Related documents and resources

Guidance: Services should list and include links to the related documents and resources that should be considered when reading this policy.

Terms and definitions

Table 1. Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Detriment	To a person, means disadvantage to the person including the following- (a) injury, damage or loss caused to the person; (b) damage caused to the person's property; (c) damage caused to the person's reputation; (d) intimidation, bullying, or harassment; (e) unfavourable treatment in relation to the person's career, profession, employment or trade; (f) discrimination, prejudice or adverse treatment, whether in relation to employment or otherwise; (g) disciplinary proceedings or disciplinary action
Manager	of an approved provider or approved education and care service, means a person, however described, who is responsible for controlling or administering either of the following – (a) the approved provider or approved education and care service; (b) the staff of the approved provider or approved education and care service
Protected disclosure	means a disclosure of information or provision of documents – 1 (a) to the Regulatory Authority in compliance with a request under, or otherwise in accordance with, this Law; or (b) to the Regulatory Authority or to a manager of an approved provider or approved education and care service, if the person making the disclosure honestly, and on reasonable grounds, believes the disclosure shows or tends to show – (i) an offence against this Law has been or is being committed; or (ii) the safety, health or wellbeing of a child or children being educated and cared for by an education and care service is at risk. (2) A disclosure is not a protected disclosure if the information disclosed or documents provided –

- (a) relate only to a grievance about a matter relating to the employment or former employment of an individual; and
- (b) do not have significant implications beyond matters personally affecting or tending to personally affect the individual.

However, subsection (2) does not apply if the grievance arises from-

- (a) a decision made by an approved provider or approved education care service in dealing with a previous protected disclosure; or
- (b) alleged detrimental action relating to a previous protected disclosure.

Serious detrimental action

Serious detrimental action against a person means an act or omission causing, comprising, involving or encouraging-

- (a) detriment to the person; or
- (b) the threat of detriment to the person, whether express or implied.

The Following actions are **not** serious detrimental action-

- (a) lawful action taken by a person or a body to investigate a possible contravention of the National Law
- (b) prosecuting a person for a criminal offence;
- (c) referring a matter about a person to the independent arbiter;
- (d) making a disciplinary agreement or disciplinary order in relation to a person;
- (e) giving a disciplinary notice to a person.

Appendix 1

[Service Name]

- [telephone]
- Email]

[Approved provider name]

- [telephone]
- Email]

NSW Early Learning Commission

- 1800 619 113 Freecall Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm
- Email: information@earlylearningcommission.nsw.gov.au
- You can contact the Commission anonymously if you wish.