



Australian Government

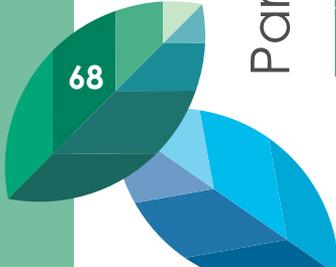
Australian Government Response
to the Royal Commission into
Institutional Responses to
Child Sexual Abuse



Australian Government Response

Part Two: Working with Children
Checks Report





Part Two: Working with Children Checks Report

| No. | RECOMMENDATION | RESPONSE | STATUS |
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| 1 | <p>State and territory governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. within 12 months of the publication of this report, amend their WWCC laws to implement the standards identified in this report b. once the standards are implemented, obtain agreement from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), or a relevant ministerial council, before deviating from or altering the standards in this report, adopting changes across all jurisdictions c. within 18 months from the publication of this report, amend their WWCC laws to enable clearances from other jurisdictions to be recognised and accepted. | Noted | <p>The Australian Government is committed to working with State and Territory Governments to consider the recommendations of the Report. The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of working with children check (WWCC) schemes in order to achieve greater protection of children.</p> <p>In support of this, the Australian Government established, and chairs, a working group of State and Territory representatives with policy and operational responsibility for WWCCs.</p> |
| 2 | <p>The South Australian Government should, within 12 months of the publication of this report, replace its criminal history assessments with a WWCC scheme that incorporates the standards set out in this report.</p> | Noted | <p>This is a matter for South Australia.</p> |
| 3 | <p>The Commonwealth Government should, within 12 months of the publication of this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. facilitate a national model for WWCCs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. establishing a centralised database, operated by CrimTrac, that is readily accessible to all jurisdictions to record WWCC decisions ii. together with state and territory governments, identifying consistent terminology to capture key WWCC decisions (for example, refusal, cancellation, suspension and grant) for recording into the centralised database | Accept in principle | <p>The Australian Government supports the development of an ICT system, to be hosted by the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), which facilitates national sharing of WWCC outcomes. Following the completion of a scoping study, on 20 December 2017, the former Attorney-General wrote to responsible State and Territory Ministers offering to fund the development of the database. The Attorney-General also requested in-principle support from the jurisdictions to meet the costs of sustaining the database and bear any costs incurred in connecting their respective systems to the national system. The timing of the delivery of this capability will depend on detailed design work being undertaken.</p> |

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| iii. | enhancing CrimTrac's capacity to continuously monitor WWCC cardholders' national criminal history records | Accept in principle | Continuous monitoring of criminal history records nationally is legally and technically complex. The Australian Government is exploring options to develop this capability for WWCC cardholders. |
| b. | explore avenues to make international records more accessible for the purposes of WWCCs | Accept | The sharing of international criminal history with other countries involves complex legal, policy and practical issues. These issues apply to all criminal records, not just records which would be relevant for the purposes of WWCCs. The Australian Government is exploring avenues to make international records more accessible for the purpose of WWCCs. In particular the Australian Government is reviewing the effectiveness of current sharing arrangements in this area and considering any necessary enhancements. |
| c. | identify and require all Commonwealth Government personnel, including contractors, undertaking child-related work, as defined by the child-related work standards set out in this report, to obtain WWCCs. | Accept | On 22 August 2017, the Australian Government agreed to a Commonwealth Child Safe Framework to protect children and young people in Commonwealth care (Commonwealth Framework). Under this framework, all Australian Government entities are required to ensure that their staff working with children and young people are aware of, and comply with, relevant legislation including legislation relating to working with children checks. Australian Government entities are required to assure their accountable authority by 30 June 2018 that all relevant staff have complied with the legislative requirements. The requirement also applies to contractors working in Australian Government entities under employment contracts (such as non-ongoing and temporary staff). Consideration is being given to an appropriate way to extend the Commonwealth Framework to Commonwealth funded third parties. |



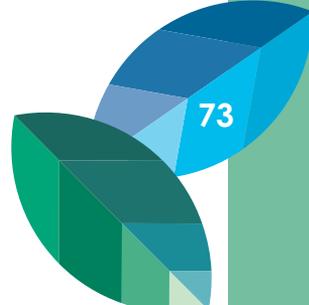
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| 4 | <p>The Commonwealth, state and territory governments should, within 12 months of the publication of this report:</p> <p>a. agree on a set of standards or guidelines to enhance the accurate and timely recording of information by state and territory police into CrimTrac's system</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) hosts the National Police Reference System (NPRS), which is the common national data store used by the ACIC to conduct a national police check. Upload of information into the NPRS is governed by a standard agreement between the ACIC and State and Territory police.</p> <p>Since the recommendation was made, the upload of information by jurisdictions into the NPRS has become more timely and consistent.</p> <p>Recent technical changes implemented by the ACIC has resulted in improved accuracy and reliability of search results through NPRS, as well as improving the currency and richness of Person of Interest database searches.</p> |
| | <p>b. review the information they have agreed to exchange under the National Exchange of Criminal History Information for People Working with Children (ECHIPWC), and establish a set of definitions for the key terms used to describe the different types of criminal history records so they are consistent across the jurisdictions (these key terms include pending charges, non-conviction charges and information about the circumstances of an offence)</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>This recommendation is being considered by the ECHIPWC Steering Committee, of which the Commonwealth is a member. New South Wales Department of Premier and Cabinet chair the ECHIPWC Steering Committee and is progressing this review.</p> |
| | <p>c. take immediate action to record into CrimTrac's system historical criminal records that are in paper form or on microfilm and which are not currently identified by CrimTrac's initial database search</p> | <p>Accept</p> | <p>Arrangements are in place to ensure that a national criminal history check, conducted by the ACIC, captures historical criminal records. These arrangements pre-dated WWCCs and therefore all current cardholders will have been checked against historic records.</p> |
| | <p>d. once these historical criminal history records are entered into CrimTrac's system by all jurisdictions, check all WWCC cardholders against them through the expanded continuous monitoring process.</p> | | |

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| 5 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to incorporate a consistent and simplified definition of child-related work, in line with the recommendations below.</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |
| 6 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to provide that work must involve contact between an adult and one or more children to qualify as child-related work.</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |
| 7 | <p>State and territory governments should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. amend their WWCC laws to provide that the phrase 'contact with children' refers to physical contact, face-to-face contact, oral communication, written communication or electronic communication b. through COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, agree on standard definitions for each kind of contact and amend their WWCC laws to incorporate those definitions. | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |
| 8 | <p>State and territory governments should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. amend their WWCC laws to provide that contact with children must be a usual part of, and more than incidental to, the child-related work b. through COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, agree on standard definitions for the phrases 'usual part of work' and 'more than incidental to the work', and amend their WWCC laws to incorporate those definitions. | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |



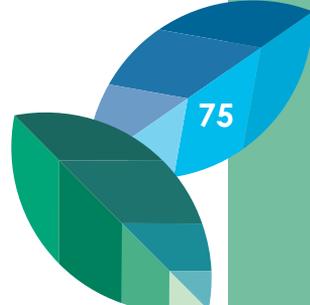
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| 9 | State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to specify that it is irrelevant whether the contact with children is supervised or unsupervised. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 10 | State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to provide that a person is engaged in child-related work if they are engaged in the work in any capacity and whether or not for reward. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 11 | State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to provide that work that is undertaken under an arrangement for a personal or domestic purpose is not child-related, even if it would otherwise be so considered. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |

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| 12 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. define the following as child-related work: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. accommodation and residential services for children, including overnight excursions or stays ii. activities or services provided by religious leaders, officers or personnel of religious organisations iii. childcare or minding services iv. child protection services, including out-of-home care (OOHC) v. clubs and associations with a significant membership of, or involvement by, children vi. coaching or tuition services for children vii. commercial services for children, including entertainment or party services, gym or play facilities, photography services, and talent or beauty competitions viii. disability services for children ix. education services for children x. health services for children xi. justice and detention services for children, including immigration detention facilities where children are regularly detained xii. transport services for children, including school crossing services xiii. other work or roles that involve contact with children that is a usual part of, and more than incidental to, the work or roles. b. require WWCCs for adults residing in the homes of authorised carers of children c. remove all other remaining categories of work or roles. | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |



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| 13 | <p>State and territory governments, through COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, should agree on standard definitions for each category of child-related work and amend their WWCC laws to incorporate those definitions.</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |
| 14 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. exempt: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. children under 18 years of age, regardless of their employment status ii. employers and supervisors of children in a workplace, unless the work is child-related iii. people who engage in child-related work for seven days or fewer in a calendar year, except in respect of overnight excursions or stays iv. people who engage in child-related work in the same capacity as the child v. police officers, including members of the Australian Federal Police vi. parents or guardians who volunteer for services or activities that are usually provided to their children, in respect of that activity, except in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – overnight excursions or stays – providing services to children with disabilities, where the services involve close, personal contact with those children b. remove all other exemptions and exclusions c. prohibit people who have been denied a WWCC, and subsequently not granted one, from relying on any exemption. | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |

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| 15 | <p>State and territory governments, through COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, should agree on standard definitions for each exemption category and amend their WWCC laws to incorporate those definitions.</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |
| 16 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to incorporate a consistent and simplified list of offences, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. engaging in child-related work without holding, or having applied for, a WWCC b. engaging a person in child-related work without them holding, or having applied for, a WWCC c. providing false or misleading information in connection with a WWCC application d. applicants and/or WWCC cardholders failing to notify screening agencies of relevant changes in circumstances e. unauthorised disclosure of information gathered during the course of a WWCC. | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |



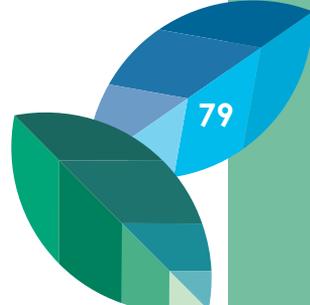
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| 17 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to include a standard definition of criminal history, for WWCC purposes, comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. convictions, whether or not spent b. findings of guilt that did not result in a conviction being recorded c. charges, regardless of status or outcome, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. pending charges – that is, charges laid but not finalised ii. charges disposed of by a court, or otherwise, other than by way of conviction (for example, withdrawn, set aside or dismissed) iii. charges that led to acquittals or convictions that were quashed or otherwise over-turned on appeal <p>for all offences, irrespective of whether or not they concern the person's history as an adult or a child and/or relate to offences outside Australia.</p> | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 18 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to require police services to provide screening agencies with records that meet the definition of criminal history records for WWCC purposes and any other available information relating to the circumstances of such offences.</p> | Accept | This recommendation has been implemented through the Exchange of Criminal History Information for People Working with Children Intergovernmental Agreement. |
| 19 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. require that relevant disciplinary and/or misconduct information is checked for all WWCC applicants b. include a standard definition of disciplinary and/or misconduct information that encompasses disciplinary action and/or findings of misconduct where the conduct was against, or involved, a child, irrespective of whether this information arises from reportable conduct schemes or other systems or bodies responsible for disciplinary or misconduct proceedings c. require the bodies responsible for the relevant disciplinary and/or misconduct information to notify their respective screening agencies of relevant disciplinary and/or misconduct information that meets the definition. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |

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| 20 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to respond to records in the same way, specifically that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the absence of any relevant criminal history, disciplinary or misconduct information in an applicant's history leads to an automatic grant of a WWCC b. any conviction and/or pending charge in an applicant's criminal history for the following categories of offence leads to an automatic WWCC refusal, provided the applicant was at least 18 years old at the time of the offence: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. murder of a child ii. manslaughter of a child iii. indecent or sexual assault of a child iv. child pornography-related offences v. incest where the victim was a child vi. abduction or kidnapping of a child vii. animal-related sexual offences. c. all other relevant criminal, disciplinary or misconduct information should trigger an assessment of the person's suitability for a WWCC (consistent with the risk assessment factors set out below). | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |



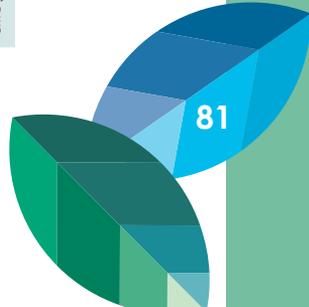
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| 21 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to specify that relevant criminal records for the purposes of recommendation 20(c) include but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. juvenile records and/or non-conviction charges for the offence categories specified in recommendation 20(b) b. sexual offences, regardless of whether the victim was a child and including offences not already covered in recommendation 20(b) c. violent offences, including assaults, arson and other fire-related offences, regardless of whether the victim was a child and including offences not already covered in recommendation 20(b) d. child welfare offences e. offences involving cruelty to animals f. drug offences. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 22 | The Commonwealth Government, through COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, should take a lead role in identifying the specific criminal offences that fall within the categories specified in recommendations 20(b) and 21. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |

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| 23 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to specify that the criteria for assessing risks to children include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the nature, gravity and circumstances of the offence and/or misconduct, and how this is relevant to children or child-related work b. the length of time that has passed since the offence and/or misconduct occurred c. the age of the child d. the age difference between the person and the child e. the person's criminal and/or disciplinary history, including whether there is a pattern of concerning conduct f. all other relevant circumstances in respect of their history and the impact on their suitability to be engaged in child-related work. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 24 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to expressly provide that, in weighing up the risk assessment criteria, the paramount consideration must always be the best interests of children, having regard to their safety and protection.</p> | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |



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| 25 | <p>State and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to permit WWCC applicants to begin child-related work before the outcome of their application is determined, provided the safeguards listed below are introduced.</p> <p>Applicants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> applicants must submit a WWCC application to the appropriate screening agency before beginning child-related work and not withdraw the application while engaging in child-related work applicants must provide a WWCC application receipt to their employers before beginning child-related work <p>Other safeguards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> employers must cite application receipts, record application numbers and verify applications with the relevant screening agency there must be capacity to impose interim bars on applicants where records are identified that may indicate a risk and require further assessment. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 26 | State and territory governments that do not have an online WWCC processing system should establish one. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 27 | State and territory governments should process WWCC applications within five working days, and no longer than 21 working days for more complex cases. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |

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| 28 | <p>All state and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to specify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. WWCC decisions are based on the circumstances of the individual and are detached from the employer the person is seeking to work for, or the role or organisation the person is seeking to work in b. the outcome of a WWCC is either that a clearance is issued or it is not; there should be no conditional or different types of clearances c. volunteers and employees are issued with the same type of clearance. | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |
| 29 | <p>All state and territory governments should ensure that any person the subject of an adverse WWCC decision can appeal to a body independent of the WWCC screening agency, but within the same jurisdiction, for a review of the decision, except persons who have been convicted of one of the following categories of offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • murder of a child • indecent or sexual assault of a child • child pornography-related offences • incest where the victim was a child <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. received a sentence of full time custody for the conviction, such persons being permanently excluded from an appeal <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. by virtue of that conviction, the person is subject to an order that imposes any control on the person's conduct or movement, or excludes the person from working with children, such persons being excluded from an appeal for the duration of that order. <p>Notwithstanding the above any person may bring an appeal in which they allege that offences have been mistakenly recorded as applying to that person.</p> | <p>Accept in principle</p> | <p>The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018.</p> |



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| 30 | Subject to the implementation of the standards set out in this report, all state and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to enable WWCCs from other jurisdictions to be recognised and accepted. | Noted | The development of nationally consistent standards, being led by the Australian Government, will contribute to greater harmonisation of State and Territory schemes. |
| 31 | <p>Subject to the commencement of continuous monitoring of national criminal history records, state and territory governments should amend their WWCC laws to specify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. WWCCs are valid for five years b. employers and WWCC cardholders engaged in child-related work must inform the screening agency when a person commences or ceases being engaged in specific child-related work c. screening agencies are required to notify a person's employer of any change in the person's WWCC status. | Noted | Continuous monitoring of criminal history records nationally is legally and technically complex. The Australian Government is exploring options to develop this capability for WWCC cardholders. |
| 32 | All state and territory governments should grant screening agencies, or another suitable regulatory body, the statutory power to monitor compliance with WWCC laws. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |
| 33 | All state and territory governments should ensure their WWCC laws include powers to compel the production of relevant information for the purposes of compliance monitoring. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government supports an approach that ensures greater national consistency of WWCC schemes and has adopted a leadership role to assist jurisdictions to progress nationally consistent standards. Significant progress has been made through the Australian Government chaired working group. It is anticipated that the standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. |

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| 34 | <p>The Commonwealth, state and territory governments should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> through COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, adopt the standards and set a timeframe within which all jurisdictions must report back to COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, on implementation establish a process whereby changes to the standards or to state and territory schemes need to be agreed to by COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, and must be adopted across all jurisdictions. | Noted | Nationally consistent standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. Implementation and review of these standards will be a matter for the states and territories. |
| 35 | The Commonwealth, state and territory governments should provide an annual report to COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, for three years following the publication of this report, to be tabled in the parliaments of all nine jurisdictions, detailing their progress in implementing the recommendations in this report and achieving a nationally consistent approach to WWCCs. | Accept in principle | The Australian Government will table an update on the Royal Commission's recommendations in December of each year. |
| 36 | COAG, or a relevant ministerial council, should ensure a review is made after three years of the publication of this report, of the state and territory governments' progress in achieving consistency across the WWCC schemes, with a view to assessing whether they have implemented the Royal Commission's recommendations. | Noted | Nationally consistent standards will be put to relevant State and Territory Ministers in 2018. Implementation and review of these standards will be a matter for the states and territories. |

