

ENGLISH VERSION

Effective Date: 17 August 2026

Review Cycle: Annual

Applicable Jurisdiction: Queensland, Australia

Regulatory Alignment: Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld), Australian Privacy Principles (APPs), National Principles for Child Safe Organisations, eSafety Commissioner Guidelines.

1. Introduction & Core Commitments

This comprehensive policy framework governs the collection, use, sharing, and protection of information at our Community School. As a community-centered educational institution, we balance robust legal compliance with an empathetic, child-first approach to data governance and safety.

We recognize that managing sensitive personal data, digital footprints, and institutional child safety standards requires continuous vigilance, clear accountability, and public transparency.

2. Website & Digital Information Sharing Policy

Our website and associated parent/student portal solutions are designed to preserve transparency while ensuring robust personal data protection.

2.1 Collection Transparency

Active Collection: We collect identifiable information (e.g., student names, parent emails, enrollment entries, fee details) only via direct, secure web forms.

Passive Tracking: Website analytics (e.g., cookies, IP logging) are minimized, anonymized, and used strictly to improve site performance.

Third-Party Embeds: Any website tracking plugins, social media integrations, or third-party payment gateways must be fully declared within our public website privacy statement.

2.2 Information Sharing Restrictions

No Commercialization: Personal data, email addresses, or phone rosters collected via the website will never be sold, leased, or traded to commercial parties.

Consent Mandate: Student media, profiles, names, or individual achievements will not be published to the public website or social media channels without explicit, written parental/guardian consent obtained annually.

External Service Providers: When cloud-based portals (such as learning management networks or invoicing platforms) are linked through our site, they are strictly vetted to ensure they adhere to the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs).

2.3 User Rights & Data Management

Access & Rectification: Parents, guardians, and mature minors maintain the unconditional right to view, correct, or update personal information held within our digital ecosystems.

Anonymity Options: Where practical (such as submitting initial general programmatic inquiries), users may remain anonymous or use a pseudonym.

Right to Erasure: Once a student has concluded their educational journey with us, non-archival personal information will be safely destroyed or de-identified in line with Queensland record-keeping standards.

3. Child Safety & Governance Policy

The physical, emotional, and digital safety of our students underpins all operational procedures. This policy integrates the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations into practical school governance.

3.1 Recruitment and Personnel Compliance

Working with Children Checks: All teachers, administrative staff, contractors, and long-term volunteers must possess a valid, current Queensland Blue Card prior to commencing work.

Safe Recruitment Practices: Interviews and credential verifications actively assess an applicant's suitability to work in a child-centered environment.

Ongoing Professional Development: Staff are required to complete mandatory annual training on child abuse detection, mandatory reporting laws, and protective data boundaries.

3.2 Digital Safety & Cyber Safeguarding

Regulated Internet Access: Network infrastructure within the community school must deploy age-appropriate web filtering software to block explicit, harmful, or radicalizing material.

Cyberbullying Interventions: Our school coordinates actively with guidelines from the eSafety Commissioner to respond rapidly to digital harassment, cyberbullying, or image-based abuse affecting students.

Device Management Protocols: School-sanctioned devices use strictly configured security baselines. Personal device usage during instruction hours is restricted to protect peer-to-peer privacy.

4. Breach Response & Regulatory Escalation

Despite rigorous defenses, malicious cyber actions or accidental disclosures require a swift, regulated response protocol.

4.1 Mandatory Data Breach Actions

1. Containment: The technical team will immediately isolate compromised systems, sever exposed digital links, or revoke unauthorized access tokens.
2. Assessment: Executive leadership will evaluate the scope, categorizing whether the leaked data poses a risk of serious harm to students or families.
3. Notification: If a data threshold breach occurs, notifications must be dispatched to affected individuals and families within 72 hours.
4. Regulatory Reporting: Reports must be concurrently filed with the relevant privacy commissioner.

4.2 Regulatory Authorities & Dispute Portals

If a community dispute regarding privacy handling cannot be resolved internally, or a critical breach occurs, the following statutory pathways apply:

Independent Frameworks: Escalations go to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) via their online dispute portal or by phoning `1300 363 992`.

State-Aligned Frameworks: Public program escalations are directed to the Office of the Information Commissioner (OIC) Queensland via email at enquiries@oic.qld.gov.au or by phoning `(07) 3234 7373`.

Online Harms & Safety: Issues concerning explicit cyber exploitation or digital trauma are immediately reported through the eSafety Commissioner platform.

Version française

Date d'entrée en vigueur : 17 août 2026

Cycle de révision : annuel

Juridiction applicable : Queensland, Australie

Alignement réglementaire : Privacy Act 1988 (Cth), Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld), Principes australiens de confidentialité (APPs), Principes nationaux pour des organisations sûres pour les enfants, lignes directrices du Commissaire à la sécurité en ligne.

1. Introduction et engagements fondamentaux

Ce cadre politique complet régit la collecte, l'utilisation, le partage et la protection des informations au sein de notre école communautaire. En tant qu'établissement éducatif centré sur la communauté, nous concilions une conformité juridique rigoureuse avec une approche empathique, axée en priorité sur l'enfant, de la gouvernance des données et de la sécurité.

Nous reconnaissons que la gestion des données personnelles sensibles, des empreintes numériques et des normes institutionnelles de protection de l'enfance exige une vigilance continue, une responsabilité claire et une transparence publique.

2. Politique du site web et du partage d'informations numériques

Notre site web et les solutions associées de portail parents/élèves sont conçus pour préserver la transparence tout en garantissant une protection robuste des données personnelles.

2.1 Transparence de la collecte

Collecte active : Nous collectons des informations identifiables uniquement au moyen de formulaires web directs et sécurisés.

Suivi passif : Les outils d'analyse du site web sont limités, anonymisés et utilisés strictement pour améliorer les performances du site.

Intégrations de tiers : Tout module de suivi, intégration de médias sociaux ou passerelle de paiement tiers doit être clairement déclaré dans notre déclaration publique de confidentialité du site web.

2.2 Restrictions relatives au partage d'informations

Aucune commercialisation : Les données personnelles, adresses courriel ou listes téléphoniques collectées via le site web ne seront jamais vendues, louées ni échangées avec des parties commerciales.

Exigence de consentement : Les médias, profils, noms ou réussites individuelles des élèves ne seront pas publiés sans consentement écrit explicite des parents ou tuteurs, recueilli chaque année.

Prestataires de services externes : Lorsque des portails infonuagiques sont liés à notre site, ils sont rigoureusement évalués afin de garantir leur conformité aux Principes australiens de confidentialité.

3. Politique de protection de l'enfance et de gouvernance

La sécurité physique, émotionnelle et numérique de nos élèves constitue le fondement de toutes nos procédures opérationnelles. Cette politique intègre les Principes nationaux pour des organisations sûres pour les enfants dans la gouvernance pratique de l'école.

3.1 Recrutement et conformité du personnel

Vérifications du travail auprès des enfants : Tous les enseignants, personnels administratifs, contractants et bénévoles de longue durée doivent détenir une Blue Card du Queensland valide avant de commencer leur travail.

4. Réponse aux violations et escalade réglementaire

Malgré des mesures de défense rigoureuses, les actions cybermalveillantes ou les divulgations accidentelles exigent un protocole de réponse rapide et réglementé.

Actions obligatoires en cas de violation de données : L'école doit contenir l'incident, évaluer les risques, informer les personnes concernées lorsque nécessaire et transmettre les signalements requis aux autorités compétentes.

SCHOOL GOVERNANCE, PRIVACY AND CHILD SAFETY POLICY FRAMEWORK

EU GDPR	VS	Australia Privacy Act
EDPB, EU Commission and Member State data protection authorities	Enforcer	Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC)
Any organization (in and outside EU) that holds personal information on EU individuals	Applicability	Australian Government agencies and organizations (overseas organizations) with an annual turnover exceeding AUD 3 million, holding personal information on Australian individuals Certain small businesses with turnovers of AUD 3 million or less may fall under the Privacy Act
✓	Sensitive personal information	✓
Requires explicit user consent for collecting, using or disclosing information	Consent	For non-sensitive information, implied consent is enough provided individuals are aware of it Requires explicit consent to collect, use or disclose sensitive information.
16 (EU Member States can lower this age limit to 13)	Age of consent	No specific age of consent
✓	Opt-out	✓
Provides a list of lawful bases for processing	Legal Basis	Requires 'fair and lawful' collection only for specific purposes
→ Right to be informed → Right to access → Right to delete → Right to correct → Right to port → Right to restrict processing → Right to object processing → Right to object user profiling or automated decision-making	Data rights	→ Right to Information → Right to anonymity → Right to access → Right to opt-out → Right to correction → Right to complain
Allows transfers given adequacy decision or appropriate safeguards	Data transfer	Allows transfers to countries with similar protections
Requires records of processing activities	Data Processing Records	No explicit requirement
Requires DPO appointment in certain cases	DPO Appointment	No requirement
Organizations to notify affected individuals and the data protection authority within 72 hours of the breach.	Data breach	Organization to conduct assessment to verify if its an 'eligible data breach' Must notify OAIC and in case of serious breach, affected individuals
€30 million or upto 4% of annual global turnover, whichever is greater.	Penalty	AUD 2.5 million for individual offender and for companies, greater of: → AUD 50 million, → 3x the benefit earned from violation, or → 30% of annual turnover during the breach period
Sources https://www.cookieyes.com/blog/australia-privacy-act		
CookieYes		

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child



Did you know there are **54** children's rights?



Learn more at childrensrights.org.au

1

A child is a person younger than 18 years old

2

All children have rights, no matter what

3

Adults should do what is best for children

4

Government must help children enjoy their rights

5

Families should guide children to learn their rights

6

Every child has the right to be alive

7

Children have the right to have a name and belong to a country

8

Children have a right to have an identity: to be who they are

9

Children should stay with their parents unless a parent does not take proper care of a child

10

If a child lives in a different country to their parents, governments must let them travel so they can be together

11

Governments must protect children from kidnapping

12

Children have the right to give their opinions and be listened to

13

Children have the right to share what they learn, think and feel

14

Children can choose what to believe and what to think

15

Children have the right to join groups

16

Children have the right to privacy

17

Children have the right to get information

18

Parents and guardians are the main people responsible for raising a child and doing what is best for them

19

Governments must protect children from being hurt

20

Children without families have the right to be looked after by other people who respect them

21

When a child is adopted, the adults who adopt them must do what is best for them

22

Children who move to another country because it was not safe for them to stay in their home country should be given help

23

Governments should help children with disabilities to enjoy their best life possible

24

Children have the right to healthy food, clean water, a safe environment and the best health care possible

25

Children who live away from their families or home should be checked on to make sure that they are in the best place for them to be

26

Children from poor families should receive money or other help from the government so they can grow up in the best possible way

27

The government should help families who cannot afford to provide food, clothing, and a safe place to live for their children

28

Every child has the right to free and safe education

29

Education for children should help them to develop, teach them to understand their rights and to respect other people's rights

30

Children have the right to use their own language, celebrate their culture and practise their religion

31

Children have the right to rest, relax and play

32

Children should be protected from doing work that is dangerous or bad for them

33

Governments must protect children from being near harmful drugs

34

All adults should protect children from all kinds of abuse and harm

35

Governments must make sure children are never taken anywhere they don't want to go

36

Children should never be taken advantage of

37

Children who break the law and go to prison should have help and be able to stay in contact with their family

38

Children have the right to be protected during war

39

Children should be given help to recover if they have been hurt, neglected, or affected by war

40

Children who break the law should be treated fairly and offered help to learn how to become social citizens

41

The best laws for protecting children should be used in every country

42

Everyone should know about children's rights

43 ~ 54

There are special explanations for how governments and other organisations should work to make sure all children enjoy all their rights

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a treaty that outlines the rights of children. This is a simplified version of the UNCRC, Nov. 20, 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3.