

Registration Systems and Member Non-government Schools (NSW) Manual

September March 2020~~2019~~

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1 Introduction

The *Registration Systems and Member Non-government Schools (NSW) Manual* ('the Manual') provides information related to the operation of systems of non-government member schools ('member schools') formed under section 39 of the *Education Act 1990* (NSW) ('the Education Act'). The Manual also details the requirements for registered and accredited non-government member schools under the Education Act.

Registration is a non-government school's licence to operate. The main purpose of registration is to ensure that the requirements of the Education Act are being, or will be, met.

Accreditation authorises a non-government school to nominate candidates for the award of the Record of School Achievement (RoSA) and/or the Higher School Certificate (HSC). The main purpose of accreditation is to ensure that the requirements for the RoSA and/or the HSC are being, or will be, met.

A **system of non-government schools** as defined in the Education Act, also referred to as a registration system, is a grouping of 20 or more schools or, with the Minister for Education's ('the Minister') approval, 11 to 19 schools, that has been approved by the Minister to monitor compliance with the requirements for registration and, if appropriate, accreditation for the schools within that registration system.

This Manual provides details about:

- the responsibilities of the Minister in relation to the registration of non-government schools and approval of systems of non-government schools
- the responsibilities of the NSW Education Standards Authority ('NESA') in relation to the registration and accreditation of non-government schools
- the responsibilities of NESA in relation to the provision of advice to the Minister regarding systems of non-government schools
- the legislative basis for the registration and accreditation of non-government schools
- the legislative basis for the operation of systems of non-government schools
- requirements for systems of non-government schools and evidence of compliance with the requirements
- requirements for registered schools and evidence of compliance with the requirements
- requirements for accredited schools and evidence of compliance with the requirements
- procedures for refusal, non-renewal or cancellation of a school's registration and accreditation
- procedures for applying for approval to operate as a system of non-government schools
- application forms
- other relevant information and a glossary.

This Manual should be read in conjunction with the Education Act, the *Registered and Accredited Individual Non-government Schools (NSW) Manual* and, as applicable, NESA syllabuses, the NESA [Assessment Certification Examination \(ACE\) website](http://ace.nesa.nsw.edu.au) (ace.nesa.nsw.edu.au) ('the ACE website') and NESA Official Notices.

The Education Act is amended from time to time and systems of non-government schools formed under the Education Act need to be aware that they and all registered and accredited member schools must abide by the current Education Act and all its amendments.

1.1 Responsibilities of the Minister for Education in relation to the registration of non-government schools

Under the Education Act, the Minister has the authority to:

- approve the registration of an individual non-government school
- approve the formation of a system of non-government schools or proposed non-government schools, and
- approve the registration of non-government schools within an approved registration system

provided that, in each case, the relevant requirements of the Education Act are met.

The Minister approves the formation of a registration system if the Minister is satisfied that the manner in which the proposed system intends to monitor compliance with the requirements for registration of the non-government member schools and, if appropriate, for accreditation of the non-government member schools is adequate.

1.2 Responsibilities of NESA in relation to the registration and accreditation of non-government schools

NESA is responsible for making recommendations to the Minister about the registration of individual non-government schools, the approval of a system of non-government schools and the registration of non-government schools within approved registration systems. NESA provides advice to the Minister in connection with the exercise of the Minister's functions in relation to systems of non-government schools. NESA is also responsible for accrediting registered non-government schools if the requirements of the Education Act relating to courses of study to be undertaken by candidates for the RoSA and/or HSC are being, or will be, met. NESA usually accredits a non-government school in Years of schooling for a period of time corresponding to the period of registration of the school.

NESA activities, therefore, involve both setting the regulatory and accountability requirements of the Education Act for non-government schools and systems of non-government schools, and oversight of compliance with these requirements. The regulatory and accountability requirements of the Education Act are detailed in this Manual. They represent the minimum standards to be met for a registration system to be approved and for a school to be granted a licence to operate.

The requirements for non-government schools focus not only on the curriculum and its delivery but also on policies and procedures that foster the provision of a safe and supportive environment in which students can develop their educational potential. In addition, these requirements assist schools by stating the range of policies and procedures that need to be in place to demonstrate compliance with the Education Act.

The requirements for registered non-government schools relate to:

- **Corporate governance** – schools must be constituted as or conducted by legal entities that are accountable for their contractual obligations. Proprietors, members of governing bodies and principals are required to demonstrate accountability in terms similar to those applying to members of other public or corporate bodies.
- **Teaching standards** – schools should have the capacity to deliver the courses of study for which they are registered and accredited with a high standard of quality teaching. The *NSW Teacher Accreditation Act 2004* ('the TA Act') has set professional teaching

standards. Teacher accreditation processes against these standards are administered by NESAs.

- **Student welfare** – schools are required to demonstrate that they have in place policies and procedures to provide for the mental, physical and emotional well-being of students.
- **Educational programs** – schools are required to base their courses of study on the outcomes of NESAs syllabuses, address the developmental needs of students and assist students to achieve their educational potential.
- **Boarding facilities** – schools that operate boarding facilities are required to demonstrate that they have in place policies and procedures for the safety and welfare of boarders.
- **Public reporting** – schools are required to participate in annual reporting to their communities against 'core' educational and financial measures.

As the regulatory body, NESAs need to be assured that a non-government school meets the requirements of the Education Act. To assist in making recommendations to the Minister as to whether a school meets the requirements of the Education Act, NESAs have developed explanatory text and an outline of the evidence of compliance in relation to each requirement.

In considering the evidence of compliance provided by a school, NESAs recognise that non-government schools vary in their philosophy, ethos and practice. While the requirements of the Education Act need to be met, it is anticipated that the range of policies and procedures that a school has in place will vary and the content will reflect the context and philosophy of the school.

For systems of non-government schools, the registration and accreditation process for member schools involves monitoring the compliance of member schools by personnel from the approved registration system authority. The role of NESAs is to provide advice to the Minister on:

- an application to form a system of non-government schools
- the manner in which an approved authority for a registration system monitors compliance of member schools with the requirements for registration of schools under Part 3 of the Education Act and, if appropriate, for accreditation under Part 8 of the Education Act
- the exercising of any of the Minister's functions in relation to systems of non-government schools.

In carrying out its responsibilities in relation to registration, accreditation and systems of non-government schools, NESAs are committed to complying with the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (NSW). It is also mindful of confidential matters related to the business affairs of schools and registration systems. The Information Protection Principles detailed in sections 8 and 9 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act set the privacy standards that NESAs are required to follow when dealing with personal information. The NESAs Privacy Management Plan describes how NESAs comply with the Information Protection Principles in relation to personal information supplied by registered and accredited schools and by systems of non-government schools in complying with the requirements of the Education Act. The Privacy Management Plan is available on the [NESAs website](http://www.nesa.nsw.edu.au) (educationstandards.nsw.edu.au).

General information about the registration and accreditation process and registration systems is available on the [NESAs registration and accreditation website](http://www.nesa.nsw.edu.au) ('RANGS website') (rego.nesa.nsw.edu.au). For specific inquiries about applications for forming a system of non-government schools and/or for other information about registration and/or accreditation, NESAs may be contacted on (02) 9367 8255, or [email](mailto:schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au) (schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au).

2 Legislative Basis for the Registration and Accreditation of Non-government Schools and Systems of Non-government Schools

The Education Act provides for the registration and accreditation of individual non-government schools and non-government schools within a system of non-government schools formed under the Education Act. An updated version of the Education Act can be found on the [NSW Legislation](http://legislation.nsw.gov.au) website (legislation.nsw.gov.au).

2.1 Definition of a registered non-government school

The Education Act defines a registered non-government school as a school, other than a government school, registered under Part 7 of the Education Act. In undertaking its responsibilities under the Education Act, NESA requires a registered non-government school to:

- have as its major activity the provision of education, either primary or secondary (or both) or of a kind, or for children of a kind, prescribed by the *Education Regulation 2017* ('the Regulations')
- be responsible for an educational program based on NESA syllabuses if registered only, or NESA curriculum and assessment requirements if registered and accredited
- have a principal (or equivalent) responsible for its day-to-day operation.

The term 'school' includes institutions registered for the compulsory years of schooling, institutions granted exemption from registration under section 75 of the Education Act, and those institutions registered for post-compulsory years, or granted exemption from registration under section 75 of the Education Act, provided that the institution is accredited to offer courses that lead to the award of the HSC.

The term 'school' does not include preschools, long day-care centres, pre-primary classes in or attached to schools, referral centres for short-term remediation, senior technical colleges, evening colleges, continuation classes and institutions such as business or coaching colleges and community languages schools. This does not preclude locating such facilities on school premises.

The Education Act requires that schools be registered or meet the requirements for registration if a Certificate of Exemption from registration is granted under section 75.

2.2 Objects for the administration of the Education Act

As described in the 'Objects for administration' of the Education Act, it is the intention of Parliament that every person concerned in the administration of the Education Act or of education for children of school age in NSW have regard (as far as is practicable or appropriate) to the following objects:

- assisting each child to achieve his or her educational potential
- encouraging innovation and diversity within and among schools
- provision of an education for children that gives them access to opportunities for further study, work or training

- mitigating educational disadvantages arising from the child’s gender or from geographic, economic, social, cultural, linguistic or other causes
- provision of an education for Aboriginal children that has regard to their special needs
- development of an understanding of Aboriginal histories and cultures by all children
- provision of an education for children from non-English speaking backgrounds that has regard to their special needs
- recognition of the special problems of rural communities, particularly small and isolated communities
- provision of opportunities to children with special abilities
- provision of special educational assistance to children with disabilities
- development of a teaching staff that is skilled, dedicated and professional
- provision of opportunities for parents to participate in the education of their children
- provision of an education for children that promotes family and community values.

Further, the ‘Objects for administration’ of the Education Act also provides for courses of study required by this Act for the HSC with regard to the following objects:

- to provide a curriculum structure that encourages students to complete secondary education
- to foster the intellectual, social and moral development of students, in particular by developing:
 - their knowledge, skills, understanding and attitudes in the fields of study they choose
 - their capacity to manage their own learning
 - their desire to continue learning in formal or informal settings after school
 - their capacity to work with others
 - their respect for the cultural diversity of Australian society
- to provide a flexible structure within which students can prepare for:
 - further education and training
 - employment
 - full and active participation as members of the community
- to provide formal assessment and certification of students’ achievements
- to provide a context within which schools also have the opportunity to foster the physical and spiritual development of students.

2.3 The role of NESA in the registration and accreditation process

The *Education Standards Authority Act 2013* (‘the NESA Act’) establishes NESA as a corporation and confers numerous powers on NESA. The functions of NESA include providing advice and making recommendations to the Minister about the registration of non-government schools and making decisions about the accreditation of non-government schools under Parts 7 and 8 of the Education Act respectively.

Section 46 of the Education Act requires that the Minister obtain and have regard to the advice of NESA in connection with the exercise of any of the Minister’s functions in relation to systems of non-government schools.

The NES Act allows NES to create committees to assist in exercising its functions. The NES Act allows NES to delegate its powers under the Education Act to a person or a body, such as a committee. The NES School Registration Committee ('Registration Committee') is one such committee. NES has delegated to this Committee its functions concerning the registration and accreditation of non-government schools and the monitoring of systems of non-government schools formed under the Act. The Registration Committee exercises its delegation from NES within NES policies.

Note: All references in this Manual to the Registration Committee making recommendations to the Minister concerning registration or decisions concerning accreditation are based on the Registration Committee exercising its delegation from NES on registration and accreditation matters within prevailing NES policies. The process of review by NSW Education Standards Authority Board ('the Board') of decisions or recommendations made by the Registration Committee is described at section 11 of this Manual.

The NES Act makes provision for NES to arrange for a registered non-government school to be inspected by an Inspector at random or if NES has reason to believe that the school is not complying with the requirements for registration.

Section 69 of the Education Act makes provision for the proprietor or principal of a non-government school or the approved authority of a system of non-government schools to provide returns to NES concerning the requirements for registration in a form and at the times determined by NES. The approved form may require that the matters included in any such return are certified.

Under Section 47(2) of the Education Act, in deciding whether the requirements for registration will be or are being complied with at or in relation to a non-government school, NES or the Minister is to have regard to matters relating to the quality of student learning. Such matters include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) the standard of teaching of courses of study provided at the school,
- b) student engagement in learning at the school,
- c) any matters identified in a risk assessment conducted by NES in relation to the school.

The NES Act confers on NES the power to make rules that include guidelines with respect to the requirements for and the conditions of registration and accreditation and for systems of non-government schools formed under the Education Act as set out in Parts 7 and 8 of the Act respectively.

The NES Act requires NES to publish its rules and publication of NES rules is via NES Official Notices and the Manual, which are published on the [NES website](#).

2.4 Systems of non-government schools

2.4.1 Forming a system of non-government schools

Under section 39 of the Education Act, twenty (20) or more registered or proposed non-government schools (or a number less than 20 but greater than 10 as the Minister approves in special circumstances on the recommendation of NES) may form a system of non-government schools for the purposes of this Act.

Section 40 of the Education Act defines an approved authority for a system of non-government schools as the person or body who or which is appointed for the time being by:

- a) the proprietor or proprietors of the non-government schools, or
- b) the person or persons who propose to establish the non-government schools, to act on their behalf in relation to the registration system or proposed registration system.

Section 41 of the Education Act provides for a proposed system of non-government schools to apply in writing to the Minister for approval of that registration system. Any such application must:

- a) specify the schools to be included in the proposed registration system, and
- b) include appropriate evidence that the applicant is the approved authority for the proposed registration system, and
- c) include a description of the manner in which it is proposed to monitor compliance with the requirements for registration of the schools under Part 7 and (if appropriate) for accreditation of the schools under Part 8 of the Education Act.

Under section 42, the Minister is to approve the registration system if the Minister is satisfied that the manner in which it is proposed to monitor compliance with the requirements for registration of the member schools and (if appropriate) for accreditation of the member schools is adequate. The Minister is to give the authority for the proposed registration system written notice of the Minister's decision. If the system is approved, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools must apply for registration of all member schools (including those schools already registered under the Education Act) within six (6) months of the Minister's approval of the registration system for that approval to continue.

Approval to operate as a system of non-government schools requires that the registration system monitor compliance with the Education Act of its member schools.

2.4.2 Inclusion of a new school in a system of non-government schools

Section 43 provides for new schools to be included in a system of non-government schools. The approved authority for a registration system must notify the Minister in writing that a proprietor of a registered non-government school or a person who proposes to establish a new non-government school wishes to become a member of the system. The school becomes a member of that system on the giving of such notice. Unless an application is made to register the school (whether or not already registered under the Education Act) within six (6) months of it becoming a member of the system, under section 52 of the Act, the school ceases to be such a member.

Under section 52 of the Education Act, the maximum initial period of registration that schools applying to become members of a system of non-government schools can be granted is up to twelve (12) months.

2.4.3 Withdrawal of a school from a system of non-government schools

Section 44 provides for the withdrawal of a non-government school from a registration system.

Such withdrawal may take place by:

- an approved system authority notifying the Minister in writing that a school that is a member of the registration system is to be withdrawn from the system. In this case, the school ceases to be a member of the system on the giving of that notice, or
- at the request of the proprietor of a non-government school and after consultation with the approved authority for the system, the Minister may agree to the school's withdrawal from the registration system.

The approved registration system authority for a system of non-government schools formed under the Education Act may have requirements that apply to member schools that are beyond those of the Education Act. When making a determination as to the compliance of a member school, the approved authority for the registration system must only consider those requirements that relate to requirements of the Education Act. If a member school does not comply with system authority requirements that are beyond the Act, the approved authority for the system and the member school may consider whether the school wishes to continue to be a member of that system.

Under section 44 of the Education Act, a school that withdraws from, or is withdrawn from, a system of non-government schools does not have its registration or accreditation cancelled. Any such registration or accreditation, however, ceases after six (6) months if it has not expired sooner. During this time the school can apply for registration and/or accreditation as an individual school. The application for renewal of registration and/or accreditation must be made within one (1) month of the school ceasing to be a member of the registration system.

2.4.4 Withdrawal of approval of a system of non-government schools

Under section 45 of the Education Act, the Minister may, at the request of the approved authority for the registration system or without any such request, withdraw the approval of a system of non-government schools at any time. The withdrawal of that approval does not cancel the registration of the schools that were members of the system (but any such registration ceases after six (6) months if it has not sooner expired).

2.4.5 NESAs to advise Minister on systems of non-government schools

Under section 46 of the Education Act, the Minister is required to obtain and have regard to the advice of NESAs in connection with the exercise of any of the Minister's functions in relation to systems of non-government schools.

2.4.6 Risk assessment

Under sections 50 and 55 of the Education Act, NESAs may request the principal or proprietor of a school or the approved authority for a system to provide such documentary or other evidence in support of an application for initial or renewed registration as NESAs consider necessary based on a risk assessment.

The NESAs risk assessment considers factors related to determinants of student learning and history of compliance including the accreditation and experience of teachers, the standard of teaching, the quality of the educational program, enrolment and attendance and changes in management and operational context.

Schools assessed as lower risk will be required to provide material demonstrating a basic level of assurance while schools assessed as higher risk will be required to provide materials

related to the risk profile of the school.

2.5 The registration process

2.5.1 Classes of registration

Section 53 of the Education Act states that the Certificate of Registration for a non-government school certifies the school as efficient for any one or more of the following three classes of registration:

- primary education for any specified Years
- secondary education for any specified Years
- education of a kind, or for children of a kind, prescribed by the Regulations.

Section 47 of the Education Act sets out the registration requirements for schools. Section 66 of the Education Act requires that the current Certificate of Registration be displayed in the entrance to the main school building or in some other conspicuous place at the school.

Section 53A of the Education Act states that the registration of a non-government school is subject to such conditions relating to the requirements for registration as the Minister may impose (whether at the time the school is registered or at any later time). Any such conditions will be specified in the school's certificate of registration. The Minister may not impose a condition on the registration of a non-government school unless NESAs has made a written recommendation to the Minister that the condition be imposed.

2.5.1.1 Primary education

Registered primary schools provide education for students in Kindergarten to Year 6. Under section 47 of the Education Act, schools providing primary education need to comply with the requirements set out in Part 3 that relate to the minimum curriculum for primary education.

Typically:

- Kindergarten–Year 2 covers Early Stage 1 and Stage 1 of the curriculum
- Years 3–4 covers Stage 2 of the curriculum
- Years 5–6 covers Stage 3 of the curriculum.

2.5.1.2 Secondary education

Registered secondary schools provide education for students in Years 7 to 12. Under section 47 of the Education Act, schools providing secondary education for Years 7–10 need to comply with the requirements set out in Part 3 that relate to the minimum curriculum for secondary education. Section 47 also specifies that schools providing secondary education for Years 11–12 need to comply with the requirements set out in Part 3 that relate to the curriculum for students who are candidates for the HSC.

Typically:

- Years 7–8 covers Stage 4 of the curriculum
- Years 9–10 covers Stage 5 of the curriculum
- Years 11–12 covers Stage 6 of the curriculum.

A secondary school that is registered but not accredited is not eligible to enter candidates for the award of the RoSA or the award of the HSC. Section 93 of the Education Act requires a

school that is not accredited to enter candidates for the RoSA or HSC to notify parents of students in writing that students who complete their secondary education at that school will not be eligible for a RoSA or HSC. Schools should refer to the relevant sections of the [ACE website](#) for eligibility for the award of the RoSA or HSC for students transferring from one school to another.

2.5.1.3 Schools providing education of a kind, or for children of a kind, prescribed by the Regulations

Children of a kind are prescribed by the Regulations as:

- children who need special instruction because of sensory, physical, intellectual or emotional disabilities
- children who are, or are the children of, foreign nationals.

Schools registered as providing education of a kind only, must establish to the satisfaction of NESAs through the relevant approved authority for the registration system, that they should be registered as offering education of a kind rather than as a primary and/or a secondary school. As it is the responsibility of the school to provide a curriculum appropriate to the needs of its students, a school that has any students able to undertake the curriculum for primary education for any specified Years, and/or the curriculum for secondary education for any specified Years, must also seek such registration. A school with more than one class of registration must meet the requirements of each class of registration. A school that is only registered for education of a kind, or for children of a kind, prescribed by the Regulations has only students enrolled at that school that meet those criteria.

2.5.2 Initial registration

Section 49 of the Education Act provides for the approved authority for a system of non-government schools to apply in writing to the Minister for initial registration of a proposed member school (including a proposed new school). Under this section of the Education Act, an application for registration of new schools must be made not later than 31 March preceding the calendar year in which the proposed proprietor or approved authority for a registration system intends to commence operating the school.

A system of non-government schools must have in place a process for considering applications for initial registration. The information that a proposed member school must provide in order to demonstrate the capacity to comply with the requirements for registration is detailed in section 6 of the Manual.

If the approved authority for a registration system is satisfied that the requirements for registration will be met, the approved authority may submit a recommendation for initial registration to the Registration Committee.

The approved authority's recommendation is considered by the Registration Committee who make a recommendation to the Minister under section 50 of the Education Act as to whether the proposed school should be registered. The recommendation is then dealt with in accordance with section 51 of the Education Act. Section 52 of the Education Act requires that the initial registration of a non-government school joining a registration system be initial. Under this section of the Education Act the maximum period for which initial registration may be granted is twelve (12) months.

Section 52 of the Education Act also makes provision for the Registration Committee, under

delegation from NESAs, to recommend to the Minister that the initial registration period of the school be extended at any time before the expiry of the period of initial registration of the school if the Registration Committee is not satisfied that the school is complying with the requirements for registration.

2.5.3 Renewal of registration

Section 54A of the Education Act requires applications for renewal of registration to be made at least nine (9) months before the existing school's registration is due to expire, or at a later date decided by NESAs and communicated to the approved authority for the registration system in writing. This section of the Education Act also requires a non-government school applying for renewal of registration to demonstrate:

- whether or not the school continues to satisfy the requirements for registration under section 47 of the Education Act and
- whether or not, since the school's registration was granted or last renewed, the school has complied with the terms of the registration.

Under section 57 of the Education Act, the maximum period for which registration may be renewed is five (5) years. The requirements that registered non-government member schools must meet are detailed in section 5 of the Manual. A system of non-government schools must have in place a process for monitoring compliance of its member schools with these requirements. The requirements that systems of non-government schools must meet are detailed in section 4 of the Manual.

Section 57A of the Education Act makes provision for the Registration Committee, under delegation, to recommend to the Minister that the registration period of a school be reduced and the school be placed on provisional registration at any time before the expiry of the period of registration of the school if the Registration Committee is not satisfied that the school is complying with the requirements for registration. If the member school is placed on provisional registration, parents of students at the school must be notified in writing by the school of the provisional registration status of the school and the consequences of the registration status.

2.5.4 Exemption from registration on religious grounds

Section 75 of the Education Act makes provision for a school to conscientiously object to registration on religious grounds. Schools that have a conscientious objection to registration on religious grounds must give notice to the Minister in writing. An objection to registration under the Education Act may be accepted if the Minister is satisfied that the member school would meet the requirements for registration under the Education Act if an application had been made for such registration. Member schools that have been granted exemption from registration must meet the requirements detailed in section 5 of the Manual. A system of non-government schools must have in place a process for monitoring compliance of its member schools with these requirements.

Schools granted exemption from registration under section 75 of the Education Act receive a Certificate of Exemption. The Education Act states that such exemption may be granted for up to five (5) years. Section 83 of the Education Act requires the current Certificate of Exemption from registration to be displayed in the entrance to the main school building or in some other conspicuous place at the school.

2.5.5 Common registration cycles for schools in a registration system

Under section 58 of the Education Act, the Minister may (but is not required to) register or renew the registration of non-government schools in a registration system so that their registration expires on the same date.

2.5.6 Failure to meet the requirements of registration

In cases where the Minister is not satisfied that the requirements for registration are being met, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, reduce a school's period of registration in accordance with section 57A of the Education Act. This process is detailed in section 4.3.4 of the Manual.

However, where the Minister is satisfied that the registration requirements are not being met, there is a power to cancel the registration of a non-government school under section 59 of the Education Act. This process is detailed in section 10.1 of the Manual.

2.5.7 Extension of registration

Section 55 of the Education Act provides for NESAs, if it is not satisfied that the requirements for or the conditions of registration are being complied with at a non-government school, to issue a notice to the school stating that renewal of registration of the school will not be recommended until the matters of concern stated in the notice have been addressed. The notice may specify the time within which any such matters must be addressed. The notice may also request the principal or proprietor of the school to provide such documentary or other evidence in support of the application for renewal of registration as NESAs, based on a risk assessment, considers necessary. NESAs are not required to make a recommendation to the Minister about the renewal of registration if any such requested information is not provided.

Under section 55 of the Education Act, the Minister may, on the advice of NESAs and by written notice to the school, extend the period for which the school is registered in order to enable the concerns specified in the notice to be addressed.

Under the provisions of section 55 of the Education Act, the registration or initial registration may be extended more than once.

2.5.8 Renewal of registration and, if appropriate, accreditation for registration system schools

Under section 49 of the Education Act, the approved authority for a system of non-government schools is (as far as practicable) to apply at the same time for the registration of all the schools that are members of the registration system as when the Minister first approved the system.

2.5.9 Conditions of registration

Under section 53A of the Education Act, the registration of a non-government school is subject to such conditions relating to the requirements for registration as the Minister may impose (whether at the time the school is registered or at any later time). Any such conditions will be specified in the school's certificate of registration.

The Minister may not impose a condition on the registration of a non-government school unless NESAs has made a written recommendation to the Minister that the condition be imposed.

2.5.10 Cancellation of registration

Under section 59 of the Education Act, the Minister may, on the recommendation of NESAs, cancel the registration of a non-government school by written notice given to the approved authority for the registration system.

The Minister may not do so unless the Minister is satisfied that the requirements for or the conditions of registration are not being complied with at the non-government school.

The Minister may not cancel the registration of a non-government school under this section unless written notice of the NESAs recommendation has been given to the approved authority for the registration system and:

- a) thirty (30) days have elapsed since the giving of that notice, during which time no application has been made to the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (the Tribunal) for a review of the NESAs recommendation, or
- b) the Tribunal has determined an application for a review (made within thirty (30) days) of the recommendation and the Minister has considered any contrary recommendation of the Tribunal and the reasons for it, or
- c) any such application for a review of the recommendation has been withdrawn.

2.5.11 Limitation or cessation of registration

Under the Regulations, a non-government school is required to notify NESAs when it closes or ceases to operate as soon as possible but not later than one (1) month after such a change has occurred (see section 4.6 of the Manual).

For the purposes of the Regulations, a school ceases to operate when:

- there are no courses of study being taught at the school, that is, there are no courses that are based on and being taught in accordance with NESAs syllabuses relevant to the Years of schooling for which the school is registered, or
- there are no students enrolled at the school, that is, enrolled at the school in the Years of schooling for which the school is registered.

Under the Regulations, when a non-government school ceases to operate for one (1) year, the registration of the school is limited to the period ending one (1) year after the end of the first twelve (12) months during which the school did not operate.

When a non-government school ceases to operate for two (2) years or it closes, its registration ceases.

If the registration of a non-government school is limited or ceases, the Minister will give written notice of that limitation or cessation to the approved authority for the registration system.

The limitation or cessation of registration under the Regulations applies to parts of a school such as a non-government school's campus or specific Years of schooling that cease to operate or close.

Should the registration of a non-government school, or part of a non-government school, be limited or cease under this Regulations any corresponding accreditation for courses leading to the award of the RoSA and/or HSC is also limited or ceases.

2.6 Conducting an unregistered school

It is an offence under section 65 of the Education Act to conduct or knowingly permit or assist in the conduct of an unregistered school for the education of children of compulsory school age. Penalties apply to persons who conduct unregistered schools.

2.7 The accreditation process

2.7.1 Types of accreditation

Section 85 of the Education Act provides for registered non-government schools to be accredited for the purpose of presenting candidates for the RoSA and/or the HSC provided they meet the requirements of Part 8 of the Education Act.

2.7.1.1 Accreditation of registered secondary schools

Secondary schools that obtain accreditation in addition to registration must provide courses of study developed or endorsed by NESAs for the award of the RoSA and/or the HSC in the appropriate Years of schooling.

Section 94 of the Education Act makes provision for NESAs to prescribe requirements for the granting of the RoSA to students. Section 95 makes provision for NESAs to prescribe requirements for the granting of the HSC to students. Schools should refer to the relevant sections of the *ACE* website for the requirements prescribed by NESAs and for eligibility for the award of the RoSA and the HSC.

The current Certificate of Accreditation must be displayed in the entrance to the main school building or in some other conspicuous place at the member school.

2.7.1.2 Accreditation of schools providing education of a kind, or for children of a kind, prescribed by the Regulations

Member schools that offer education of a kind for children with sensory, physical, intellectual or emotional disabilities/impairments who require individualised curriculum may also be accredited. For accreditation, a member school must provide teaching/learning programs developed from NESAs syllabuses including NESAs Developed courses, Content Endorsed courses and/or NESAs Endorsed courses.

2.7.1.3 Accreditation of secondary schools that have been granted exemption from registration

Section 80 of the Education Act requires that a school granted exemption under section 75 of the Education Act be regarded as registered. Such schools can be accredited. Where accredited, they must provide courses of study developed or endorsed by NESAs for the award of the RoSA and/or the HSC in the appropriate Years of schooling. Schools should refer to the relevant sections of the *ACE* website for eligibility for the award of the RoSA and the HSC.

The current Certificate of Accreditation must be displayed in the entrance to the main school building or in some other conspicuous place at the member school.

2.7.2 Initial accreditation

NESA requires that the approved authority for a system of non-government schools make an application for initial accreditation of a proposed member school (including a proposed new

school). An application to approve a registered non-government school or a proposed non-government school for the purpose of presenting candidates for the RoSA and/or HSC must be made not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year the proposed school intends to commence operating. A similar requirement applies to an established registered non-government school applying for initial accreditation.

In considering whether the requirements of the Education Act relating to the courses of study for the recognised certificate will be complied with, section 92 of the Education Act requires that NESAs have regard to:

- the record (if any) of achievement of the students at the school in the courses, and
- the standard of teaching of the courses at the school, and
- the facilities to be provided at the school for the courses.

A system of non-government schools must have in place a process for considering applications for initial accreditation. The information that a registered school must provide to the registration system in order to demonstrate the capacity to comply with the requirements of accreditation are detailed in section 8 of the Manual.

If the approved authority for the registration system is satisfied that the requirements for accreditation will be met the authority may submit a recommendation for initial accreditation to the Registration Committee. The Registration Committee, under delegation from NESAs, in accordance with section 86 of the Education Act then deals with the recommendation.

Initial accreditation of a registered non-government school is provisional. The maximum period for which initial accreditation is granted is twelve (12) months.

2.7.3 Renewal of accreditation

NESA requires applications for renewal of accreditation to be made at least nine (9) months before the existing school's accreditation is due to expire or, at a later date decided by NESAs and communicated to the registration system authority in writing. NESAs require applications for renewal of accreditation to include information demonstrating:

- whether or not the member school continues to satisfy the requirements for accreditation under section 47, and
- whether or not the member school has complied with the terms of the accreditation since it was granted or last renewed.

Under section 87 of the Education Act, the maximum period for which accreditation may be renewed is five (5) years. Section 87 also provides for the period of accreditation to correspond to the period of registration of a school, unless NESAs consider it not appropriate.

In considering whether the requirements of the Education Act relating to the courses of study for the recognised certificate are being complied with, section 92 of the Education Act requires that NESAs have regard to:

- the record (if any) of achievement of the students at the school in the courses,
- the standard of teaching of the courses at the school, and
- the facilities provided at the school.

The requirements that registered non-government member schools must meet for accreditation are detailed in section 7 of the Manual.

Section 87A of the Education Act makes provision for the Registration Committee, under delegation from NESAs, to reduce the accreditation period of the school and for the school to be placed on provisional accreditation at any time before the expiry of the period of accreditation of the school if the Registration Committee is not satisfied that the member school is complying with the requirements for accreditation. If the member school is placed on provisional accreditation, parents of students at the school must be notified in writing by the school of the provisional accreditation status of the school and the consequences of that accreditation status.

2.7.4 Failure to meet the requirements of accreditation

In cases where the Registration Committee, under delegation from NESAs, is not satisfied that the requirements for accreditation are being met, the Registration Committee may reduce a school's period of accreditation in accordance with section 87A of the Education Act. This process is detailed in section 4.5.4 of the Manual.

However, where the Registration Committee is satisfied that the accreditation requirements are not being met, there is a power to cancel the accreditation of a non-government school under section 91 of the Education Act. This process is detailed in section 10.2 of the Manual.

2.7.5 Cancellation of accreditation

Under section 91 of the Education Act, NESAs may cancel the accreditation of a non-government school by written notice given to the approved authority for the registration system.

NESAs may not do so unless NESAs is satisfied that the requirements relating to accreditation are not being complied with at the non-government member school.

Any such notice to cancel the accreditation of a non-government member school has no effect:

- a) until thirty (30) days have elapsed since the giving of the notice, or
- b) if an application for a review of the decision has been made to the Tribunal within those thirty (30) days, unless (and until such time as) the Tribunal has confirmed the decision or the application has been withdrawn.

2.8 Conducting a school that is not accredited

It is an offence under section 93 of the Education Act to conduct or knowingly permit or assist in the conduct of a school for the education of candidates for the RoSA or the HSC if the school is not accredited. The Education Act requires that a secondary school that is not accredited to enter candidates for the award of the RoSA notify parents of students in writing each year that students who complete their secondary education at that school will not be eligible for a RoSA.

Penalties apply to persons who conduct schools for the education of students who are candidates for one of the above certificates where the school is not accredited.

3 Requirements for Forming a New System of Non-government Schools

Twenty (20) or more registered or proposed non-government schools, (or a number less than 20 but greater than 10) as the Minister approves in special circumstances on the recommendation of NESA, may seek approval from the Minister to form a system of non-government schools for the purposes of this Education Act.

3.1 The approved authority for the proposed system of non-government schools

In applying for approval to form a system of non-government schools, the proposed system of non-government schools must identify an authority. The authority is the person or body who or which is appointed for the time being by:

- the proprietor or proprietors of the non-government schools, or
- the person or persons who propose to establish the non-government school system, to act on their behalf in relation to the proposed system.

The authority for a proposed system of non-government schools seeking approval to be formed under the Education Act must provide evidence that:

- either the authority is one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister or individual member schools of the proposed system are/will be one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister, and
- legally binding relationship exists/will exist between the authority and proposed member schools that allows/will allow the authority to comply with its obligations under the Education Act.

3.2 Monitoring compliance

Proposed new systems of non-government schools must describe the manner in which it is proposed that compliance with the requirements for registration of member schools under Part 3 of the Education Act and, if applicable, for accreditation of member schools under Part 8 of the Education Act will be monitored. The description must include:

- information as to how compliance of each member school will be monitored in relation to:
 - the registration requirements
 - accreditation requirements, if applicable
- how determinations will be made in relation to recommendations for renewal of registrations/exemption from registration and, if applicable, accreditation
- the manner in which the proposed system will determine whether proposed new schools or established schools that join the proposed system will be recommended for:
 - initial registration
 - initial exemption from registration
 - initial accreditation
- the process the proposed system will use to conduct an internal review in cases where there is a concern about compliance with the requirements for registration and/or accreditation

- the process by which the proposed system will provide assurance to NESAs that member schools comply with the registration and, if applicable, accreditation requirements throughout their registration/accreditation period
- the process proposed to meet the requirements for:
 - notification and disclosures under the Education Act
 - changes in circumstances of the operation of the system and its member schools.

Approval to operate as a system of non-government schools requires that an approved authority for the system monitor compliance with the Education Act of its member schools in the manner approved by the Minister. If an approved authority for a system of non-government schools proposes to change the manner in which compliance of member schools is monitored, the approved authority must seek Ministerial approval nine (9) months prior to the intended time for the proposed change to be implemented.

4 Requirements for a System of Non-government Schools

The approved authority for a system of non-government schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act. A number of different types of registration systems currently exist including those where individual member schools are operated and/or owned by a proprietor other than the approved authority for the system. This section of the Manual details the requirements that all approved system authorities must meet and the evidence of compliance in relation to those requirements. These requirements and the evidence of compliance relate to:

- the approved manner in which the approved authority monitors the compliance of member schools
- registration requirements of member schools
- provisional registration of member schools
- accreditation requirements of member schools
- provisional accreditation of member schools
- changes in circumstances of the operation of the registration system and member schools.

This section of the Manual also provides information related to:

- conducting a member school that is not registered and/or accredited
- concern about the monitoring procedures of a registration system.

4.1 Monitoring compliance of member schools by the approved authority for a registration system

In seeking approval to form a system of non-government schools, the approved authority for the registration system described the manner in which it intended to monitor compliance with the requirements for registration and, if appropriate, accreditation. It is the responsibility of the approved authority to monitor the compliance of member schools in the manner that has been approved by the Minister.

If the approved authority proposes to make changes to the manner in which compliance with the requirements for registration and, if applicable, accreditation are monitored, NESAs requires a return to be provided to NESAs seeking approval from the Minister nine (9) months before it is intended that any change be implemented.

Under sections 50 and 55 of the Education Act, NESAs may request the principal or proprietor of a school or the approved authority for a system to provide such documentary or other evidence in support of an application for initial or renewed registration as NESAs, based on a risk assessment, considers necessary.

NESAs will consider the risk assessment processes of the approved authority for a registration system with a focus on a school's history of compliance and the determinants of student learning including factors such as:

- the accreditation and experience of teachers
- the standard of teaching

- the quality of the educational program
- recent school history of compliance
- enrolment and attendance
- changes to and complexity of the management and operational context of the school.

NESA will also have regard to the processes of the approved authority for a registration system for assessing applications for registration based on the risk profile of the school for example, by varying the breadth and depth of the evidence to be provided by a member school based on the outcome of the risk assessment process.

The presence of risk indicators as identified by the system may or may not be an indicator of actual compliance.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must apply to NESA seeking approval from the Minister for any proposed changes to the manner in which compliance with the requirements for registration and, if applicable, accreditation are monitored. Such an application must be made nine (9) months before it is intended that any change be implemented.

In monitoring the approved authority for a registration system, NESA will have regard to a system's processes for risk assessment of member schools with a focus on the determinants of student learning.

4.2 Registration requirements of member schools

All registered non-government schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act. Section 5 of the Manual details the requirements that all registered non-government member schools and all non-government member schools that are approved as exempt from registration must meet and the evidence of compliance that schools might maintain for the period of their registration.

The requirements and evidence of compliance for member schools relate to:

- proprietor and principal of the member school
- staff
- curriculum
- premises and buildings
- facilities
- safe and supportive environment
- discipline
- attendance
- management and operation of the member school
- educational and financial reporting.

Additional requirements apply to member schools that provide boarding facilities. These are detailed in section 5.11 of the Manual. The maximum period for which registration may be renewed is five (5) years.

NESA may specify matters, in addition to but not inconsistent with the requirements listed above, that NESA or the Minister may have regard to in determining whether the requirements for registration will be or are being complied with at or in relation to a non-government school.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must describe the process the authority has in place to monitor the compliance of member schools with the requirements for registration.

4.3 Provisional registration of member schools

4.3.1 Provisional registration for new schools

The Education Act requires that an application for registration of a new non-government school be made not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved system authority intends to commence operating the school. To comply with this requirement of the Education Act, the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved authority for the system of non-government schools must forward an application for registration of a new school to NESA not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved authority intends to commence operation of the school (refer to section 9 of the Manual).

Newly registered non-government schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act upon commencement of operation.

It may not be possible for a proposed new member school to provide evidence of compliance with all sections of the Education Act prior to commencement. It is expected, however, that the applicant will provide evidence of policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure compliance of the member school with the requirements of the Education Act should the application be successful. If the application for provisional registration is successful, the new member school is required to meet all the requirements detailed in section 5 of the Manual and must, throughout its period of provisional registration, maintain evidence of compliance with those requirements.

The requirements for provisional registration of a new non-government member school and the evidence of capacity to comply with these requirements that an applicant seeking the provisional registration of a new member school needs to demonstrate are detailed in section 6 of the Manual. Any difference in the description of registration requirements in section 6 and those described in section 5 are only intended to take account of the fact that compliance with some requirements can only be demonstrated once the member school begins operation. In the event a difference occurs for any other reason, applicants should refer to section 5 of the Manual as these requirements take precedence.

The maximum period of provisional registration that can be granted to such member schools is twelve (12) months.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must:

- make an application to NESA for registration of any new member non-government school not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved authority intends to commence operation of the member school
- describe the process the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved authority for the

registration system has in place to determine the capacity of a proposed new member school to meet the requirements for provisional registration.

4.3.2 Provisional registration for schools joining a registration system

An application to register a registered non-government school that becomes a member of a registration system must be made by the school through the approved authority for the system within six (6) months of the school becoming a member of the system. The Education Act requires that the registration of the school be provisional and the maximum period of provisional registration that can be granted is twelve (12) months. This is despite the school being already registered when it becomes a member. Unless an application is made to register the school within six (6) months of it becoming a member of the registration system, the school ceases to be a member.

Provisional registration of schools joining a registration system allows the approved authority for the system to monitor the new member school's compliance with the registration requirements as described in section 5 of the Manual. Following the approved authority's determination of the school's compliance with the registration requirements the approved authority may recommend that the new member school be granted full registration. This may occur at any time during the school's provisional registration period.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must describe the process the approved authority has in place to determine the compliance with the requirements for registration of registered schools applying to join the system.

4.3.3 Provisional registration for new Years of a member school

An application for registration from an approved authority for a system of non-government schools for a registered member school to add a new Year(s) of schooling must be made not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proprietor or approved authority intends to add the new Year(s).

The requirements of the Education Act must be met by the registered non-government member school upon commencement of the newly registered Year(s). It may not be possible for a registered school to provide evidence of compliance with all sections of the Education Act prior to commencement of the new Year(s). It is expected, however, that the member school will provide evidence of policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure compliance of the member school with the requirements of the Education Act should the application be successful. If the application is successful the member school is granted provisional registration for the additional Year(s). The member school is required to meet all the requirements detailed in section 5 of the Manual and must, throughout its period of provisional registration, maintain evidence of compliance with those requirements.

The requirements for provisional registration of new Year(s) of schooling and the evidence of capacity to comply with these requirements that an applicant seeking provisional registration of new Year(s) needs to demonstrate are detailed in section 6 of the Manual. Any difference in the description of registration requirements in section 6 and those described in section 5 are only intended to take account of the fact that compliance with some requirements can only be demonstrated once the member school begins operation of the new Year(s). In the event a difference occurs for any other reason, applicants should refer to section 5 as these requirements take precedence.

The maximum period of provisional registration that may be granted for any new Year(s) of schooling is twelve (12) months.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must:

- make an application to NESAs for registration of additional Year(s) of a registered non-government school not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proprietor or approved authority intends to commence operation of the Year(s)
- describe the process the proprietor or approved authority has in place to determine the capacity of a member school to meet the requirements for provisional registration for proposed new Year(s) of schooling.

4.3.4 Concern about compliance with the requirements for registration

4.3.4.1 Provisional registration for member schools

In relation to registration, an approved authority for a system of non-government schools is responsible for considering any documentation provided by a member school and observations from a monitoring visit to the member school in order to form opinions about compliance with the requirements of the Education Act. When it is an authority's judgement that there are concerns that the member school may not comply with the requirements, a representative of the approved authority for the registration system should discuss these concerns with the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) and provide an opportunity for the member school to submit further evidence of compliance.

While the approved authority for a system of non-government schools formed under the Education Act may have requirements that apply to member schools that are beyond those of the Education Act, when making a determination as to whether there are concerns about compliance of a member school, the authority is required to consider only those requirements that relate to requirements of the Education Act.

If, following consideration of any further evidence of compliance the member school provides, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools continues to have concerns that the member school may not comply with requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration, the authority will prepare a report and forward it to the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate). The report must detail those registration requirements with which the authority has concerns that the member school may not comply and advise the member school that the recommendation to be forwarded to the Registration Committee may be that the member school be placed on provisional registration until such time as the situation is resolved.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) should be provided with the opportunity to make written comment directly to the approved authority for the system of non-government schools regarding the report.

Following consideration of the report and any written comment from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate), a further determination will be made as to whether the approved authority intends to make a recommendation to the Registration Committee that the member school be placed on provisional registration.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be informed in writing of the intention to recommend that the member school be placed on provisional registration. The

principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) may seek an internal review of the approved authority's determination. The internal review will be carried out by the approved authority using persons not involved in the initial assessment of the member school's compliance with the requirements for registration.

If the approved authority for the system of non-government schools, following an internal review conducted by the system, is satisfied that there are concerns as to whether the school is complying with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration, the approved authority may recommend to the Registration Committee that the member school be placed on provisional registration. If the Registration Committee is satisfied that there are concerns as to whether the member school is complying with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration, the Registration Committee, under delegation, may recommend to the Minister that the member school be placed on provisional registration.

In these circumstances, under the Education Act, the Minister may issue a certificate of provisional registration for the member school that specifies the period of provisional registration. This may mean that the period of registration of the member school is reduced. If the member school is placed on provisional registration, parents of students at the member school must be notified in writing by the school of the provisional registration status of the member school and the consequences of that registration status.

If, at any time, the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration are found not to be complied with, the Registration Committee, under delegation, or, following any internal review by an Inspector, the NSW Education Standards Authority Board ('the Board'), will recommend to the Minister that the registration of a non-government member school be cancelled (refer to section 11.2 of the Manual).

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must have in place a process, based on procedural fairness, for making a recommendation that a member school be placed on provisional registration. This must include a process of internal review by a person or body not substantially involved in making the original recommendation.

4.3.2.1 Conditions of registration

Section 53A of the Education Act states that the registration of a non-government school is subject to such conditions relating to the requirements for registration as the Minister may impose (whether at the time the school is registered or at any later time). Any such conditions will be specified in the school's certificate of registration. The Minister may not impose a condition on the registration of a non-government school unless NESA has made a written recommendation to the Minister that the condition be imposed.

NESA may recommend that conditions of registration be imposed when it has been identified that the member school may not be meeting the requirements for registration and NESA is satisfied that the school has the capacity to address the compliance concern.

Typically, recommendations relating to conditions of registration would follow a process where the member school has been provided with the opportunity to address the compliance concern and the school has yet to address that concern to the satisfaction of an Inspector or the approved authority for the system of non-government schools.

If an Inspector or the approved authority for the system of non-government schools decides to recommend that conditions of registration be imposed, the Inspector or the approved authority will prepare a report making a recommendation that specifies the particular condition, the

reason for the recommendation and the timeframe associated with the recommended condition. The recommended conditions will respond to, and be commensurate with, the specific nature and extent of the compliance concerns and any risk factors associated with the member school.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be given written notice of the report and recommendation.

Where the approved authority for a system of non-government schools is making recommendation that conditions be applied to a member school's registration, the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be provided with the opportunity to make written comment directly to the approved authority regarding its report. Following consideration of the report and any written comment from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate), a further determination will be made as to whether the approved authority intends to make a recommendation to the Registration Committee.

Where an Inspector is making recommendation that conditions be applied to a school's registration, the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be provided with the opportunity to make written comment to the Registration Committee regarding the advice of an Inspector.

Following consideration of the Inspector's or the approved authority's advice and any written comment from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate), the Registration Committee, under delegation, will determine whether it intends to make a recommendation to the Minister that conditions be placed on the school's registration.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be informed in writing of the Registration Committee's intention to recommend to the Minister that conditions be placed on the school's registration and that a review of the decision may be sought (refer to section 11.4 of the Manual).

If the Registration Committee or, following an internal review, the Board is satisfied that there are concerns as to whether the school is complying with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration, and that the recommended conditions of registration are warranted, the Registration Committee or, following an internal review, the Board may recommend to the Minister that conditions be placed on the school's registration.

In these circumstances, under the Education Act, the Minister may issue a certificate of registration for the school that specifies the conditions of registration.

Whenever conditions are imposed on a school's registration, it is also a condition of registration that the school publish the conditions of registration using the exact wording specified in the school's certificate of registration and any associated annexure. NESAs may also publish the conditions on its website.

If, at any time, the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration are found not to be complied with, the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, or, following an internal review, the Board will recommend to the Minister that the registration of a non-government school be cancelled (refer to section 10 of the Manual).

NESA has published Guidelines for [Conditions of Registration](#) on the RANGS website to provide further guidance for schools and some example conditions.

4.4 Requirements for accredited member schools

Registered non-government schools that are accredited must meet curriculum requirements that are additional to those detailed in section 5.3 of the Manual.

Accreditation for Years 7 to 10 enables students to be entered as candidates for the RoSA. Accreditation for Years 11 to 12 enables students to be entered as candidates for the HSC.

Section 7 of the Manual details the requirements that all accredited schools must meet and the evidence of compliance that member schools must maintain for the period of their accreditation. The requirements and the evidence of compliance for member schools relate to:

- the curriculum for the RoSA
- the curriculum for the HSC
- the quality of the education program.

The Education Act makes provision for the requirements for the RoSA and the HSC to be prescribed by Regulations developed by NESAs. These requirements are outlined in the *ACE* website. Section 94 of the Education Act makes provision for NESAs to prescribe requirements for the granting of the RoSA to students. Section 95 makes provision for NESAs to prescribe requirements for the granting of the HSC to students.

The maximum period for which accreditation may be renewed is five (5) years.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must describe the process the authority has in place to monitor the compliance of member schools with the requirements for accreditation.

4.5 Provisional accreditation of member schools

4.5.1 Provisional accreditation for new schools

NESA requires that an application for accreditation of a new non-government school or an application from an established registered school that intends to become accredited be made not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved system authority intends to commence operating the school. To comply with this requirement of the Education Act, the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved system authority must forward an application for accreditation of a new school to NESAs not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved system authority intends to commence operation of the school (refer to section 9 of the Manual).

Newly accredited non-government member schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act upon commencement of operation.

It may not be possible for a proposed new member school to provide evidence of compliance with all sections of the Education Act relating to the RoSA and/or HSC prior to commencement. It is expected, however, that the applicant will provide evidence of policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure compliance of the school with the requirements of the Education Act should the application be successful. If the application for provisional accreditation is successful, the new school is required to meet all the requirements detailed in section 7 of the Manual and must, throughout its period of provisional accreditation, maintain evidence of compliance with those requirements.

The requirements for provisional accreditation of a new non-government school and the evidence of capacity to comply with these requirements that an applicant seeking provisional accreditation needs to demonstrate are detailed in section 8 of the Manual. Any difference in the description of accreditation requirements in section 8 and those described in section 7 are only intended to take account of the fact that compliance with some requirements can only be demonstrated once the school begins operation. In the event a difference occurs for any other reason, applicants should refer to section 7 of the Manual as these requirements take precedence.

The maximum period of provisional accreditation that can be granted to such member schools is twelve (12) months.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must:

- make an application to NESA for accreditation of any new non-government school seeking accreditation not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proposed proprietor, proprietor or approved authority intends to commence operation
- describe the process the approved authority has in place to determine the capacity of a proposed new member school to meet the requirements for provisional accreditation.

4.5.2 Provisional accreditation for schools joining a registration system

An application to accredit a registered and accredited non-government school that becomes a member of an approved system of non-government schools must be made through the approved authority for the system within six (6) months of the school becoming a member of the system. The accreditation of such a school must be provisional and the maximum period of provisional accreditation that can be granted to such schools is twelve (12) months. This is despite the school being already accredited when it becomes a member.

Provisional accreditation of schools joining a registration system allows the system authority to monitor the new member school's compliance with the accreditation requirements as described in section 7 of the Manual. Following the system's determination of the school's compliance with the accreditation requirements, the approved authority may recommend that the new member school be granted full accreditation. This may occur at any time during the school's provisional accreditation period.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must describe the process the approved authority has in place to determine the compliance of registered and accredited schools applying to join the system with the requirements for accreditation.

4.5.3 Provisional accreditation for new Years of a member school

An application for accreditation from the approved authority for a system of non-government schools for a member school to add a new Year(s) of schooling must be made not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proprietor or approved system authority intends to add the new Year(s).

The requirements of the Education Act must be met by the accredited non-government member school upon commencement of the newly accredited Year(s).

It may not be possible for an accredited member school to provide evidence of compliance with all sections of the Education Act prior to commencement of the new Year(s). It is expected, however, that the member school will provide evidence of policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure compliance of the member school with the requirements of the Education Act should the application be successful. If the application is successful the member school is granted provisional accreditation for the additional Year(s). The member school is required to meet all the requirements detailed in section 7 of the Manual and must, throughout its period of provisional accreditation, maintain evidence of compliance with those requirements.

The requirements for provisional accreditation of new Year(s) of schooling and the evidence of capacity to comply with these requirements that an applicant seeking the provisional accreditation of new Year(s) needs to demonstrate are detailed in section 8 of the Manual. Any difference in the description of accreditation requirements in section 8 and those described in section 7 are only intended to take account of the fact that compliance with some requirements can only be demonstrated once the school begins operation of the new Year(s). In the event a difference occurs for any other reason, applicants should refer to section 7 as these requirements take precedence.

The maximum period of provisional accreditation that may be granted for any new Year(s) of schooling is twelve (12) months.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must:

- make an application to NESAs for accreditation of additional Year(s) of a registered non-government school not later than 31 March in the calendar year before the year that the proprietor or approved authority intends to commence operation of the Year(s)
- describe the process the proprietor or approved authority has in place to determine the capacity of member schools to meet the requirements for provisional accreditation for proposed new Year(s) of schooling.

4.5.4 Concern about compliance with the requirements for accreditation

In relation to accreditation, an approved authority for a system of non-government schools is responsible for considering any documentation provided by a member school and observations from a monitoring visit to the member school in order to form opinions about compliance with the requirements of the Education Act relating to accreditation for the RoSA and/or HSC. When it is an approved authority's judgement that there are concerns that the member school may not comply with the requirements, a representative of the approved authority for the registration system should discuss these concerns with the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (if appropriate) and provide an opportunity for the member school to provide further evidence of compliance.

If, following consideration of any further evidence of compliance the member school provides, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools continues to have concerns that the member school may not comply with requirements of the Education Act in relation to accreditation for the RoSA and/or HSC, the approved authority will prepare a report to be forwarded to the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate). The report must detail those accreditation requirements with which the approved authority has concerns that the member school may not comply and advise the school that the recommendation to be

forwarded to the Registration Committee may be that the member school be placed on provisional accreditation until such time as the situation is resolved.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) should be provided with the opportunity to make written comment directly to the approved authority for the system of non-government schools regarding the report. Following consideration of the report and any written comment from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate), a further determination will be made as to whether the approved authority intends to make a recommendation to the Registration Committee that the member school be placed on provisional accreditation.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where applicable) will be informed in writing of the intention to recommend that the member school be placed on provisional accreditation. The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) may seek an internal review of the determination. The internal review will be carried out by the approved authority for the system of non-government schools using persons not involved in the initial assessment of the school's compliance with the requirements for accreditation.

If the approved authority for the system of non-government schools, following an internal review conducted by the system, is satisfied that there are concerns as to whether the member school is complying with the requirements in relation to accreditation for the RoSA and/or HSC, under the Education Act, the approved authority may recommend to the Registration Committee that the member school be placed on provisional accreditation. If the Registration Committee, under delegation, is satisfied that there are concerns as to whether the member school is complying with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to accreditation, NESAs may issue a certificate of provisional accreditation for the school that specifies the period of provisional accreditation.

This may mean that the period of accreditation of a member school has been reduced. If the member school is placed on provisional accreditation, parents of students at the member school must be notified in writing by the member school of the provisional accreditation status of the school and the consequences of that accreditation status.

If, at any time, the requirements of the Education Act in relation to accreditation are found not to be complied with, the Registration Committee, under delegation, or, following an internal review by an Inspector, NESAs, will cancel the accreditation of a non-government school by giving written notice to the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school (refer to section 11.2 of the Manual).

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must have in place a process, based on procedural fairness, for making a recommendation that a member school be placed on provisional accreditation. This must include a process of internal review by a person or body not substantially involved in making the original recommendation.

4.6 Changes in circumstances of the operation of member schools

The Education Act defines a 'responsible person' as:

- a) the proprietor of the school and, if the proprietor is a corporation, each director or person concerned in the management of the school, or

- b) a member of the governing body of the school, or
- c) the principal of the school.

Where the proprietor of a school is a corporation, persons concerned in the management of the school may include trustees.

Where the approved authority for a system of non-government schools formed under the Education Act has management responsibilities for member schools, 'responsible persons' are also those persons and/or bodies within that system who can direct the principal in relation to aspects of governance and management of the school upon which the Minister's approval of the system pursuant to Part 7 Division 2 of the Education Act was based.

1 The Education Act requires that any person defined as a 'responsible person' under the Education Act (and any other person or body exercising similar functions in relation to the management and operation of the school) be a fit and proper person and be able to carry out their responsibilities in relation to the operation of the school. Specifically, the Education Act requires that NESAs be notified if a person defined as a 'responsible person' under the Education Act:

- is convicted of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for twelve (12) months or more, or
- becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvency debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or
- if the person is a corporation – is the subject of a winding up order or has had a controller or administrator appointed.

NESA is also to be notified by the approved authority for a system of non-government schools if the proprietor, a 'responsible person' or governing body of a member school determines that a 'responsible person' or governing body of the member school is not fit and proper.

In the above circumstances the Education Act requires that the approved authority for a system of non-government schools notify NESAs and at least one other 'responsible person' of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, bankruptcy, insolvency, winding up order or appointment of the controller or administrator as soon as practicable after it occurs. Notifications in relation to (1) are subject to the NESAs Privacy Management Plan.

2 The Education Act also requires NESAs and at least one other 'responsible person' for the member school to be notified if a 'responsible person' becomes a mentally incapacitated person and becomes:

- a patient at an institution because of that incapacity, or
- a protected person under the *NSW Trustee and Guardian Act 2009*.

Notifications in relation to (2) are subject to the NESAs Privacy Management Plan.

3 The Education Act requires that the Minister be notified if the school moves or is sold. To comply with this requirement the approved authority for a system of non-government schools must notify NESAs. Specifically:

- if a member school or part of a school proposes to move to new premises, written notice is to be given by the approved authority to NESAs at least three (3) months before relocation. This particularly relates to moving premises and buildings

connected with the teaching of courses of study, the amenities for teachers and students participating in those courses of study and boarding facilities provided for students by the school

- if the legal entity that owns a registered non-government school is sold, written notice of the sale is to be given by the purchaser to NESAs within seven (7) days of the completion of the sale.

For the purposes of this section of the Education Act, relocation or new premises means any site where the street address of that site is different to, or in addition to, the street address at which the school is currently registered on the Certificate of Registration.

- 4 The Education Act also makes provision for the approved authority for a system of non-government schools to provide returns to NESAs. Specifically, the approved authority must provide returns to NESAs concerning the requirements for registration in relation to the school in a form, and at the times, approved by NESAs for that purpose. NESAs requires notification in relation to changes to certain aspects of the operation of member schools in relation to registration. The approved form may require that the matters included in any such return are certified.

To comply with the requirements detailed in (1), (2), (3) and (4) above, such notification should be forwarded to NESAs. Notifications related to (1) and (2) above should be forwarded to the Director, School Registration and Accreditation, GPO Box 5300, Sydney, NSW 2001 or by [email](mailto:schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au) (schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au). Notifications related to (3) and (4) above should be made using NESAs's online facility, [RANGS Online](https://bosho.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/links/rangsonline) (bosho.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/links/rangsonline).

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must demonstrate the processes the authority has in place by which:

- the proprietor of member schools and, if the proprietor is a corporation, each director, trustee or person concerned in the management of the member school or schools
- for approved authorities with management responsibilities for member schools, those persons and/or bodies within such a system who can direct the principal (or equivalent) in relation to aspects of governance and management of the school upon which the Minister's approval of the system pursuant to Part 7 Division 2 of the Education Act was based
- each member of the governing body of member schools, and
- the principal (or equivalent) of each member school

are informed of their responsibilities under the Education Act, any Regulations under the Education Act and NESAs requirements, including any duties of disclosure or notification.

The approved authority for a registration system must have in place a process for informing NESAs as soon as practicable following a change in relation to:

- the name of the representative of the authority for the registration system
- the names and addresses of the member schools included as part of the approved system of non-government schools with specific reference to member schools that are new to the system and/or schools that have withdrawn from the system.

The approved authority for a registration system must provide, and document its process for providing, a return to NESAs if, following an investigation by a relevant agency or authority, any member school or the approved authority, where the approved authority has management responsibilities for member schools, is formally notified in writing by that agency or authority of

an alleged breach by the member school or approved authority of any the following legislation:

- ~~Ombudsman Act 1974~~ [Children's Guardian Act 2019](#)
- *Child Protection (Working with Children Act) 2012*
- *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*
- *Teacher Accreditation Act 2004*
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- *Food Act 2003*
- *Explosives Act 2003*
- *Building Code of Australia.*

Such notification must be provided to NESAs within fourteen (14) working days of the formal notification of an alleged breach. The notification should be forwarded to the Director, School Registration and Accreditation, GPO Box 5300, Sydney, NSW 2001 or by [email](mailto:schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au) (schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au).

The approved authority for a registration system must provide, and document its process for providing, a return to NESAs using NESAs's online facility, [RANGS Online](#) when changes occur to the member schools in relation to:

- *management and operation of member schools*
 - where a notification in relation to a 'responsible person' is required (see section 4.6 (1) and (2) of the Manual), the notification should be forwarded to the Director, School Registration and Accreditation, GPO Box 5300, Sydney, NSW 2001 or by [email](mailto:schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au) (schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au)
 - where there is an appointment of a new principal (or equivalent), or a change in contact details for the school's existing principal (or equivalent), NESAs must be notified within one (1) month of such change(s) occurring. Where the approved authority has management responsibilities for member schools, notification could be made by the approved authority in an annual return to NESAs at the beginning of each school year. Where, due to unforeseen circumstances, throughout a year a variation occurs to the information contained in an annual return from a registration system, for example a new principal is appointed, the approved authority must notify NESAs within one (1) month of such change occurring
 - commencing from 1 July 2016, the maintenance of details of persons who are 'responsible persons' for the school (apart from the school's principal) including each person's name, role, date of commencing and, where relevant, date of ceasing to be a 'responsible person' for the school within twenty-eight (28) days of a change being made and maintaining these records for a period of seven (7) years from the date of each entry before archiving or disposing
 - where the school has been sold, written notice is to be given by the purchaser to NESAs within seven (7) days of completion of the sale
 - where the school's proprietor changes for any other reason, written notice is to be given by the new proprietor to NESAs within seven (7) days of the change
 - where a school's existing proprietor changes its name or contact details, NESAs must be notified within one (1) month of such change(s) occurring
 - where the school intends to change its name, or the name of a registered campus,

- NESA must be notified at least one (1) month prior to such change taking effect
- where there has been a change in the school's postal address or other contact details, NESA must be notified within one (1) month of such change(s) occurring
 - where the school closes or ceases to operate as a school, or for specific years of schooling (see section 2.5.10 of the Manual), NESA must be notified within one (1) month of the change
- *staffing of a member school* – where there is a turnover of half or more of the teaching staff during any twelve (12) month period, NESA must be notified at the commencement of the next new term
 - *curriculum* – where the member school:
 - intends to deliver additional Years of schooling at a registered campus, NESA must be notified at least three (3) months prior to the implementation of such a change
 - intends to decrease the Years of schooling it delivers at its main site or at a registered campus, NESA must be notified within one (1) month of such a change being implemented
 - intends to deliver all or a significant part of students' courses of study by means of distance education, NESA must be notified at least nine (9) months prior to the implementation of such a change to seek approval for the change. This excludes situations where a member school that does not normally deliver courses by means of distance education provides units of work/activities for a student who has been granted leave by the principal
 - *premises and buildings* – where a member school intends to:
 - add another campus, written notice must be given to NESA by the approved authority at least three (3) months prior to the implementation of such a change
 - move to a new site, NESA must be notified by the approved authority three (3) months prior to the relocation
 - relocate the boarding facilities on the member school site or move the facilities to a new site, NESA must be notified by the approved authority three (3) months prior to the relocation
 - close or cease operating a campus, or specific years of schooling at a campus (see section 2.5.10 of the Manual), NESA must be notified by the approved authority within one (1) month of such a change.
 - *schools with boarding facilities* – where:
 - the school intends to relocate the boarding facilities on the school site or move the facilities to a new site, NESA must be notified by the principal (or equivalent) and/or proprietor of the school three (3) months prior to the relocation
 - there is a turnover of half or more of the full-time staff with supervisory responsibilities for boarders during any twelve (12) month period, NESA must be notified at the commencement of the new term
 - *schools intending to provide boarding facilities* - where the school intends to provide regular overnight accommodation for students at the school, either itself or by contractual arrangement, NESA must be notified to seek approval at least nine (9) months prior to the intended date of initial provision of such facilities.

4.7 Conducting a school that is not registered and/or accredited

Under section 65 of the Education Act a person must not conduct or knowingly permit or assist

in the conduct of a school (other than a government school) for the education of children of compulsory school-age unless the school is registered.

A person who conducts a school (other than a government school) for the education of children of compulsory school-age, being a school that is not or ceases to be registered under this Part of the Education Act, must, as soon as practicable, notify the parents of those children in writing that the school is not registered.

Under section 93 of the Education Act a person must not conduct or knowingly permit or assist in the conduct of a school (other than a government school) for the education of candidates for the RoSA or HSC unless the school is accredited to present candidates for those credentials.

A person who conducts a school (other than a government school) for the education of candidates for the RoSA or HSC, being a school that is not or ceases to be accredited to present those candidates for that award, must, as soon as practicable, notify the parents of those children in writing that the school is not accredited.

4.8 Concern about the monitoring procedures of a registration system

In relation to a system of non-government schools it is the responsibility of NESAs to provide advice to the Minister in connection with the exercise of the Minister's functions. In providing such advice, Inspectors from NESAs consider any documentation provided by the approved authority for the system of non-government schools and observations from visits to member school(s) in order to form opinions about the registration system's compliance with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to monitoring the registration and (if appropriate) the accreditation requirements. When it is an Inspector's judgement that there are concerns that the system may not comply with the requirements of the Education Act, the Inspector should discuss these concerns with the approved authority's representative and provide an opportunity for the approved authority to provide further evidence of compliance.

If, following consideration of any further evidence of compliance the approved authority for the system of non-government schools provides, the Inspector continues to have concerns that the system may not comply with requirements of the Education Act in relation to monitoring the registration and (if appropriate) the accreditation requirements, the Inspector will prepare a report to be submitted to the Registration Committee that includes advice that approval to operate as a registration system be withdrawn.

Where advice is provided by the Inspector to the Registration Committee to withdraw the approval of a system of non-government schools, the Registration Committee, under delegation, should give written notice to the approved authority for the system of non-government schools detailing those areas with which, in the opinion of the Inspector, there are concerns that the system may not comply.

The approved authority's representative should be provided with the opportunity to make written comment directly to the Registration Committee regarding the advice of the Inspector.

Following consideration of the Inspector's advice, and any written comment from the representative of the approved authority for the registration system, the Registration Committee, under delegation, will determine whether it intends to make a recommendation to the Minister that approval of the system be withdrawn. The approved authority will be informed in writing of the intention of the Registration Committee to recommend to the Minister that

approval of the registration system be withdrawn. The approved authority may seek a review of the decision (refer to section 11.1 of the Manual).

If the Registration Committee or, following an internal review, the Board, is satisfied that the registration system is not complying with the requirements of the Education Act, the Registration Committee, under delegation, or the Board may recommend to the Minister that approval of the system be withdrawn.

There is no recourse to the Tribunal against the recommendations made by the Registration Committee, under delegation, or the Board, following an internal review, or in relation to a decision by the Minister to refuse or withdraw approval of a system of non-government schools.

5 Registration Requirements for Member Schools

Registered non-government schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act. This section of the Manual details the requirements that all registered non-government schools and non-government schools approved as exempt from registration must meet. It also states the evidence of compliance that schools must maintain during any period of their registration.

The requirements and evidence of compliance relate to:

- the proprietor and principal of the school
- staff
- curriculum
- premises and buildings
- facilities
- safe and supportive environment
- discipline
- attendance
- management and operation of the school
- educational and financial reporting.

Additional requirements apply to schools with boarding facilities. These are detailed in section 5.11 of the Manual.

The maximum period for which registration may be renewed is five (5) years.

NESA may specify matters, in addition to but not inconsistent with the requirements listed above, that the Minister may have regard to in determining whether the requirements for registration will be or are being complied with at or in relation to a non-government school.

Quality of student learning

In deciding whether the requirements of the Education Act are being complied with in relation to a registered non-government school, NESA will have regard to matters relating to the quality of student learning. Under the Education Act, such matters may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the standard of teaching of courses of study provided at the school,
- student engagement in learning at the school,
- any matters identified in a risk assessment conducted by NESA in relation to the school.

As well, NESA will have regard to its related functions under the TA Act. The TA Act provides, among other things, that NESA will:

- advise and assist other teacher accreditation authorities in accrediting persons under the TA Act
- monitor the accreditation process across all schools
- ensure that the professional teaching standards are applied fairly and consistently.

The standard of teaching of courses of study provided at a school will be assessed in relation to evidence demonstrating system-wide policies and consistent school practices in areas identified by the *Australian Professional Standards for Teachers* as provided by the TA Act. The emphasis of this process is the collective standard of teaching provided by a school as opposed to the standard of any one teacher at the school.

Specific evidence that is directly related to the standard of teaching and student engagement in learning has been included in relation to the registration requirements for teaching staff (section 5.2.1 of the Manual), curriculum (section 5.3 and, for accredited schools, section 7), facilities (section 5.5) and student welfare (section 5.6.2).

5.1 Proprietor and principal of the school

The proprietor of an individual registered non-government school must be a corporation or other form of legal entity approved by the Minister to be a proprietor of a non-government school

A legal entity is an individual or organisation that is legally permitted to enter into a contract and be accountable for its contractual obligations. Forms of legal entities, other than a corporation, approved by the Minister to be the proprietor of an individual registered non-government school are registered companies and trusts including religious bodies. While an individual person has legal status as a 'natural person', an individual is not a legal entity approved by the Minister to be the proprietor of a registered non-government school.

In relation to registration/accreditation procedures, the Education Act defines the proprietor as the legal entity designated in the school's certificate of registration. The Education Act defines the principal as including an acting principal of the school. NESAs distinguish between the roles and responsibilities of the proprietor and the principal (or equivalent) as follows:

- The proprietor is the legal entity that owns the school. The role of the proprietor is primarily concerned with the governance of the school, including such matters as long-term financial planning, administrative policies and accountability.
- The role of the principal is as delegated by the proprietor or governing body. Usually, the principal is responsible for the management, day-to-day functioning and routine operations of the school. The principal's responsibilities also often include such aspects as the school's operation, curriculum implementation, teaching and learning programs, assessment, health and safety, student welfare, staff selection, supervision and professional development, registers of enrolment and daily attendance, maintenance of buildings, and management of facilities, resources and equipment.

The roles of proprietor and principal may be carried out by one or more people.

Where a school has no principal, section 129 of the Education Act provides that:

- any notice required or permitted to be given by or under the Education Act to the principal of the school, if given to any of the teachers at the school, is to be taken to have been given to every teacher at the school, and
- an obligation imposed by or under the Education Act on the principal is to be taken to be an obligation imposed on every teacher at the school, but which may be discharged by any one of them on behalf of them all.

Evidence of compliance

This requirement relates to individual non-government schools rather than a registration

system's authority/proprietor or member schools of a system formed under the Education Act. However, pursuant to Part 7, Division 2 of the Education Act, the Minister requires equivalent provisions for system authorities/proprietors/member schools of a system. The Minister's approval for an existing or new registration system is subject to the approved authority for a system of non-government schools formed under the Education Act providing evidence that:

- either the approved authority is one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister or the proprietor of each individual non-government member school of the system is one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister, and
- a legally binding relationship exists between the approved authority and member schools that allows the approved authority to comply with its obligations under the Education Act.

5.2 Staff

5.2.1 Teaching staff of a registered non-government school must have the necessary experience and qualifications (having regard to accreditation under the *Teacher Accreditation Act 2004* but without limiting such other matters as may be relevant)

The TA Act provides a system of accreditation and recognition of teachers' professional capacity against professional standards. Information about the professional standards and teacher accreditation can be viewed on the [NESA website](#).

The teaching staff of a non-government school must have the necessary experience and qualifications having regard to accreditation under the TA Act.

In assessing a school's compliance with this registration requirement the holistic capacity of a school's teaching staff to deliver the curriculum for which the school is registered will also be considered by NESA.

Relevantly to NESA requirements, section 3A of the TA Act provides that 'teach' means in relation to a school - to undertake duties that include:

- (i) delivering courses of study that are designed to implement the school curriculum under the Education Act, and
- (ii) assessing the participation, performance and progress of students in those courses, whether or not the person who is undertaking such duties undertakes other duties in the school.

A reference in this section and in the Manual to 'teacher', 'teachers', 'teaching' or 'teaching staff' is a reference that is consistent with the meaning of 'teach' as defined by the TA Act.

To meet the requirements of the TA Act, from 1 January 2018 'teachers' employed by registered non-government schools must be accredited to teach in NSW.

The school proprietor is required to ensure that the school has a teacher accreditation authority that complies with NESA's *Guidelines for the Regulation of Teacher Accreditation Authorities for Non-government Schools and Early Childhood Education Centres* ('the TAA Guidelines').

Evidence of compliance

A non-government school must have a teacher accreditation authority that has been approved

under NESAs TAA Guidelines.

A registration system and/or member school must document:

- copies of qualifications used to determine the suitability of each teacher it has employed and copies of teacher accreditation documentation
- details, including the qualifications and teaching experience, of all part-time and full-time teaching staff
- the school's documented plan for providing alternate qualified teaching staff in the event that regular teaching staff are unavailable
- how the *Australian Professional Standards for Teachers* and other policies of NESAs as provided by the TA Act are being implemented, including:
 - processes for supporting teachers in attaining and maintaining accreditation, including the induction, mentoring and professional development of teachers
 - processes for improving the collective standard of teaching at the school, including professional collaboration aimed at improving teacher practices and student outcomes.

5.2.2 For students approved by the school to study individual courses through an outside tutor, the principal must have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that each tutor has the capacity to teach the course and is a suitable person to work with children

Registered schools may access outside tutors to deliver courses of study to students enrolled at the school. An outside tutor is any person, other than a teaching staff member of the school, whom the school has approved to deliver a specified course of study that is part of the curriculum as described by Parts 1, 3, 7 and 8 of the Education Act to a student or students enrolled in the school. The delivery of such a course may take place on school premises or at premises other than the school's premises. The outside tutor may deliver the course to students during or outside school hours.

Persons employed by the school as casual teachers, or persons who provide specialist expertise for part of a course that is under the supervision of a teaching staff member who has responsibility for teaching the course at the school, are not considered outside tutors.

Registered and accredited schools providing courses of study that are delivered by an outside tutor for the RoSA and/or HSC should refer to section 7.3.2 of the Manual.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must document the process used by the school to:

- verify an outside tutor's capacity to teach a course
- ensure that in accessing any outside tutor the school continues to comply with the requirements under the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*
- ensure that the school, if accredited, continues to comply with the requirements of the ACE website for approved study with an outside tutor.

For each outside tutor approved by a school to conduct individual courses of study with students, the school must maintain documentation that records:

- evidence that originals of the outside tutor's qualifications and/or evidence of relevant

experience and/or expertise have been seen by the principal (or equivalent) or the principal's (or equivalent's) authorised delegate

- evidence that the school has sought and obtained satisfactory reports from referees concerning the outside tutor's suitability as an outside tutor
- details of the process undertaken by the school to verify the outside tutor's capacity to teach the course and the outcome of that process
- evidence of a working with children check clearance as required under the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* in relation to the outside tutor and the outcome of that process
- the procedures in place to ensure that curriculum requirements are being met and will continue to be met for the course(s) of study delivered by the outside tutor.

The use of an outside tutor does not abrogate the school's obligation to ensure that all of the registration requirements that are relevant to that mode of delivery are met.

5.2.3 A registered non-government school's educational program may include outsourcing of particular courses/subjects to one or more external providers, provided that:

- **the school remains primarily responsible for the student**
- **the courses outsourced comprise a minority of each student's overall pattern of study (except with approval from NESAs)**

An external provider is any organisation that the school has arranged to deliver a specified course of study that is part of the curriculum as described by Parts 1, 3, 7 and 8 of the Education Act to a student or students enrolled at the school. The delivery of such a course may take place on school premises or elsewhere.

Registered schools may access external providers to deliver courses of study to students enrolled at the school. For registered non-government primary schools and secondary schools and non-government schools approved as exempt from registration, external providers may include:

- another registered school
- a government school including:
 - the NSW School of Languages
 - Distance Education Centres
 - Saturday School of Community Languages
- TAFE NSW Colleges
- Registered Training Organisations (RTOs)
- other external providers with appropriate scope of registration, qualifications and expertise.

The registered school needs to ensure that the courses outsourced comprise a minority of each student's overall pattern of study for each Stage of learning (except with approval from NESAs to outsource more than a minority of courses for a student or group of students).

In exceptional circumstances, as determined by NESAs, NESAs may approve of a non-government school outsourcing more than a minority of courses from an overall pattern of study for an individual student or a group of students where the school considers it necessary

to provide an appropriate educational program. The Board has delegated authority to grant such approval to the Registration Committee.

In seeking approval from NESA, the school would need to provide documentation to:

- describe the exceptional circumstances
- explain the educational program and how it meets the needs of the student(s)
- identify the external provider
- identify the courses that are intended to be outsourced
- provide assurance that all other requirements for registration would be met including the school maintaining primary responsibility for the student(s).

Registered and accredited secondary schools providing outsourced courses of study for the RoSA and/or HSC through external providers should refer to section 7.3.2 of the Manual.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must maintain documentation that records:

- that the school has documented processes for being assured that any external provider accessed by the school complies with the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* in relation to each person in child-related work as defined by the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*
- the student(s) undertaking the course(s)
- the suitability of the external provider(s) accessed by the school to deliver the course(s), including, where relevant, evidence of certification of the provider(s) by appropriate agencies
- the agreement with each external provider including identification of the respective responsibilities of the school and the provider
- the procedures in place to ensure that curriculum requirements are being met and will continue to be met for the course(s) of study delivered by each external provider.

For each student undertaking one or more courses that have been outsourced to an external provider accessed by the school, the school must maintain records to demonstrate that the outsourced courses comprise a minority of each student's overall pattern of study for each Stage of learning, unless the approval of NESA has been obtained to outsource more than a minority of each student's overall pattern of study.

The use of an external provider does not abrogate the school's obligation to ensure that all of the registration requirements that are relevant to that mode of delivery are met.

5.3 Curriculum

5.3.1 The curriculum, including curriculum outcomes, provided by a registered non-government school must comply with the requirements set out in Part 3 of the Education Act relating to:

- (i) in the case of a school providing primary education – the minimum curriculum for a school providing primary education, or**

(ii) in the case of a school providing secondary education for children during Year 7 to Year 10 – the minimum curriculum for a school providing any such secondary education, or

(iii) in the case of a school providing secondary education for children during Year 11 and Year 12 – the curriculum for students who are candidates for the Higher School Certificate

5.3.1.1 Primary schools

Registered non-government primary schools will have:

- an educational program based on, and taught in accordance with, the outcomes of NESA syllabuses for the six key learning areas (KLAs) of primary education:
 - English
 - Mathematics
 - Science and Technology
 - Human Society and Its Environment
 - Creative Arts
 - Personal Development, Health and Physical Education
- courses of study in each of the six KLAs for each child during each Year
- courses of study that are appropriate for the children concerned having regard to their level of achievement and needs
- courses of study in accordance with any relevant guidelines developed by NESA and approved by the Minister.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member primary school must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current registration period that includes:

- timetables for each Year/class showing the allocation of time and teachers for each KLA
- an overview of the school's educational program indicating:
 - the scope and sequence of learning/units of work in relation to outcomes of the NESA syllabus for each KLA for each Year
 - an assessment plan indicating how students' performance in each KLA is assessed, monitored and recorded
- an overview of the process for reporting student achievement
- evidence relating to the standard of teaching that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESA syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Islander students

- evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

A registration system and/or school must have resources and equipment available for providing the required KLAs/courses.

For each calendar year, the school must maintain for each Year/class, until the end of that calendar year:

- teaching programs for each unit of work that correspond to those identified in the scope and sequence of learning/units of work
- samples of student work that relate to the teaching program for that year.

5.3.1.2 Secondary schools providing education for children during Year 7 to Year 10

Registered non-government secondary schools will have:

- an educational program based on, and taught in accordance with, the outcomes of the NESAs syllabuses for Years 7–10
- courses of study for each child in at least six of the eight key learning areas (KLAs) of secondary education:
 - English
 - Mathematics
 - Science
 - Human Society and Its Environment
 - Languages
 - Technological and Applied Studies
 - Creative Arts
 - Personal Development, Health and Physical Education
- courses of study for each child during each Year in:
 - English
 - Mathematics
 - Science
 - Human Society and Its Environment
- courses of study that are appropriate for the children concerned having regard to their level of achievement and needs
- courses of study in accordance with any relevant guidelines developed by NESAs and approved by the Minister.

The syllabuses on which the education program of a registered school must be based in order to meet the above requirements are specified on the [NESAs website](#).

A secondary school that is registered but not accredited to enter candidates for the RoSA must notify parents of students in writing each year that students who complete their secondary

education at that school will not be eligible for a RoSA. It must also inform parents of the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the school not being accredited.

Registered non-government schools seeking accreditation must meet the additional curriculum requirements outlined in section 7 of the Manual.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member secondary school must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current registration period that includes:

- timetables for each Year/class showing the allocation of time and teachers for each KLA
- an overview of the school's educational program indicating:
 - the scope and sequence of learning/units of work in relation to the outcomes of NESA syllabuses for each KLA for each Year
 - an assessment plan indicating how students' performance in each KLA is assessed, monitored and recorded
- an overview of the process for reporting student achievement
- evidence relating to the standard of teaching that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESA syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- evidence that the school, if registered or exempt from registration only, informs parents of students in writing each year that the school is not eligible to enter candidates for the award of the RoSA and indicates the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the school not being accredited.

A registration system and/or school must have resources and equipment available for providing the required KLAs/courses.

For each calendar year, the school must maintain for each Year/class, until the end of that calendar year:

- teaching programs for each unit of work that correspond to those identified in the scope and sequence of learning/units of work
- samples of student work that relate to the teaching program for that year.

5.3.1.3 Secondary schools providing education for children during Year 11 to Year 12

Schools that provide secondary education for Years 11 and 12 must comply with the curriculum requirements set out in section 12 of the Education Act that relate to the curriculum for students who are candidates for the HSC.

Schools registered for Years 11 and 12 must deliver:

- an educational program based on, and taught in accordance with, the outcomes of NESA syllabuses for Stage 6
- courses of study that include a course of study in English
- courses of study for each student each year that comply with a pattern of study for Year 11 and Year 12 as described on the ACE website for candidates for the HSC (ACE 8005).

A secondary school that is registered for Years 11 and 12 but not accredited to enter candidates for the HSC must notify parents of students in writing each year:

- that the school is not accredited to present candidates for the HSC
- as a consequence, that students who complete their Year 12 course at the school will not be eligible for a HSC.

Schools that are registered and also accredited for courses leading to the award of the HSC, must also comply with the curriculum requirements set out in Part 8 of the Education Act that relate to the curriculum for students who are candidates for the HSC (refer to section 7.2 of the Manual).

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member secondary school registered for Years 11 and 12 must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current registration period that includes:

- timetables for each Year/class showing the allocation of time and teachers for each course
- an overview of the school's educational program indicating:
 - the scope and sequence of learning/units of work in relation to the outcomes of NESA syllabuses for each course for each Year
 - an assessment plan indicating how students' performance in each course is assessed, monitored and recorded
 - courses of study for each student each year that comply with a pattern of study for Year 11 and Year 12 as described on the ACE website for candidates for the HSC (ACE 8005)
- an overview of the process for reporting student achievement
- evidence relating to the standard of teaching that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESA syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety

of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students

- evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- evidence that the school, if registered or exempt from registration only, informs parents of students in writing each year that the school is not eligible to enter candidates for the HSC and indicates the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the school not being accredited.

A registration system and/or school must have resources and equipment available for providing the required KLAs/courses.

For each calendar year, the school must maintain for each Year/class, until the end of that calendar year:

- teaching programs for each unit of work that correspond to those identified in the scope and sequence of learning/units of work
- samples of student work that relate to the teaching program for that year.

5.3.2 NESA may approve modifications to part of a NESA syllabus for use in a particular school as it considers necessary to enable any part of a key learning area, that appears to NESA to be incompatible with the educational philosophy or religious outlook of a registered non-government school, to be based on and taught compatibly with that educational philosophy or religious outlook

Where a school considers that one or more of the outcomes of a NESA syllabus are incompatible with the school's educational philosophy or religious outlook for part of the school's curriculum, the Education Act makes provision for the school to apply to NESA to use modified outcomes for that part of the syllabus. In these instances, NESA may grant approval for the use of modified outcomes for part of a syllabus by that school if NESA is satisfied that:

- the identified NESA outcome(s) are incompatible with the educational philosophy and/or religious outlook of the school
- the proposed modified outcome(s) are compatible with the educational philosophy and/or religious outlook of the school
- the proposed modified outcome(s) comply with the curriculum guidelines developed by NESA and approved by the Minister.

Modifications approved under this provision of the Education Act are not permitted to the curriculum for the RoSA or HSC.

In the event that NESA is unable to approve a modification because of an inconsistency between the modification sought and the curriculum guidelines, the school may request a review of that aspect of the curriculum guidelines.

A registered non-government school seeking approval to use modified outcomes for part of a NESA syllabus must apply to NESA nine (9) months prior to the projected implementation

date.

Evidence of compliance

Where NESAs have approved the modification of an outcome(s) of a NESA syllabus for a particular school, the registration system and/or member school must maintain documentation that records:

- the specific NESA syllabus outcome(s) that have been modified
- the philosophical or religious reasons for modifying NESA syllabus outcome(s)
- the modified educational outcome(s) as approved by NESA
- how the modified outcome(s) approved by NESA comply with the curriculum guidelines developed by NESA and approved by the Minister.

In addition to the evidence of compliance required for section 5.3.1.1 and/or sections 5.3.1.2 and 5.3.1.3 above, the school must also maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current registration period that includes:

- how the modified outcome(s) approved by NESA are appropriate to the level of achievement and needs of the students
- timetables for each Year/class showing the allocation of time for the modified outcome(s) approved by NESA
- the overview of the school's educational program indicating where the modified outcome(s) approved by NESA occur in relation to the scope and sequence of learning/units of work referred to in section 5.3.1.1 and/or sections 5.3.1.2 and 5.3.1.3 above
- resources and equipment allocated to NESA-approved modified outcome(s)
- an assessment plan indicating how student achievement of any modified outcome(s) approved by NESA are assessed, monitored and recorded.

5.3.3 A registered non-government school that has students undertaking all or a significant part of their courses of study by means of distance education must provide a curriculum, including curriculum outcomes, that accord with the requirements of Part 3 of the Education Act

The Education Act makes provision for a school to deliver to its enrolled students all or a significant part of courses in distance education mode.

Distance education means the delivery of courses of study during which teachers and students enrolled in the school are not regularly in the presence of each other but communicate with each other in writing, by print or by electronic or other means. This excludes situations where a school that does not normally deliver courses by means of distance education provides, either in writing, by print or by electronic means:

- units of work/activities for a student who has been granted leave by the principal
- courses of study that its students access through an outside tutor or external provider.

Many schools use electronic means to enhance the courses of study provided by the school. This can include video-conferencing, online lessons hosted by another school and/or online interactions between cohorts in other schools to share data, debate or exchange views. A school would not be considered to be delivering distance education to its students if the

teacher with prime responsibility for delivering the course of study was regularly in the presence of students and supplemented the teaching with a range of audio-visual aids.

Under the distance education provision, a school may deliver all or a significant part of courses from Kindergarten to Year 12 by means of distance education. When a registered non-government school delivers distance education to its students, the school must have in place policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure the personal and social development of its students. These policies and procedures must include the provision of a minimum of fifteen (15) school days of 'residential school' sessions for all students undertaking a full-time distance education program (pro-rata for students undertaking a part-time program).

'Residential school' sessions are times when students and teachers are in the presence of each other at the same physical location undertaking learning activities related to the school's education programs. 'Residential school' sessions are also used to supplement those aspects of the program that develop students' personal and social skills. Additionally, students undertaking courses with practical components must be provided with additional 'residential school' sessions to ensure that they have opportunities to achieve the course outcomes for practical work.

If a registered non-government member school intends to deliver all or a significant part of its students' courses of study by means of distance education, the registration system must notify NESAs nine (9) months prior to the implementation of such a change to seek approval.

Evidence of compliance

In addition to the evidence of compliance required for section 5.3.1.1 and/or sections 5.3.1.2 and 5.3.1.3 above, the registration system and/or member school delivering all or a significant part of the courses of study to its students by means of distance education must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current registration period that includes:

- policies and procedures for authenticating student work
- guidelines for people such as family or community members who act as on-site supervisors of a student's distance education work
- policies and procedures in relation to providing a minimum of fifteen (15) days of 'residential school' sessions each school year for each student undertaking all of their courses of study by distance education. The number of days of 'residential school' sessions provided for students undertaking less than a full program of study by means of distance education is to be calculated on a pro-rata basis
- policies and procedures in relation to providing additional 'residential school' sessions for students undertaking courses that include practical components
- policies and procedures in relation to teacher visits to students
- teaching programs, including specific details of all teaching and learning activities provided to students, for each distance education course offered
- the annual schedule for teaching programs and activities undertaken at 'residential school' sessions
- the annual schedule for additional 'residential school' sessions for courses that include practical components
- evidence relating to the quality of teaching and student learning.

For each of its student undertaking all or a significant part of their courses by means of distance education the school must maintain documentation that records:

- learning progress in relation to syllabus outcomes
- attendance at 'residential school' sessions
- the mechanisms by which each student is able to interact with relevant teachers each week
- the dates of teacher visits to the student
- procedures for the formal supervision of students undertaking external examinations/tests.

5.3.4 A registered non-government school that provides education of a kind, or for children of a kind, must provide a curriculum to cater to the needs of its students

Where a school is registered as providing education of a kind, or for children of a kind, the Education Act makes provision for the school to provide a specific curriculum to cater to the needs of its students.

A school with more than one class of registration must meet the requirements of each class of registration.

A secondary school that is registered but not accredited to enter candidates for the RoSA and/or HSC must notify parents of students in writing each year that students who compete their secondary education at that school will not be eligible for a RoSA and/or HSC. It must also inform parents of the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the school not being accredited.

Evidence of compliance

Where the Minister has approved the registration of a non-government school as providing education of a kind, or for children of a kind, the registration system and/or member school must maintain documentation for each calendar year of its registration that includes:

- documentation to certify that each student undertaking such education is a foreign national or a child of a foreign national, or, a child of a kind as prescribed by the Regulations
- how the curriculum delivered by the school meets the needs of the students
- timetables for each Year/class showing the allocation of time and teachers for each learning area/course
- an overview of the school's educational program indicating:
 - the scope and sequence of learning/units of work in relation to each learning area/course for each Year/class
 - an assessment plan indicating how students' performance in each learning area/course is assessed, monitored and recorded
- an overview of the process for reporting student achievement
- evidence relating to the standard of teaching that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning

- records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- evidence that, if the school is a secondary school that is registered or exempt from registration only, the school informs parents of students in writing each year that the school is not eligible to enter candidates for the award of the RoSA and/or the HSC and indicates the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the school not being accredited.

A registration system and/or school must have resources and equipment available for providing the learning area/courses.

For each calendar year, the school must maintain for each Year/class, until the end of that calendar year:

- teaching programs for each unit of work that correspond to those identified in the scope and sequence of learning/units of work
- samples of student work that relate to the teaching program for that year.

Where a non-government school is registered to provide education for children who are, or are the children of foreign nationals, the teaching staff must hold qualifications that are deemed appropriate by the relevant education authority (or equivalent) to teach the curriculum being delivered.

5.4 Premises and buildings

A registered non-government school's premises and buildings must be satisfactory

The premises and buildings of a registered non-government school must comply with:

- relevant council and government requirements
- work health and safety legislation and subordinate legislation
- environmental and land use guidelines.

In NSW, buildings need to meet the building standards operational at the time of the approval to build. In 1997, all states and territories gave the Building Code of Australia (BCA) the status of building regulations. The BCA contains technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures and covers such matters as fire resistance, access and egress, services and equipment and aspects of health and amenity.

While the BCA applies to new buildings, proprietors and principals of schools have a common law responsibility to ensure that older buildings are safe for educational purposes. In a dispute regarding safety or the appropriateness of a building, guidance is often sought by referring to the BCA. For older buildings, it is therefore advisable for the proprietor and principal (or equivalent) of a school to refer to local government requirements with respect to compliance with the relevant sections of the BCA.

Registered schools must be able to provide assurance that the premises and buildings are satisfactory throughout any registration period.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must:

- maintain written evidence that all school premises and/or buildings comply with all relevant legislation
- have policies to assess and monitor the current standard and state of repair of the school's premises and buildings, making reference to current building requirements
- maintain details of annual fire safety statements which comply with Part 9 Division 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
- confirm that it has policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* in terms of the school's buildings and premises.

5.5 Facilities

A registered non-government school must have educational facilities that are adequate for the courses of study provided by the school

Typically school facilities include:

- general classrooms
- classrooms with facilities to support the delivery of particular courses
- information and communication technologies (ICTs)
- a designated library area
- indoor open space
- indoor or outdoor recreational space.

Registered schools need to have processes in place that can assist them provide assurance throughout their registration period that the educational facilities are adequate for the courses of study and the number of students in each course.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must:

- have the facilities required for each course of study offered, taking into account:
 - the number of students undertaking each course
 - any specialist requirements of the course
 - the range of student learning needs
 - if the facilities are off-site, an ongoing arrangement that ensures the availability of the off-site facilities for the duration of the course
- assess and monitor the current standard and state of repair of facilities, taking into account the requirements of relevant legislation including the:
 - *Explosives Act 2003*
 - *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

5.6 Safe and supportive environment

5.6.1 A registered non-government school must have in place policies and procedures to ensure that it meets its legislative obligations in relation to child protection

A number of Acts relate to child protection in New South Wales:

- ~~the *Children's Guardian Act 2019* which sets out the responsibilities of relevant entities to prevent, identify and respond to reportable conduct by employees~~ ~~the *Ombudsman Amendment (Child Protection and Community Services) Act 1998* which added Part 3A to the *Ombudsman Act 1974*~~ (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* relating to working with children check clearances for all persons at the school engaged in child-related work (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* which sets out the responsibilities of Community Services with regard to child protection (legislation.nsw.gov.au).

A registered non-government school is responsible for knowing and complying with its obligations under each of these Acts.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to:

- ensure that staff who have direct contact with students are informed annually of their legal responsibilities related to child protection and other relevant school expectations
- ensure that requirements to prevent, identify, report, notify and investigate allegations of reportable conduct in compliance with ~~the *Children's Guardian Act 2019*~~ ~~the *Ombudsman Act 1974*~~ are made known to staff annually
- ensure that all persons engaged in child-related work at the school, as defined by the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*, have a working with children check clearance from the Office of the Children's Guardian, as required
- ensure that evidence of working with children check clearances is maintained for all persons in child-related work at the school as required under the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*
- prevent, identify and respond to reportable matters in accordance with legislative requirements
- ensure that all staff who are mandatory reporters under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* are informed annually of their obligations and the process that the school has in place in relation to mandatory reporting
- set clear guidelines and expectations for stakeholders regarding complaints or allegations of staff misconduct or reportable conduct
- publish the school's complaint handling procedures regarding allegations of staff misconduct or reportable conduct.

5.6.2 A registered non-government school must provide a safe and supportive environment by:

- **having in place policies and procedures that provide for student welfare**
- **maintaining a student enrolment and attendance register**

Safe environment

A safe environment for students is one where the risk of harm is minimised and students feel secure. Harm relates not only to dangers in the built environment, involving such matters as architecture and construction, lighting, space, facilities and safety plans, but also refers to violence, physical threats, verbal abuse, threatening gestures, sexual harassment and racial vilification.

Supportive environment

A supportive environment fosters the social, academic, physical and emotional development of students. A supportive environment can be described as one in which:

- students are treated with respect and fairness by teachers, other staff and other students
- members of the school community feel valued
- effective teaching and learning takes place
- positive support and encouragement are provided by members of staff and students
- non-discriminatory language and behavioural practices are defined, modelled and reinforced by members of the school community
- consultation takes place on matters relating to students' education and welfare.

Student welfare

Student welfare encompasses the mental, physical and emotional wellbeing of the student. Provisions for student attendance are integral to providing for student welfare. Student welfare policies and programs are essential for developing a sense of self-worth and fostering personal development. Student welfare could include:

- programs that the school provides to meet the personal, social and learning needs of the students
- effective discipline
- monitoring student attendance and strategies for improving unsatisfactory attendance
- early intervention programs for students at risk
- student, family and community support networks
- opportunities that the school provides for students to:
 - enjoy success and recognition
 - make a useful contribution to the life of the school
 - derive enjoyment from their learning.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures in relation to:

- security, with specific reference to:
 - students
 - buildings and facilities
 - evacuation procedures
- supervision, with specific reference to protocols and guidelines, including risk management, for students undertaking on-site and off-site activities
- codes of conduct for members of the school community, with specific reference to:
 - rights and responsibilities of students and staff within the school community
 - behaviour management
 - anti-bullying, including contact information for School Liaison Police and/or Youth Liaison Officers and other support services available to the school community
 - if relevant, staff supervision of any student leadership system if it provides authority for students to discipline or direct other students at the school
 - management and reporting of serious incidents and emergencies
- complaints or grievances, with specific reference to processes for raising and responding to matters of concern identified by students and/or parents
- pastoral care, with specific reference to:
 - personnel responsible for pastoral care including access to counselling
 - identification of and provision of support for students with special needs
 - health and the distribution and monitoring of medication
 - response to serious incidents and emergencies
- maintaining a student enrolment and attendance register
- student attendance with specific reference to:
 - processes for monitoring attendance data
 - intervention strategies to improve unsatisfactory attendance, including implementing strategies designed to improve student engagement in school and learning
- communication, with specific reference to formal and informal mechanisms available between stakeholders interested in a student's education and wellbeing.

While the title and scope of policies and procedures that a school has in place in relation to the above areas will vary depending on the school's philosophy, ethos and practice, each of the above areas must be addressed within the totality of the registration system's and/or member school's policies and procedures.

Where students are approved to study with an outside tutor or are undertaking courses/subjects with an external provider, the registration system and/or member school must have policies and procedures in place that are appropriate to ensure the safety and welfare of such students and to promote their personal and social development (see 5.6.3 of the Manual).

5.6.3 A registered non-government school must have policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure the personal and social development of students who are undertaking all or a significant part of their courses of study by means of distance education

The Education Act makes provision for students to undertake all or a significant part of their courses of study by means of distance education where the school has in place policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure the personal and social development of its students.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure the personal and social development of students undertaking all or a significant part of their courses of study by means of distance education. A registration system and/or member school must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current registration period that includes:

- evidence that it has made available to stakeholders in a student's education and welfare, the school's guiding principles and general organisation including statements about:
 - school aims
 - enrolment policies
 - student welfare policies
 - staff roles and responsibilities
 - communication mechanisms and processes for handling complaints
 - learning and social support services provided for students
 - assessment policies and procedures
- procedures to monitor students' personal and social development
- policies and procedures that are appropriate to ensure the safety and welfare of students undertaking 'residential school' sessions. Where accommodation for a 'residential school' is provided by the school itself or by contractual arrangement (excluding brief school excursions and 'home stay' accommodation) such policies and procedures must meet the standards for the safety and welfare of boarders (refer to sections 5.11.1 to 5.11.8 of the Manual)
- details of the school's programs that focus on personal and social development
- structured experiences that focus on personal and social development at the 'residential school' sessions
- details of school support personnel, such as a counsellor, who assist with issues related to personal and social development as needed.

The use of distance education as a mode of delivery by a school does not abrogate the school's obligation to ensure that all of the registration requirements that are relevant to that mode of delivery are met.

5.7 Discipline

5.7.1 A registered non-government school must have policies relating to discipline of students attending the school that are based on principles of procedural fairness

The Education Act requires that policies related to the discipline of students be based on procedural fairness. It is the responsibility of the school to determine incidents that may require disciplinary action and the nature of any penalties that may apply. The process that leads to the imposition of such penalties, particularly but not exclusively in relation to suspension, expulsion and exclusion, must be procedurally fair.

Suspension is a temporary removal of a student from all of the classes that a student would normally attend at a school for a set period of time.

Expulsion is the permanent removal of a student from one particular school.

Exclusion is the act of preventing a student's admission to a number of schools. In extreme circumstances, the principal of a school may make a submission to an appropriate authority, or to other schools, recommending the permanent exclusion of a student from the registration system that the school is a member of, or from other schools.

Procedural fairness is a basic right of all when dealing with authorities. Procedural fairness refers to what are sometimes described as the 'hearing rule' and the 'right to an unbiased decision'.

The 'hearing rule' includes the right of the person against whom an allegation has been made to:

- know the allegations related to a specific matter and any other information which will be taken into account in considering the matter
- know the process by which the matter will be considered
- respond to the allegations
- know how to seek a review of the decision made in response to the allegations.

The 'right to an unbiased decision' includes the right to:

- impartiality in an investigation and decision-making
- an absence of bias by a decision-maker.

Procedural fairness includes making available to students and parents or caregivers the policies and procedures under which disciplinary action is taken. It also includes providing details of an allegation relating to a specific matter or incident. This will usually involve providing an outline of the allegations made in witness statements and consideration of witness protection. As part of ensuring the right to be heard, schools could establish any need for parents/caregivers to be provided with interpreter services and, if required, make arrangements for such services to be available.

While it is generally preferable that different people carry out the investigation and decision-making, in the school setting this may not always be possible. If the principal is conducting both the investigative and decision-making stages, he or she must be reasonable and objective. To be procedurally fair, the principal must act justly and be seen to act justly. While it is difficult to combine the roles of investigator and adjudicator, it is acceptable to do so given the nature of the principal's responsibilities. Nevertheless, it may be preferable to have another appropriate officer, such as an assistant principal or independent person, carry out the investigation where possible. The review mechanism adds to the fairness of the process.

In matters where a long suspension, expulsion or exclusion is contemplated, the gravity of the circumstances requires particular emphasis to be given to procedural fairness. This includes the offer of having a support person/observer attend formal interviews. The key points of the interview/discussion should be recorded in writing.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school will have in place and implement policies related to the discipline of students, including but not limited to the suspension, expulsion and

exclusion of students that are based on procedural fairness.

5.7.2 A registered non-government school must have policies related to discipline of students attending the school that do not permit corporal punishment of students

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school will have in place and implement policies related to the discipline of students that:

- either expressly prohibit corporal punishment or clearly and exhaustively list the school's discipline methods so as to plainly exclude corporal punishment
- do not explicitly or implicitly sanction the administering of corporal punishment by non-school persons, including parents, to enforce discipline at the school.

5.8 Attendance

The principal of a registered non-government school must keep a register, in a form approved by the Minister, of the enrolments and daily attendances of all children at the school

The attendance registers must be in a form approved by the Minister. In 2010 the Minister approved a common code for the attendance registers of all New South Wales schools. The codes must be used from the start of the 2012 school year. The approved authority for a system may provide specific advice to member schools on the application of the codes. The codes for use in either manual attendance registers or electronic attendance registers are published on the websites of the Association of Independent Schools of NSW (AIS) and the Catholic Schools NSW (CSNSW).

The register of enrolments and/or the register of daily attendance may be maintained in print or electronic form.

Copies of the information in the register of enrolments and the register of daily attendance should be stored off-site at regular intervals.

In 2010, the Minister, under section 25 of the Education Act, delegated the power to the principal of a non-government school to grant and cancel a certificate of exemption from being enrolled and attending school in certain prescribed circumstances. The Minister also delegated this power to the approved authority for a system in certain prescribed circumstances.

Evidence of compliance

The principal of a registered non-government school must:

- maintain a register of enrolments that includes the following information for each student:
 - name, age and address
 - the name and contact telephone number of parent(s)/guardian(s)
 - date of enrolment and, where appropriate, the date of leaving the school and the student's destination
 - for children older than six (6) years, previous school or pre-enrolment situation
 - where the destination of a student below seventeen (17) years of age is unknown,

evidence that the Department of Education (attendance@det.nsw.edu.au) has been notified of the student's full name, date of birth, last known address, last date of attendance, parents' names and contact details, an indication of possible destination, other information that may assist officers to locate the student, and any known work health and safety risks associated with contacting the parents or student

- have in place and implement policies and procedures to:
 - monitor the daily attendance/absence of students
 - identify absences from school and/or class(es)
 - follow up unexplained absences
 - notify parent(s) and/or guardian(s) regarding poor school and/or class attendance
 - transfer unsatisfactory attendance information to student files
- maintain a register of daily attendance that includes the following information for each student:
 - daily attendance, which may be recorded by noting daily absences
 - absences
 - reason for absence
 - documentation to substantiate reason for absence

Note: The common code approved by the Minister must be used
- have in place and implement policies and procedures for exercising the Minister's delegation under section 25 of the Education Act
- maintain records of the exercise of the above delegation including copies of all certificates issued under the delegation.

The register of enrolments must be retained for a minimum period of five (5) years before archiving. The register of daily attendances must be retained for a period of seven (7) years after the last entry was made.

5.9 Management and operation of the school

5.9.1 Each person defined under the Education Act as a 'responsible person', and any other person or body exercising similar functions in relation to the school as those of a 'responsible person', is a fit and proper person or body

Section 47(1) (b) of the Education Act requires each 'responsible person' for a non-government school to be a fit and proper person or body.

The Education Act defines a 'responsible person' as:

- the proprietor of the school and, if the proprietor is a corporation, each director or person concerned in the management of the school, or
- a member of the governing body of the school, or
- the principal of the school.

This means that all of the above categories are considered to be 'responsible persons' under the Education Act.

The proprietor of a non-government school must ensure that each responsible person or body for the school is fit and proper. This includes the proprietor ensuring that the school's

'responsible persons' and governing bodies have experience and expertise in administering a school and providing education at a school. The proprietor should consider whether the school's governing body has governance arrangements in place to receive independent and professional advice about the way in which it complies with its obligations under the Education Act.

The proprietor must have policies and procedures for being assured that 'responsible persons' and the governing body of the school are fit and proper and continue to be fit and proper whilst holding the role of a 'responsible person' or governing body for the school. At a minimum, the proprietor must require each 'responsible person' for the school to sign a fit and proper statutory declaration prior to commencing as a 'responsible person' for the school and on at least an annual basis while the person continues to be a responsible person for the school.

In assessing whether the 'responsible persons' and governing body of a non-government school are fit and proper, NESAs will consider whether or not each 'responsible person' for the school has:

- debts to any Australian state or territory Government or the Commonwealth Government
- a record of satisfactory financial management, taking into account whether the 'responsible person' or body has been bankrupt, insolvent, subject to court orders or associated with an organisation placed under external administration
- been convicted of, or charged with, an offence, including an offence in relation to children, dishonesty or violence
- engaged in a deliberate pattern of immoral or unethical behaviour.

NESA will have regard to the nature and seriousness, frequency and recency of the above conduct.

The fact that a person may at some time have been convicted of an offence does not necessarily mean that they should not be regarded as being fit and proper. For example, the conviction may have been trivial or very distant in time, and may have been followed by years of exemplary conduct. Consequently, where a person has been convicted of an offence, it will be necessary to consider the nature of the offence, how long ago it was that the conviction was recorded, and the person's conduct since the time of the conviction.

Where a person or governing body has been bankrupted insolvent, subject to court orders or associated with an organisation placed under external administration, the circumstances and distance in time of the bankruptcy or actions must be considered.

Whether a person or governing body has engaged in a deliberate pattern of immoral or unethical behaviour involves more complex considerations. Breaches of federal or state laws that fall short of constituting criminal offences may be trivial and unintentional. On that basis, they may not provide evidence of a person or governing body not being fit and proper.

However, there will be occasions when non-criminal breaches of law may indicate the presence of moral turpitude such as where there is evidence of:

- a pattern of non-criminal offences without sufficient remorse or a reasonable attempt at rectifying subsequent conduct;
- the frequent and deliberate setting up of multiple corporate ventures which then fail may justify drawing the inference that those responsible are engaged in sharp practice.

These matters are not definitive but are used as an insight into the fitness and propriety of the responsible person or governing body. In the event that any of the above matters are

established, NESAs will also have regard to any explanations for that state of affairs including a determination regarding the nature and seriousness of the matter and the frequency of the conduct.

Evidence of compliance

The proprietor of a non-government school must have and implement documented policies and procedures in relation to the requirement for the school's 'responsible persons' and governing body to be fit and proper with specific reference to:

- maintaining information to demonstrate that the school's 'responsible persons' and governing body have the experience and expertise to administer a school that provides an education for school students
- each 'responsible person' for the school signing a fit and proper statutory declaration prior to commencing as a 'responsible person' for the school and at least on an annual basis while the person continues to be a 'responsible person' for the school
- the statutory declaration is to include a response as to whether or not the responsible person has:
 - ever been convicted of an offence against a law of an Australian state or territory or the Commonwealth of Australia
 - ever become bankrupt, insolvent or placed under external administration
 - been convicted of, or charged with, an offence, including an offence in relation to children, dishonesty or violence
 - ever been determined not to be a fit and proper person as prescribed under any law of an Australian state or territory or Australian Commonwealth
 - ever engaged in a deliberate pattern of immoral or unethical behaviour
 - been a responsible person for a non-government school or proposed non-government school where registration was refused or cancelled
- maintaining a copy of each 'responsible persons' declarations for a period of seven (7) years after ceasing to be a 'responsible person' for the school
- responding to information suggesting that a 'responsible person' for the school may not be fit and proper in order to ensure that the school's 'responsible persons' and governing body are fit and proper at all times
- notifying NESAs as soon as practicable if the school's proprietor or a 'responsible person' or governing body of the school determines that a 'responsible person' or governing body of the school is not fit and proper.

5.9.2 'Responsible persons' and previous refusal or cancellation of registration

Section 47(1)(c) of the Education Act provides that any refusal to register, or cancellation of registration, of the school or any other school under section 56 or 59, occurring during the period of five (5) years immediately before the application for registration is made has not been largely attributable to the actions of a 'responsible person' or proposed 'responsible person' for the school, or any other person or body having similar functions in relation to the management or operation of the school to those of a 'responsible person'.

Evidence of compliance

The approved authority for a registration system must have in place processes of notification and disclosure by which the system and/or member school can assure NESAs that any refusal

or cancellation of registration in relation to a non-government school or proposed non-government school in the past five (5) years has not been largely attributable to the actions of a 'responsible person' for a school.

5.9.3 A registered non-government school must have policies and procedures for the proper governance of the school in place

This requirement provides for policies and procedures for the proper governance of the school to be in place. The 'responsible persons' for a non-government school, as defined by the Education Act, are accountable for proper governance of the school and for meeting this requirement.

A school's proprietor and, if the proprietor is a corporation, each director or person concerned in the management of the school, members of the school's governing body, the school's principal and any other person or body exercising a function in relation to the management of the school are considered under the Education Act to be 'responsible persons' for the school.

Proper governance requires the 'responsible persons' for a school to have in place structures, policies and procedures for governance, leadership, authority, decision-making, accountability and transparency.

In general terms, the requisite policies and procedures for proper governance must be consistent with properly accepted community norms for school governance. A number of widely accepted standards and authorities exist in this regard, such as the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Australian Securities Exchange.

The operate for profit provisions of the Education Act may also be relevant as will, for the vast majority of schools not operating for profit, the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission ('ACNC').

While there are commonly accepted features of proper governance, the specific governance structures, policies and procedures a particular non-government school has in place for proper governance will vary according to the context and philosophy of the school. The policies and procedures will also vary according to the governance structure of the school and the authority, delegated by the school's proprietor to governing bodies or positions within the school, for example the authority delegated to a school council, school principal and/or school executive.

Systemic non-government schools are required to have policies and procedures in place for the proper governance of the school that are similar to those required for individual non-government schools.

This requires the proprietor of a systemic non-government school to have and implement policies and procedures for proper governance in relation to matters such as delegated authority, code of conduct for 'responsible persons', records of governance decisions, conflict of interest, related party transactions, professional learning and induction of 'responsible persons' and independent, external audit of annual financial statements. Details of the required policies and procedures are identified in the evidence of compliance in sections 5.9.3.1 to 5.9.3.6 of the Manual.

Depending on the structure and delegated authority of the proprietor of a systemic non-government school, the policies and procedures for proper governance as identified in 5.9.3.1 to 5.9.3.6 of the Manual may apply to and be exercised by the proprietor, the approved

authority for the system, the principal (or equivalent) and/or another identified role or body.

Accordingly, evidence of implementing the proprietor's policies and procedures for proper governance of a systemic non-government school may be retained by the proprietor, the approved authority for the system, the principal (or equivalent) and/or another identified role or body.

In assessing the compliance of a member school with this requirement, a registration system will need to have regard to the proprietor's policies and procedures for proper governance of the school and whether the evidence of compliance is retained by the proprietor, the approved authority for the system, the principal (or equivalent) and/or another identified role or body.

5.9.3.1 Policies and procedures

The 'responsible persons' for a non-government school are responsible for developing and implementing policies and procedures to govern and operate the school in order to satisfy its legal obligations, manage risk, provide strategic guidance and monitor performance.

Evidence of compliance

The 'responsible persons' for a registered non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures in relation to, but not limited to, the following:

- a school charter or document identifying the governance structure of the school and the respective authority, role and responsibilities of each of the school's 'responsible persons' and any other person or body concerned in the management of the school
- a delegations schedule to:
 - identify the respective authority within the governance structure
 - describe the process for withdrawing a delegated authority
- a document to set out supervisory arrangements and reporting requirements for the school's 'responsible persons' including any governing body and school executive
- a code of conduct for the school's 'responsible persons'
- maintenance of records of governance decisions and actions made by the school's 'responsible persons', including minutes of formal meetings of the school's 'responsible persons', on and from 1 September 2014 and retaining such records for a minimum period of seven (7) years before archiving
- a document describing the school's legal compliance process to facilitate the school's compliance with all relevant legislation and reduce any risk of non-compliance
- a document describing the school's risk management framework or plan for developing, implementing and reviewing risk management strategies in relation to strategic direction, governance, operation and finance and the associated risk register.

35.9.3.2 Conflict of interest

Each 'responsible person' for a non-government school must avoid situations in which his or her personal interests or the interests of a relative or close associate may conflict either directly or indirectly with decisions made by the governing body, whether the conflict is actual, perceived or potential. Such conflicts of interests include but are not limited to related party transactions described at section 5.9.3.3 below.

Evidence of compliance

The 'responsible persons' for a registered non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures in relation to dealing with conflict of interest with specific

reference to:

- an overarching statement defining conflict of interest within the context of the school's governance structure
- documented processes for:
 - an annual declaration by each 'responsible person' for the school in relation to any actual, perceived or potential conflict
 - maintaining records of the annual declaration of each 'responsible person' for the school on and from 1 September 2014 and retaining such records for a period of seven (7) years before archiving or disposing
 - requiring each 'responsible person' at formal meetings of the school's 'responsible persons' to raise any actual, perceived or potential conflict with regard to items on the agenda for the meeting and for recording in the minutes of the meeting any conflict that is raised
 - each 'responsible person' with a conflict of interest (including but not limited to a pecuniary interest or a related party transaction) mitigating the ensuing risk in a way that is acceptable to the other 'responsible persons' involved (for example, by absenting themselves from participating in any associated decision-making or advisory role).

5.9.3.3 Related party transactions register

In the context of a non-government school, a 'related party transaction' includes any transaction through which a 'responsible person' for the school acting on behalf of the school provides a financial or other tangible benefit to a related party (such as themselves or another 'responsible person' for the school or their spouse, other relatives or close associates and other related organisations). As related party transactions involve conflicts of interest or material personal interests, a non-government school must have policies and procedures for financial management including a register of all related party transactions which is validated by an external independent auditor.

Evidence of compliance

The 'responsible persons' for a registered non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures related to related party transactions:

- requiring each 'responsible person' for the school to disclose any related party transactions made on behalf of the school's proprietor or governing body
- maintaining a register of all related party transactions on and from 1 September 2014 and retaining such records for a period of seven (7) years before archiving or disposing. The degree of materiality of the transaction will determine the degree of detail required to be included in the register
- arranging for an external audit of the school's register of all related party transactions on an annual basis
- retaining a record of each external audit report of the register of all related party transactions on and from 1 September 2014 and retaining such records for a period of seven (7) years before archiving
- notifying NESAs if the contract or arrangement with the school's external auditor is terminated by the school or external auditor prior to the expiry of the term of the contract or arrangement and the reason(s) for that termination.

5.9.3.4 Professional learning for 'responsible persons'

Proper governance of a non-government school requires policies and procedures for the

ongoing professional development of 'responsible persons' for the school to ensure that the school's 'responsible persons' have relevant qualifications, skills and experience for governing the school properly.

The specific professional learning to be completed by any one 'responsible person' for a school will depend on the person's pre-existing qualifications and professional experiences, the school's policies and procedures for professional learning and the particular role and responsibilities of the person. Governance professional learning should include a school context regardless of a 'responsible person's' professional experience and qualifications.

Evidence of compliance

The 'responsible persons' for a registered non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures for the ongoing professional learning of the school's 'responsible persons' with specific reference to:

- the mandatory completion of a minimum twelve (12) hours of professional learning with regard to governance for each 'responsible person' for the school over each three (3) year period from the time of commencing as a 'responsible person'; to be delivered by a NESA approved training provider¹
- relevant professional learning for 'responsible persons' with responsibilities for areas of governance requiring particular qualifications, skills or expertise, for example in relation to finance, compliance, risk management and/or education, delivered by a NESA approved training provider²
- maintaining a register of professional learning and training undertaken by each 'responsible person' for the school including, the following details for each year:
 - name of 'responsible person'
 - role or position of responsibility
 - professional learning (date, nature, provider and hours)
- retaining the register of professional learning on and from 1 September 2014, including relevant records such as evidence of completion of professional learning, and retaining such records and each entry into the register from the date of entry for a minimum period of seven (7) years before archiving or disposing.

5.9.3.5 Induction process for new 'responsible persons'

Proper governance of a non-government school requires policies and procedures for the induction of new 'responsible persons' for the school.

Evidence of compliance

The 'responsible persons' for a registered non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures for the induction of new 'responsible persons' with specific reference to:

- an induction process for new 'responsible persons' including, at a minimum, the mandatory successful completion of a NESA approved training program by a NESA approved training provider³ in relation to proper governance prior to taking up the role of 'responsible person' or within three (3) months of becoming a 'responsible person' for the school
- a school-based induction program to provide each new 'responsible person' with a copy of

¹ Approved providers of governance training programs are published on the NESA website from time to time

² Refer to Footnote 1

³ Refer to Footnote 1

the following documents:

- a copy of all the school's documents, policies and procedures specified at 5.9.3.1 of the Manual and any other key policy document for the school
- the school's most recent audited financial statements
- recent minutes of meetings of the school's 'responsible persons'
- maintaining evidence that each new 'responsible person' has received a copy of all of the documents specified above
- maintaining a register of the induction process identifying the following details for each new 'responsible person':
 - name
 - date of becoming a 'responsible person' for the school
 - position of responsibility
 - details of any qualifications and/or experience relevant to the particular position of responsibility
 - details of the successful completion of a NESAs approved training program in relation to proper governance (date(s), provider, nature of training)
- retaining the register of induction on and from 1 September 2014 and retaining each entry into the register from the date of entry for a minimum period of seven (7) years before archiving or disposing.

5.9.3.6 External independent attestation audit of annual financial statements

The school's annual financial statements are to be audited and certified by an external independent auditor.

Evidence of compliance

The school's proprietor is to certify or is to provide other evidence that the audit and accompanying certificate:

- have been completed by an auditor recognised by CPA Australia, Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, the Institute of Public Accountants or another recognised accounting body approved by NESAs
- comply with any other requirements imposed by Commonwealth or NSW Government agencies providing funding to the school
- have not been completed by a person or body with whom the school has another business relationship in addition to audit services or with whom any of the 'responsible persons' of the school has a conflict of interest.

A registration system and/or member school must have policy and procedures for notifying NESAs if the contract or arrangement with the school's external auditor is terminated by the school or external auditor prior to the expiry of the term of the contract or arrangement and the reason(s) for that termination.

The school's audited and certified annual financial statements in relation to any period on and from 1 September 2014 are to be available for inspection and are to be retained for a minimum period of seven (7) years after the end of the period to which the annual financial statements refer before archiving or disposing.

5.9.4 Financial viability

A registered non-government school must be financially viable

Under section 47 (1) (a1) of the Education Act, a registered non-government school must be financially viable.

Financial viability provides for the school to be administered and achieve the purpose of providing an education for school students whilst remaining financially solvent.

In considering the financial viability of a registered non-government school that is a member of a registration system, NESAs will have regard to the same guidelines that apply to an individual registered non-government school that are detailed in the *NESA Registered and Accredited Individual Non-government Schools (NSW) Manual*.

Evidence of compliance

The proprietor of a systemic non-government school is required to maintain evidence to demonstrate the current financial viability of the school at the time of making an application for initial or renewed registration. The required evidence of financial viability is prescribed by NESAs and is to be in the form of a certification or warrant by the registration system or another body or person approved by NESAs⁴ for that purpose.

The proprietor of a systemic non-government school is required to maintain evidence relating to the member schools of the registration system of either a:

- *Certification of Financial Viability* from the registration system authority or another NESAs approved body or person assessed against the NESAs Financial Viability Framework, or
- a *Financial Viability Warrant* from the registration system authority or another NESAs approved body or person providing assurance of financial viability.

The NESAs *Certification of Financial Viability*, *Financial Viability Framework*, and the *Financial Viability Warrant* are published on the [RANGS website](#).

5.9.5 NESAs must be notified of certain matters

1 The Education Act requires that any person defined as a 'responsible person' under the Education Act (and any other person or body exercising similar functions in relation to the management and operation of the school) be a fit and proper person and be able to carry out their responsibilities in relation to the operation of the school.

Specifically, the Education Act requires that NESAs be notified if a person defined as a 'responsible person' under the Education Act (and any other person having similar functions in relation to the school to those of such a 'responsible person'):

- is convicted of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for twelve (12) months or more; or
- becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit; or
- if the person is a corporation – is the subject of a winding up order or has had a

⁴ Approved bodies and persons for the purposes of financial viability certification or warrants and other materials relating to financial viability are published on the [RANGS website](#).

controller or administrator appointed.

NESA is also to be notified by the approved authority for a system of non-government schools if the proprietor, a 'responsible person' (or other person or body having similar functions as a 'responsible person' in relation to the school) or governing body of a member school determines that a 'responsible person' or governing body of the school is not fit and proper.

In the above circumstances the Education Act requires that a 'responsible person' for the school notify NESA and at least one other 'responsible person' of the circumstances surrounding the conviction, bankruptcy, insolvency, winding up order or appointment of the controller or administrator as soon as practicable after it occurs. Notifications in relation to (1) are subject to the NESA Privacy Management Plan.

- 2 The Education Act also requires NESA and at least one other 'responsible person' to be notified if a 'responsible person' (or other person or body having similar functions as a 'responsible person' in relation to the school) becomes a mentally incapacitated person and becomes:

- a patient at an institution because of that incapacity; or
- a protected person under the *NSW Trustee and Guardian Act 2009*.

Notifications in relation to (2) are subject to the NESA Privacy Management Plan.

- 3 The Education Act requires that the Minister be notified if the school moves or is sold. To comply with this requirement the proprietor and/or principal must notify NESA. Specifically:

- if a registered non-government school or part of a school proposes to move to new premises, written notice is to be given by the proprietor and/or the principal of the school to NESA at least three (3) months before relocation. This particularly relates to moving premises and buildings connected with the teaching of courses of study, the amenities for teachers and students participating in those courses of study and boarding facilities provided for students by the school
- if the legal entity that owns a registered non-government school is sold, written notice of the sale is to be given by the purchaser to NESA within seven (7) days of the completion of the sale.

For the purposes of this section of the Education Act, relocation or new premises means any site where the street address of that site is different to, or in addition to, the street address at which the school is currently registered on the Certificate of Registration.

- 4 The Education Act also makes provision for the approved authority for a system of non-government schools to provide returns to NESA. Specifically, the approved authority must provide returns to NESA concerning the requirements for registration in relation to the school in a form, and at the times, approved by NESA for that purpose. The approved form may require that the matters specified in any such return are certified.

To comply with the requirements detailed in (1), (2), (3) and (4) above, such notification should be forwarded to the approved authority for the system who will notify NESA. Notifications related to (1) and (2) above should be forwarded to the Director, School Registration and Accreditation, GPO Box 5300, Sydney, NSW 2001 or by [email](mailto:schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au) (schoolrego@nesa.nsw.edu.au). Notifications related to (3) and (4) above should be made using NESA's online facility, [RANGS Online](#).

Evidence of compliance

An approved authority for a registration system must have in place documented processes of notification and disclosure for member schools by which the system can provide returns to NESAs to meet the requirements of the Education Act.

5.10 Educational and financial reporting

5.10.1 A registered non-government school must participate in annual reporting to publicly disclose the educational and financial performance measures and policies of the school

The Education Act requires each registered non-government school to prepare an annual report of a kind determined by the Minister on the school's performance measures and policies as identified by the Minister. Accordingly, the Minister has determined that the performance measures and policies that must be included in the annual report relate to:

- a message from key school bodies
- contextual information about the school
- student outcomes in standardised national literacy and numeracy testing
- the granting of RoSA
- results of the HSC
- professional learning and teacher standards
- workforce composition
- senior secondary outcomes
- student attendance and management of non-attendance
- retention of Year 10 to Year 12 (where relevant)
- post-school destinations
- enrolment policies and characteristics of the student body
- school policies
- school determined improvement targets
- initiatives promoting respect and responsibility
- parent, student and teacher satisfaction
- summary financial information.

Each registered non-government school's annual report must include the following information:

- a message from key school bodies
- contextual information about the school
- student outcomes in standardised national literacy and numeracy testing
- the granting of RoSA (where relevant)
- results of the HSC including comparison of student performance to statewide performance and trends in student performance (where relevant).

Where it does not contravene privacy and personal information policies, graphical and/or tabulated presentation of this information is required and should show:

- comparative performance over time,
- comparisons with statewide performance, and
- comparative information in relation to similar schools where appropriate.

Interpretive comments for the graphical/tabulated information presented must be provided.

Publication of performance data must be consistent with the requirements of all relevant State and national legislation.

- senior secondary outcomes (where relevant) including:
 - percentage of students in Year 12 undertaking vocational or trade training, and
 - percentage of students in Year 12 attaining a Year 12 certificate or equivalent VET qualification
- a summary of professional learning undertaken by teachers (as defined by the TA Act) during the year
- details of the teacher accreditation status of all teaching staff (as defined by the TA Act) who are responsible for delivering the curriculum
- workforce composition, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (as known and with regard to consideration of privacy issues)
- student attendance rates for each Year level and the whole school
- a description of how the school manages student non-attendance
- retention of Year 10 to Year 12 (where relevant)
- post-school destinations (secondary schools only). For students beyond the compulsory years of schooling these can be represented in broad terms (eg workforce, further study, unknown) and in the most appropriate way according to each school's circumstances
- the full text or a link to the full text of the school's enrolment policies, including all prerequisites for continuing enrolment
- characteristics of the student body
- school policies. A summary of policies for student welfare, anti-bullying, discipline and complaints and grievances, with information on:
 - changes made to these policies during the reporting year
 - how these policies are disclosed publicly
 (Note: the policies may be discrete or integrated according to local context)
- priority areas for improvement as selected by the school including comments on the achievement of priorities for the previous year. The areas selected for improvement by the school may or may not include targets for student achievement
- actions undertaken by the school to promote respect and responsibility. These may relate to respectful behaviour, involvement in community service activities, and specific class-based activities
- a description in plain language of parent, student and teacher satisfaction. This can be represented in the most appropriate way according to each school's circumstances
- summary financial information which includes:
 - income from all sources, including Commonwealth and State grants and subsidies and all private income, including fees and donations
 - expenditure on all purposes, including teaching and learning, administration and financing (ie borrowing costs, depreciation, etc).

Financial information is to be based on and reported in a form consistent with the detailed information provided to the Commonwealth Government each year in the Commonwealth Financial Questionnaire.

The presentation of financial information may be in graphical forms such as pie charts, provided that each segment of the graphic represents specific dollar amounts aggregated from the financial information that each school provides annually to the Commonwealth. Where schools use a graphical representation, the overall financial position of the school must be organised according to the areas covered by the Commonwealth Questionnaire as follows:

- Graphic one – recurrent/capital income, with segments detailing percentages derived from:
 - fees and private income
 - State recurrent grants
 - Commonwealth recurrent grants
 - government capital grants
 - other capital income
- Graphic two – recurrent/capital expenditure, showing percentages spent on:
 - salaries, allowances and related expenses
 - non-salary expenses
 - capital expenditure.

When income is received and managed by a registration system authority on behalf of member schools, the system may provide a summary financial report for that income on behalf of member schools in a form that is consistent with the categories detailed above in relation to the Commonwealth Financial Questionnaire.

Where a system authority is reporting on summary financial information on behalf of member schools, each member school must also report on the locally generated income of the school using the categories detailed above in relation to the Commonwealth Financial Questionnaire.

Evidence of compliance

Each registration system and member school must participate in annual school reporting to publicly disclose the educational and financial performance measures and policies of the school as identified by the Minister (as detailed in this section of the Manual).

Schools may include the information covered by these requirements within their existing reporting documentation, or produce a separate report. If information addressing these requirements is incorporated in existing documentation, it must be by way of a clearly identified, separate section. The Education Act requires that this information be publicly disclosed. Ideally, this information will be published or its availability advertised online if the school has a website.

The member schools' annual reports and, where applicable, system authority summary financial report must be provided in an online or appropriate electronic form to NESAs unless otherwise agreed by NESAs.

Reports are to relate to each school year. Each non-government school is to produce a report by no later than 30 June in the year following the reporting year.

5.10.2 A registered non-government school must provide data to the Minister that is relevant to the Minister's annual report to Parliament on the effectiveness of schooling in the State

The Minister may report annually to Parliament on a range of issues including the results of the HSC examinations and other information. The Education Act makes provision for the extent to which examination results can be made public. From time to time the Minister may require additional information for a report to Parliament. Schools will be notified if any additional information is required. Such notification will be provided at least three (3) months prior to the information being required.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must provide data to the Minister, if requested by the Minister in order to report to Parliament on the effectiveness of schooling in the State.

Such data from non-government schools will be provided to NESAs in an online or appropriate electronic form unless otherwise agreed by NESAs.

5.11 Schools with boarding facilities

If a registered non-government school provides boarding facilities, whether itself by contractual arrangement, the school must have policies and procedures that are satisfactory to ensure the safety and welfare of boarders

A school that provides boarding facilities is one that regularly provides overnight accommodation for students enrolled at the school, either itself or by contractual arrangement. Boarding facilities exclude accommodation provided away from school premises for day students during a brief school trip and 'home stay' accommodation.

The requirements that are appropriate to ensure the safety and welfare of boarders are contained in a set of minimum standards for the safety and welfare of boarders as described in requirements 5.11.1 – 5.11.8 of the Manual.

While the title and scope of policies and procedures that a school will have in place in relation to requirements 5.11.1 – 5.11.8 of the Manual will vary from school to school depending on the school's philosophy, ethos and practice, each requirement must be addressed within the totality of the registration system's and/or member school's policies and procedures.

5.11.1 A registered non-government school's aims and guiding principles in relation to boarding are available to stakeholders in a student's education and welfare

Stakeholders in a student's education include parents, guardians and NESAs.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement, and make available to stakeholders in a student's education, policies and procedures that include:

- the aims and organisation of boarding at the school
- the enrolment policy, if different from the day school enrolment policy

- any special aspects of the school's boarding facilities, for example co-educational, weekday-only boarding
- a description of the facilities and support services provided for boarders
- how the school's policies for boarding relate to day school policies
- communication mechanisms.

5.11.2 Boarders are provided with accommodation that complies with legislative requirements

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must:

- assess and monitor the standard and state of repair of boarding premises, buildings and facilities, taking into account the requirements of all legislation relevant at the time of occupation including the:
 - *Explosives Act 2003*
 - *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- undertake and maintain details of annual fire safety statements that comply with Part 9 Division 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
- maintain written evidence that any school premises and/or buildings first occupied after 2003 comply with all legislation relevant at the time of occupation
- maintain written evidence that any school premises and/or buildings that are the subject of a development application after 2003 comply with all legislation relevant at the time of occupation
- confirm that it has policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* in terms of the school's boarding buildings and premises.

For buildings that are the subject of a development consent or erected since 1997, the school will have evidence of relevant council approval in relation to Class 3 of the BCA.

5.11.3 The rights and responsibilities of boarders are defined and respected

For schools with boarding facilities:

- Suspension is a temporary removal of a student from the boarding facilities that a student would normally use for a set period of time.
- Expulsion is the permanent removal of a student from the boarding facilities of one particular school.
- Exclusion is the act of preventing a student's admission to a number of schools. In extreme circumstances, the principal of a school may make a submission to an appropriate authority, or to other schools, recommending the permanent exclusion of a student from the registration system that the school is a member of, or from other schools.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures that include:

- codes of conduct for members of the boarding community describing the:
 - rights and responsibilities of boarders

- if relevant, staff supervision of any student leadership system in the boarding school organisation if it provides authority for students to discipline or direct other students at the school
- management of student behaviour including but not limited to processes for suspension, expulsion and exclusion that are based on procedural fairness
- a process for handling complaints that describes how matters of concern can be raised and a process for responding to those concerns.

5.11.4 Staff are trained and the school meets legislative requirements in relation to child protection

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to:

- ensure that all staff directly involved with the supervision of boarders are informed annually of their legal responsibilities related to child protection and other relevant school expectations
- ensure that requirements to prevent, identify, report, notify and investigate allegations of reportable conduct in compliance with the *Children's Guardian Act 2019 Ombudsman Act 1974* are made known to staff annually
- ensure that the school meets the requirements of the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* in relation to working with children check clearances for all persons in child-related work, as required
- ensure that the school has documented processes for being assured that any external provider accessed by the school complies with the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*
- prevent, identify and respond to reportable matters in accordance with legislative requirements
- ensure that all staff who are mandatory reporters under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* are informed annually of their obligations and the manner in which the school expects them to comply
- set clear guidelines and expectations for stakeholders regarding complaints or allegations of staff misconduct or reportable conduct
- publish the school's complaint handling procedures regarding allegations of staff misconduct or reportable conduct
- ensure that all staff have up-to-date staff handbooks and undertake professional development as determined by the principal.

5.11.5 Risk of harm as defined in the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* is minimised for boarders

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to minimise the risk of harm that include supervision with specific reference to:

- identification of staff with allocated responsibility for students over a twenty-four (24) hour period
- procedures for monitoring the whereabouts of students over a twenty-four (24) hour period
- protocols and guidelines, including risk management, for boarders undertaking on-site and off-site activities

- protocols for leave and travel arrangements.

5.11.6 Boarders' physical wellbeing and development are provided for and monitored

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to provide for and monitor boarders' physical wellbeing and development that include:

- supplying food that meets the Australian Dietary Guidelines
- catering that complies with the requirements of the *NSW Food Act 2003*
- facilities, personnel and programs for physical activity.

The school must also have in place and implement policies and procedures for health care including:

- twenty-four (24) hour access to emergency medical assistance
- training of all staff directly involved in the supervision of boarders to the equivalent of Provide First Aid (HLTAID003)
- monitoring the physical health of boarders
- consent from and notification of parents/guardians regarding the administering of first aid and medical care
- managing communicable and infectious diseases
- managing immunisation and screening
- distribution and monitoring of medication
- care of ill boarders
- ancillary health services, including facilities and personnel available on-site and off-site and how to access these services.

5.11.7 Boarders' personal development and emotional wellbeing are provided for and monitored

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to provide for and monitor boarders' personal development and emotional wellbeing that include:

- personnel responsible for pastoral care
- identification of and support for students with special needs
- homework and access to assistance with homework
- access to counselling where required
- provision for parent/guardian-student communication.

5.11.8 Day-to-day management of the boarding accommodation and facilities protects boarders and meets legislative requirements

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to protect boarders that include:

- security of the boarding school and its students, buildings and facilities for twenty-four (24) hours each day
- response to serious incidents and emergencies.

6 Provisional Registration including Initial Registration

Provisional registration applies to new schools and new Year(s) of schooling in their first year of registration. This first period of registration is initial registration.

Provisional registration also applies as a sanction to established schools where NESA is satisfied that there are concerns about compliance with the registration requirements.

6.1 Initial registration

Newly registered non-government schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act upon commencement of operation.

It may not be possible for a proposed new school to provide evidence of compliance with all sections of the Education Act prior to commencement. It is expected, however, that the applicant will provide evidence of policies and procedures that will ensure compliance of the school with the requirements of the Education Act should the application be successful. If the application for initial registration is successful, the new school is required to meet all the requirements detailed in section 5 of the Manual and must, throughout its period of initial registration, maintain evidence of compliance with those requirements.

Based on the requirements described in section 5 of the Manual, the following evidence of capacity to comply is required for proposed new schools to be considered for initial registration.

For a school seeking initial registration of additional Years of schooling, the current compliance of the school with the registration requirements will be considered in assessing the school's application for initial registration.

Any difference in the description of initial registration requirements in this section and those described in section 5 is only intended to take account of the fact that compliance with some requirements cannot be demonstrated until the school begins operation. On commencing operation, the requirements in section 5 apply.

NESA may specify matters, in addition to but not inconsistent with the requirements listed in section 5, that NESA and the Minister may have regard to in determining whether the requirements for registration will be complied with at or in relation to a non-government school.

Section 53A of the Education Act states that the registration of a non-government school is subject to such conditions relating to the requirements for registration as the Minister may impose (whether at the time the school is registered or at any later time). Any such conditions will be specified in the school's certificate of registration. The Minister may not impose a condition on the registration of a non-government school unless NESA has made a written recommendation to the Minister that the condition be imposed.

Quality of student learning

In deciding whether the requirements of the Education Act are being complied with in relation to a registered non-government school, NESA will have regard to matters relating to the quality of student learning. Under the Education Act, such matters may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the standard of teaching of courses of study provided at the school,
- student engagement in learning at the school,
- any matters identified in a risk assessment conducted by NESA in relation to the school.

As well, NESA will have regard to its related functions under the TA Act. The TA Act provides, among other things, that NESA will:

- advise and assist other teacher accreditation authorities in accrediting persons under the TA Act
- monitor the accreditation process across all schools
- ensure that the professional teaching standards are applied fairly and consistently.

The standard of teaching of courses of study provided at a school will be assessed in relation to evidence demonstrating system-wide policies and consistent school practices in areas identified by the *Australian Professional Standards for Teachers* as provided by the TA Act. The emphasis of this process is the collective standard of teaching provided by a school as opposed to the standard of any one teacher at the school.

Specific evidence that is directly related to the standard of teaching and student engagement in learning has been included in relation to the initial registration requirements for teaching staff (section 6.1.2 of the Manual), curriculum (section 6.1.3 and for accredited schools, section 8), facilities (section 6.1.5) and student welfare (section 6.1.6.2).

6.1.1 Legal entity

Evidence of capacity to comply

The approved authority for a registration system must provide evidence that:

- either the approved authority is one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister or the proposed individual member school of the system is one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister, and
- a legally binding relationship exists between the system authority and the proposed member school that allows the approved authority to comply with its obligations under the Education Act.

6.1.2 Staff

Evidence of capacity to comply

A registration system and/or proposed member school must:

- have in place a feasible workforce plan based on projected enrolment
- provide an assurance that all teaching staff who will be responsible for delivering the curriculum as described by Parts 1, 3, 7 and 8 of the Education Act will be accredited
- provide documented arrangements for having a teacher accreditation authority that has been approved under NESA's TAA Guidelines as published on the [NESA website](#)
- provide documentation in relation to how the school will implement the *Australian Professional Standards for Teachers* and other policies of NESA as provided by the TA Act, including:
 - processes for supporting teachers in attaining and maintaining accreditation, including the induction, mentoring and professional development of teachers
 - processes for improving the collective standard of teaching at the school, including professional collaboration aimed at improving teacher practices and student outcomes

- identify any course(s) that it intends to offer through study with outside tutor(s) in its first year of operation. Where this is the intention, documented guidelines must be in place that outline the process to be used to:
 - verify each outside tutor's capacity to teach a course
 - ensure that in accessing an outside tutor the proposed school would continue to comply with the requirements of the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* in relation to working with children check clearances for all persons in child-related work, as required
 - ensure that NESA curriculum and, where relevant, assessment requirements will be met by each outside tutor
- identify any course(s) that it intends to outsource to external provider(s) in its first year of operation. Where this is the intention, documentation must be provided that includes:
 - an outline of the processes that would be used to determine the suitability of the provider(s) to deliver the course(s)
 - an outline of the processes to be used to ensure that the outsourced courses comprise a minority of each student's overall pattern of study for each Stage of learning
 - procedures to ensure that each outsourced provider complies with the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* in relation to working with children check clearances for all persons in child-related work, as required
 - the respective responsibilities of the proposed school and possible external provider(s) including procedures that will be put in place to ensure that course(s) of study and, where relevant, assessment requirements will be met.

6.1.3 Curriculum

Evidence of capacity to comply

6.1.3.1 A registration system and/or proposed member school must:

- provide a summary of the proposed total number of teaching hours per Year/class and KLA/course
- provide an overview of the school's educational program indicating:
 - the scope and sequence of proposed learning/units of work in relation to outcomes of the NESA syllabus for each KLA/course for each Year
 - resources and equipment available for each KLA/course
 - an assessment plan indicating how students' performance in each KLA/course is to be assessed, monitored and recorded
 - the proposed process for reporting student achievement
- the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to the standard of teaching that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESA syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning

- records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- describe how the proposed school, if secondary and applying for registration only, will inform parents of students in writing each year that the proposed school will not be eligible to enter candidates for the RoSA and/or HSC and will indicate the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the proposed school not being accredited.

6.1.3.2 If a registration system and/or proposed member school intends to apply to NESA to modify an outcome(s) of a NESA syllabus due to incompatibility with the proposed member school's educational philosophy or religious outlook, additional documentation must be provided that includes:

- the specific NESA syllabus outcome(s) that are proposed to be modified
- the philosophical or religious reasons for proposing to modify the identified NESA syllabus outcome(s)
- the proposed modified educational outcome(s)
- how the identified NESA outcome(s) would be incompatible with the educational philosophy and/or religious outlook of the proposed school
- how the proposed modified outcome(s) are compatible with the educational philosophy and/or religious outlook of the proposed school
- how the proposed modified outcome(s) will be appropriate for potential students with respect to their level of achievement and needs
- how the proposed modified outcome(s) comply with the curriculum guidelines developed by NESA and approved by the Minister in section 13.1 of the Manual
- an overview of the proposed school's educational program indicating where the modified outcome(s) approved by NESA would occur in relation to the scope and sequence of learning/units of work referred to in section 6.1.3.1 above
- an assessment plan indicating how student achievement of any proposed modified outcome(s) would be assessed, monitored and recorded.

Modifications approved under this provision of the Education Act are not permitted to the curriculum for the RoSA or HSC.

In the event that NESA is unable to approve a modification because of an inconsistency between the modification sought and the curriculum guidelines, a review of that aspect of the curriculum guidelines may be requested.

6.1.3.3 If the proposed member school intends to deliver all or a significant part of the curriculum to its enrolled students in distance education mode, additional documentation must be provided which includes:

- the courses that it proposes to deliver on-site and by means of distance education
- policies and procedures for authenticating potential student work

- guidelines for people such as family or community members who may act as on-site supervisors of a student's distance education work
- policies and procedures in relation to providing a minimum of fifteen (15) days of 'residential school' sessions each school year for each potential distance education student undertaking all of their courses by study or by distance education. The minimum number of 'residential school' sessions that the proposed school intends to provide for students undertaking less than a full program of study by means of distance education is to be calculated on a pro-rata basis
- policies and procedures in relation to providing additional 'residential school' sessions for students undertaking courses that include practical components
- policies and procedures in relation to teacher visits
- samples of the teaching programs for each course to be delivered by means of distance education, including teaching and learning activities that would be provided to students
- the proposed annual schedule for teaching programs and activities to be undertaken on the days of 'residential school' sessions
- the proposed annual schedule for additional 'residential school' sessions for courses that have a practical component.

6.1.3.4 If the proposed member school is applying for registration as a school providing education of a kind, or for children of a kind, documentation must be provided which:

- describes the children of a kind for whom it is proposed the school would provide an education
- explains how the proposed curriculum meets the needs of potential students
- outlines the proposed total number of hours per Year/class for each course/learning area
- provides an overview of the proposed school's educational program indicating:
 - the scope and sequence of learning/units of work in relation to each course/learning area for each Year
 - resources and equipment available for each course/learning area
 - an assessment plan indicating how students' performance in each proposed course will be assessed, monitored and recorded
 - the proposed process for reporting student achievement
- the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to the standard of teaching that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time

- teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- describes how the proposed school, if secondary and applying for registration only, will inform parents of students in writing each year that the proposed school will not be eligible to enter candidates for the RoSA and/or HSC and will indicate the consequences for potential candidates for that credential of the proposed school not being accredited.

Where a non-government school is applying for provisional registration to provide education for children of foreign nationals, the teaching staff must hold qualifications that are deemed appropriate by the relevant education authority (or equivalent) to teach the curriculum being delivered.

6.1.4 Premises and buildings

Evidence of capacity to comply

A registration system and/or proposed member school must:

- provide written evidence that the proposed premises and buildings comply with all legislation relevant at the time of occupation
- provide written evidence that the proposed premises have approval from the local Council to be used for their intended purpose
- have documented policies to assess and monitor the standard and state of repair of proposed premises and buildings, making reference to current building requirements
- provide details of a fire safety statement of the proposed premises which demonstrates compliance with Part 9 Division 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
- confirm that it has policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* in terms of the school's buildings and premises.

6.1.5 Facilities

Evidence of capacity to comply

A registration system and/or proposed member school must:

- have the facilities required for each course of study it proposes to deliver, taking into account:
 - the potential number of students for each course
 - any specialist requirements of the course
 - the range of student learning needs
 - if the facilities will be provided off-site, an ongoing arrangement that ensures the availability of the off-site facility for the duration of the course
- provide written evidence that the proposed facilities will comply with all relevant local council and government legislation
- have policies to assess and monitor the current standard and state of repair of proposed facilities, when established, taking into account the requirements of relevant legislation including the:
 - *Explosives Act 2003*
 - *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

6.1.6 Safe and supportive environment

Evidence of capacity to comply

6.1.6.1 A registration system and/or proposed member school will have in place documented policies and procedures to:

- ensure that staff who will have direct contact with students will be informed annually of their legal responsibilities related to child protection and other relevant school expectations
- ensure that requirements to prevent, identify, report, notify and investigate allegations of reportable conduct in compliance with the Children's Guardian Act 2019 Ombudsman Act 1974 will be made known to staff annually
- ensure that the school will comply with the requirements of the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* in relation to working with children check clearances for all persons in child-related work at the school, as required
- ensure that evidence of working with children check clearances is maintained for all persons in child-related work at the school as required under the *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*
- prevent, identify and respond to reportable matters in accordance with legislative requirements
- ensure that all staff who are mandatory reporters under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* will be informed annually of their obligations and the process that the school will have in place in relation to mandatory reporting
- set clear guidelines and expectations for stakeholders regarding complaints or allegations of staff misconduct or reportable conduct
- publish the school's complaint handling procedures regarding allegations of staff misconduct or reportable conduct.

6.1.6.2 Within the totality of the proposed school's policies and procedures the registration system and/or proposed member school must have policies and procedures in relation to:

- security, with specific reference to:
 - students
 - proposed buildings and facilities
 - evacuation procedures
- supervision, with specific reference to protocols and guidelines, including risk management, for students undertaking on-site and off-site activities
- codes of conduct for members of the proposed school community, with specific reference to:
 - rights and responsibilities of students and staff within the proposed school's community
 - management of student behaviour
 - anti-bullying including contact information for School Liaison Police and/or Youth Liaison Officers and other support services available to the school community
 - if relevant, staff supervision of any student leadership system if it provides authority for students to discipline or direct other students at the school
 - management and reporting of serious incidents and emergencies
- complaints or grievances, with specific reference to processes for raising and responding to matters of concern identified by parents and/or students

- pastoral care, with specific reference to:
 - proposed structures and personnel responsible for pastoral care including access to counselling
 - proposed provision for the identification of and support for students with special needs
 - health and the distribution and monitoring of medication
 - response to serious incidents and emergencies
- maintaining a student enrolment and attendance register
- student attendance, with specific reference to:
 - processes for monitoring attendance data
 - intervention strategies to improve unsatisfactory attendance, including implementing strategies designed to improve student engagement in school and learning
- communication, with specific reference to proposed formal and informal mechanisms that will be available between the proposed school and stakeholders interested in the student's education and wellbeing.

Where the proposed school intends to allow students to study with an outside tutor or undertake outsourced courses/subjects, policies and procedures must be in place and be appropriate to ensure the personal safety and welfare of such students and their personal and social development (refer to section 6.1.6.3 of the Manual).

6.1.6.3 If the proposed member school intends to deliver all or a significant part of the curriculum by means of distance education to its students, the registration system and/or proposed member school must provide additional documentation that includes:

- evidence that it will make available to stakeholders in a student's education and welfare the school's guiding principles and general organisation including statements about:
 - school aims
 - enrolment policies
 - student welfare policies
 - staff roles and responsibilities
 - communication mechanisms and processes for handling complaints
 - learning and social support services provided for students
 - assessment policies and procedures
- procedures to monitor students' personal and social development
- policies and procedures that will be appropriate to ensure the safety and welfare of students undertaking 'residential school' sessions where the students will be required to be accommodated away from home and the facilities/accommodation for such sessions will be provided by the proposed school itself or by contractual arrangement (excluding brief school trips and 'home stay' accommodation). Such policies and procedures must meet the standards for the safety and welfare of boarders (refer to 5.11.1 to 5.11.8 of the Manual)
- details of the proposed school's programs that focus on personal and social development
- structured experiences that focus on personal and social development at the 'residential school' sessions
- details of the proposed school's support personnel, such as a counsellor, who will assist with issues related to personal and social development as needed.

6.1.7 Discipline

Evidence of capacity to comply

6.1.7.1 A registration system and/or proposed member school will have in place policies and procedures related to the discipline of the students, including but not limited to the suspension, expulsion and exclusion of students, that are based on procedural fairness

6.1.7.2 A registration system and/or proposed member school will have in place policies related to the discipline of students which:

- either expressly prohibit corporal punishment or clearly and exhaustively list the proposed school's discipline methods so as to plainly exclude corporal punishment
- do not explicitly or implicitly sanction the administering of corporal punishment by non-school persons, including parents, to enforce discipline at the proposed school.

6.1.8 Attendance

Evidence of capacity to comply

The principal of the proposed non-government school must:

- describe the method it will use to maintain a register of enrolments that will include the following information for each student:
 - name, age and address
 - the name and contact telephone number of parent(s)/guardian(s)
 - date of enrolment and, where appropriate, the date of leaving the school and the student's destination
 - for students older than six (6) years, previous school or pre-enrolment situation
 - where the destination of a student below seventeen (17) years of age is unknown, evidence that the Department of Education (attendance@det.nsw.edu.au) has been notified of the student's full name, date of birth, last known address, last date of attendance, parents' names and contact details, an indication of possible destination, other information that may assist officers to locate the student, and any known work health and safety risks associated with contacting the parents or student
- have in place policies and procedures to:
 - monitor the daily attendance/absence of students
 - identify absences from school and/or class(es)
 - follow up unexplained absences
 - notify parent(s) and/or guardian(s) regarding poor school and/or class attendance
 - transfer information about unsatisfactory attendance to student files
- describe the method it will use to maintain a register of daily attendance that will include the following information for each student:
 - daily attendance, which may be recorded by noting daily absences
 - absences
 - reason for absence
 - documentation to substantiate reason for absence

Note: The common code approved by the Minister must be used

- have in place policies and procedures for exercising the Minister’s delegation under section 25 of the Education Act
- describe the methods it will use to maintain records of the exercise of the above delegation including copies of all certificates issued under the delegation
- describe the process it will use to retain the register of enrolments for a minimum of five (5) years before archiving
- describe the process it will use to retain the register of daily attendance for a minimum of seven (7) years after the last entry was made.

6.1.9 Management and operation of the school

Evidence of capacity to comply

The proposed non-government school must:

- provide assurance that each person defined under the Education Act as a ‘responsible person’, and any other person or body exercising similar functions in relation to the school as those of a ‘responsible person’, will be a fit or proper person or body as specified in section 5.9.1 of the Manual
- demonstrate that it has policies and procedures in place in relation to the requirement for the school’s ‘responsible persons’ and governing body to be fit and proper with specific reference to each ‘responsible person’ for the school signing a fit and proper statutory declaration prior to commencing as a ‘responsible person’ for the school and at least on an annual basis while the person continues to be a ‘responsible person’ for the school
- provide assurance to NESAs that any refusal to register, or cancellation of registration, under section 56 or 59, within five (5) years immediately prior to the lodgement of the application for registration has not been largely attributable to the actions of:
 - a ‘responsible person’ for the school or proposed ‘responsible person’, or
 - any other person or body exercising similar functions in relation to the management or operation of the school
- demonstrate that it has policies and procedures in place to ensure the proper governance of the proposed school including the policies and procedures specified in sections 5.9.3.1 to 5.9.3.6 of the Manual relating to:
 - a school charter or document identifying the governance structure, the respective authority of each role, a delegations schedule, maintenance of governance decisions and a code of conduct for ‘responsible persons’
 - conflict of interest
 - related party transactions
 - professional learning and induction for ‘responsible persons’ as defined by the Education Act
 - external independent attestation audit of annual financial statements
- have in place documented processes by which:
 - the proprietor of the proposed school or, if the proprietor is a corporation, each director concerned in the management of the proposed school, and
 - each member of the governing body of the proposed school, and
 - the principal

will be informed of their responsibilities under the Education Act and any amendments to the Education Act, NESAs requirements and any Regulations under the Education Act

- demonstrate financial viability as specified in section 5.9.4 of the Manual
- have in place processes for maintaining details of the proposed school's 'responsible persons', for maintaining the currency of this information and for retaining this information for a period of seven (7) years from each update before archiving or disposing
- have in place processes by which NESAs will be notified if the school moves or is sold
- have in place processes by which returns are made to NESAs when changes occur to the school (refer to section 5.9.5 of the Manual).

6.1.10 Educational and financial reporting

Evidence of capacity to comply

A registration system and/or proposed member school must have policies and procedures that can ensure:

- its participation in annual reporting to publicly disclose the educational and financial performance measures and policies of the school as identified by the Minister (refer to section 5.10.1 of the Manual). The school's annual report must be provided in an online or appropriate electronic form to NESAs unless otherwise agreed by NESAs
- it will provide data to the Minister that is relevant to the Minister's annual report to Parliament on the effectiveness of schooling in the State (refer to section 5.10.2 of the Manual). Such data from schools will be provided to NESAs in an online or appropriate electronic form unless otherwise agreed by NESAs.

6.1.11 Schools with boarding facilities

If the proposed non-government school intends to provide boarding facilities, whether itself or by contractual arrangement, the registration system and/or proposed member school must provide policies and procedures that indicate it can meet the standards for the safety and welfare of boarders (refer to sections 5.11.1 to 5.11.8 of the Manual).

7 Requirements for Accredited Member Schools

Registered non-government schools that are accredited must meet curriculum requirements that are additional to those detailed in section 5 of the Manual.

In deciding whether the requirements of the Education Act are being complied with in relation to a registered non-government school, NESAs will have regard to matters relating to the quality of student learning. Under the Education Act, such matters may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the standard of teaching of courses of study provided at the school having regard to the *Australian Professional Standards for Teachers* as provided by the TA Act
- student engagement in learning at the school
- any matters identified in a risk assessment conducted by NESAs in relation to the school.

Accreditation for Years 7 to 10 enables a school to enter candidates for the RoSA.

Accreditation for Years 11 to 12 enables a school to enter candidates for the HSC.

This section of the Manual details the requirements that all accredited schools must meet and the evidence of compliance that schools must maintain for the period of their accreditation.

The requirements and the evidence of compliance relate to:

- the curriculum for the RoSA
- the curriculum for the HSC
- the quality of the education program.

The Education Act makes provision for requirements for the RoSA and the HSC to be prescribed by Regulations and developed by NESAs. These requirements are outlined on the ACE website.

The maximum period for which accreditation may be renewed is five (5) years.

7.1 Curriculum for the Record of School Achievement

The curriculum for the Record of School Achievement provided by a registered and accredited non-government school must meet the requirements of the Education Act.

The curriculum from Year 7 to Year 10 for students who are candidates for the RoSA must:

- meet the study requirements for each key learning area as detailed on the ACE website, and
- be taught in accordance with a syllabus developed by NESAs and approved by the Minister.

The requirements for the RoSA are detailed on the ACE website. The ACE website also states the rules and procedures for the RoSA. Schools must refer to these requirements to ensure the eligibility of students for the RoSA credential.

Schools must refer to the ACE website for details of their responsibilities in relation to the requirements for the award of the RoSA, the RoSA curriculum, satisfactory completion of a

course and rules concerning attendance and appeals.

NESA mandatory curriculum requirements for the award of a RoSA are detailed on the *ACE* website. This core curriculum for the RoSA is mandatory for all accredited non-government schools.

Evidence of compliance

A registered and accredited non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to monitor the compliance of each student with the requirements for eligibility for the award of the RoSA credential.

A registration system and/or accredited member school must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current accreditation period that provides evidence of:

- timetables showing the allocation of time and teachers for each Year/class
- the total number of hours allocated to each course
- an overview of the educational program indicating the scope and sequence of learning/units of work mapped against the content and outcomes of the relevant NESA syllabus for each course
- assessment policies and procedures which comply with the requirements documented on the *ACE* website and in NESA Official Notices. These policies should include statements of school procedures and records relating to the allocation of grades in each Year 10 course
- confirmation that the school has policies for disability provisions in accordance with the *ACE* website
- an overview of the process for reporting student achievement
- the standard of teaching, that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESA syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and schedules, and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

A registration system and/or school must have resources and equipment available for providing the required KLAs/courses.

For each calendar year the school must maintain, until the end of that calendar year, documentation that includes:

- teaching programs for each unit of work for each course for each Year/class. The units of work should correspond to those identified in the scope and sequence for that year
- samples of student work that relate to the teaching program for that year.

7.2 Curriculum for Higher School Certificate

7.2.1 The curriculum for the Higher School Certificate provided by a registered and accredited non-government school must meet the requirements of the Education Act

The requirements, rules and procedures for the HSC are detailed on the *ACE* website and in NESAs Official Notices. Schools must refer to these rules and procedures to ensure the eligibility of students for the HSC credential.

Schools must refer to the *ACE* website and NESAs Official Notices for details of their responsibilities in relation to the requirements for the award of the HSC, including satisfactory completion of a course and appeals.

Evidence of compliance

A registered and accredited non-government school must have in place and implement policies and procedures to monitor the compliance of each student with the requirements for eligibility for the award of the HSC.

A registration system and/or accredited member school must maintain documentation for each calendar year of the current accreditation period that provides evidence of:

- timetables showing the allocation of time and teachers for each Year/class
- the total number of hours allocated to each Preliminary and HSC course
- courses of study for each student each year that comply with a pattern of study for Year 11 and 12 as described on the *ACE* website for candidates for the HSC (ACE 8005)
- an overview of the educational program indicating the scope and sequence of learning/units of work mapped against the content and outcomes of the relevant NESAs syllabus for each course
- assessment policies and procedures which comply with the requirements documented in the *ACE* website and NESAs Official Notices. These policies should include statements of school procedures relating to the allocation of grades in each Preliminary course
- confirmation that the school has policies for disability provisions in accordance with the *ACE* website
- an overview of the process for reporting student achievement
- the standard of teaching, that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESAs syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and schedules, and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning

- records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

The assessment policies must include statements of school procedures relating to:

- organisational details of the school's assessment program for each course, giving the number and types of assessment tasks, components and weightings, and scheduling of the tasks
- marking, recording and reporting student achievement in assessment tasks
- administrative arrangements associated with absence from an assessment task, late submission of tasks due to illness or misadventure, malpractice and invalid or unreliable tasks
- student appeals against assessment rankings
- 'N' determinations
- providing students with written advice about the school's requirements for assessment in each course.

A registration system and/or school must have resources and equipment available for providing the required KLAs/courses.

For each calendar year the school must maintain, until the end of that calendar year, documentation that includes:

- teaching programs for each unit of work for each course for each Year/class. The units of work should correspond to those identified in the scope and sequence for that year
- samples of student work that relate to the teaching program for that year.

7.2.2 Conditional accreditation of non-government schools for the Record of School Achievement that are registered for Years 11 and 12 only and accredited for the Higher School Certificate

A number of non-government schools are registered for Years 11 and 12 only and are accredited for the HSC. These schools were not accredited for and, therefore, did not present candidates for the School Certificate.

The abolition of the School Certificate in 2011 and the introduction of the RoSA as a cumulative credential that may be awarded to school leavers who complete Year 10 from 2012 or subsequently during Years 11 and 12 means that non-government schools registered for Years 11 and 12 only and accredited for the HSC must also be accredited for the RoSA under certain conditions. These conditions are that:

- a) such accreditation is for the strictly limited purpose of entering students as candidates for the RoSA who have met all the requirements for the award of a RoSA except for the NESAs requirement that the student has left school
- b) any student entered as a candidate for the RoSA during Years 11 and 12 at the school

must have met all NESA requirements for the award of a RoSA except for the NESA requirement that the student has left school.

A registration system and/or member school not otherwise accredited for the RoSA that does not meet these conditions is not eligible to present candidates for the RoSA for students enrolled in Years 11 and 12 and must publicly disclose this ineligibility to parents of children intending to be enrolled or currently enrolled at the school.

Evidence of Compliance

Evidence of compliance with these conditions is certification from the principal of the school previously attended by the student(s) concerned in Year 10 that the student(s) have met all NESA requirements for the award of a RoSA except for the NESA requirement that the student has left school. This certification will take the form of NESA records being updated by the school previously attended by the student(s) concerned. Only principals of government secondary schools or non-government schools registered for Year 10 and accredited for the RoSA are authorised to make such certification.

A non-government school that does not meet these conditions for eligibility to enter candidates for the RoSA must publicly disclose this ineligibility to parents of children intending to be enrolled or currently enrolled at the school in the school's prospectus, on the school's website or other reasonable equivalent.

7.3 Quality of the educational program

In deciding whether the requirements of the Education Act relating to the courses of study for the RoSA and/or HSC are being complied with at a registered and accredited non-government school, the Education Act requires that NESA assess the quality of the educational program. The main matters that NESA will have regard to when assessing the quality of the educational program are:

- the record (if any) of achievement of students
- the standard of teaching of courses at the school
- student engagement in learning
- the facilities provided at the school for the courses.

7.3.1 Registered and accredited non-government schools will have in place processes by which they can record achievement of students

The indicators of student achievement include:

- results of external examinations such as the HSC and NAPLAN
- qualitative and/or quantitative internal and/or external assessment results that can be used to assess a cohort's improvement over time
- samples of student work
- student engagement in learning:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or accredited member school will have in place and implement documented processes for maintaining records to demonstrate student achievement and student engagement in learning over the period of accreditation.

7.3.2 Registered and accredited non-government schools will have in place processes by which they can demonstrate the standard of teaching of courses at the school

Registered and accredited secondary schools may provide courses of study themselves or by accessing outside tutors and/or external providers. Where a registered and accredited school accesses an outside tutor and/or external provider for a RoSA and/or HSC course, the school must refer to the *ACE* website and NESAs Official Notices which outline the requirements that the school must meet for the purpose of each of the credentials.

The standard of teaching of courses provided by the school will be demonstrated by:

- the consistency between:
 - syllabus outcomes
 - scope and sequence of learning/units of work
 - teaching programs and learning activities
 - assessment records and schedules
 - samples of student work
- student evaluation and teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
- progressive achievement of students over time
- the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or accredited member school will have in place and implement documented processes for maintaining records over the period of accreditation to demonstrate the standard of teaching of courses at the school.

For each student undertaking one or more courses that have been outsourced through an outside tutor and/or external provider the school will have in place and implement documented processes to maintain records:

- to demonstrate that each student's overall pattern of study meets the eligibility requirements for the RoSA or HSC
- of a written statement from the outside tutor/external provider that the course will be taught in accordance with NESAs syllabuses
- for each RoSA and HSC course, a written statement that the assessment program for the course delivered by the outside tutor/external provider will meet the requirements of the *ACE* website and NESAs Official Notices.

7.3.3 Registered and accredited non-government schools will have in place processes by which they can demonstrate that the facilities provided at the school are adequate for the courses taught at the school

In addition to the requirements detailed in section 5.5 of the Manual, registered and accredited non-government schools need to provide assurance that the educational facilities are adequate to meet all mandatory requirements for the courses of study throughout their registration period.

Evidence of compliance

A registration system and/or member school must:

- have the facilities required for each course of study offered for the RoSA and/or HSC, taking into account:
 - the number of students undertaking each course
 - any specialist requirements of the course
 - the range of student learning needs
 - if the facilities are off-site, an ongoing arrangement that ensures the availability of the off-site facilities for the duration of the course.

8 Provisional Accreditation including Initial Accreditation

Provisional accreditation applies to new schools and established schools who are newly approved for accreditation in their first year of accreditation. The first period of accreditation is initial accreditation.

Provisional accreditation also applies to established schools where NESAs are satisfied that there are concerns about compliance with the requirements of the Education Act relating to the RoSA and/or HSC.

In deciding whether the requirements of the Education Act are being complied with in relation to a registered non-government school, NESAs will have regard to matters relating to the quality of student learning. Under the Education Act, such matters may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the standard of teaching of courses of study provided at the school having regard to the *Australian Professional Standards for Teachers* as provided by the TA Act
- student engagement in learning at the school
- any matters identified in a risk assessment conducted by NESAs in relation to the school.

8.1 Initial accreditation

Newly accredited non-government schools must meet the requirements of the Education Act upon commencement of operation.

It may not be possible for a proposed new school to provide evidence of compliance with all sections of the Education Act relating to the RoSA and/or HSC prior to commencement. It is expected, however, that the applicant will provide evidence of policies and procedures that will ensure compliance of the school with the requirements of the Education Act should the application be successful. If the application for initial accreditation is successful, the school is required to meet all the requirements detailed in section 7 of the Manual and must, throughout its period of initial accreditation, maintain evidence of compliance with those requirements.

Based on the requirements described in section 7 of the Manual, the following evidence of capacity to comply is required for proposed new schools or established registered schools to be considered for initial accreditation.

If relevant, a school's current compliance with the requirements for accreditation will be considered in assessing an application for initial accreditation for courses leading to the award of the RoSA or the HSC.

Any difference in the description of initial accreditation requirements in this section and those described in section 7 is only intended to take account of the fact that compliance with some requirements cannot be demonstrated until the school begins to operate as an accredited school. On commencing operation, the requirements in section 7 apply.

8.1.1 Record of School Achievement

Evidence of capacity to comply

A proposed non-government school must have in place policies and procedures to monitor the

compliance of each student with the requirements for eligibility for the award of the RoSA.

A registration system and/or proposed member school must provide evidence of:

- the total number of hours it intends to allocate to each course
- the scope and sequence of proposed learning/units of work mapped against the content and outcomes of the relevant NESAsyllabus for each course
- resources and equipment that will be available for each KLA
- assessment policies and procedures which comply with the requirements of the *ACE* website and in NESAs Official Notices. These policies should include statements of the proposed procedures relating to the allocation of grades based on Course Performance Descriptors in each RoSA course
- confirmation that the school will have policies for disability provisions in accordance with the *ACE* website
- an overview of the proposed process for reporting student achievement
- an overview of the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to the standard of teaching, that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school’s curriculum including NESAsyllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and schedules, and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school’s analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- an overview of the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students’ learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

8.1.2 Higher School Certificate

Evidence of capacity to comply

A proposed non-government school must have in place policies and procedures to monitor the compliance of each student with the requirements for eligibility for the award of the HSC.

A registration system and/or proposed member school must provide evidence of:

- the total number of hours to be allocated to each Preliminary and HSC course
- the scope and sequence of proposed learning/units of work mapped against the content and outcomes of the relevant NESAsyllabus for each course
- resources and equipment that will be available for each KLA
- assessment policies and procedures that comply with the requirements of the *ACE*

website and NESA Official Notices. These policies should include statements of school procedures relating to the allocation of grades in each Preliminary course.

The assessment policies should include statements of the proposed procedures relating to:

- organisational details of the proposed assessment program for each course, giving the number and types of assessment tasks, components and weightings, and the scheduling of the tasks
- marking, recording and reporting student achievement in assessment tasks
- administrative arrangements associated with absence from an assessment task, late submission of tasks due to illness or misadventure, malpractice and invalid or unreliable tasks
- student appeals against assessment rankings
- 'N' determinations
- providing students with written advice about the school's requirements for the assessment in each course
- confirmation that the school will have policies for disability provisions in accordance with the *ACE* website
- an overview of the proposed process for reporting student achievement
- an overview of the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to the standard of teaching, that includes:
 - consistency between the various elements of the school's curriculum including NESA syllabus outcomes, scope and sequence, teaching programs, assessment records and schedules, and samples of student work
 - records of teacher reflection/evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities
 - records of the progressive achievement of students over time
 - records of the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
 - records of teaching strategies to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students
- an overview of the proposed process for maintaining evidence relating to student engagement in learning, that includes records of:
 - students' learning progress over time
 - teaching strategies and programs designed and implemented to meet the learning needs of students across a variety of student backgrounds and learning profiles, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

8.1.3 Quality of the educational program

Evidence of capacity to comply

A registration system and/or proposed member school must provide evidence of:

- a documented process for maintaining records to demonstrate student achievement
- a documented process for maintaining records to demonstrate the standard of teaching courses at the school such as evidence of:
 - the consistency between syllabus outcomes, the scope and sequence of the

learning/units of work, teaching programs and learning activities, assessment records and schedules, and samples of student work

- student evaluation and teacher reflection/evaluation of teaching and learning activities
- progressive achievement of students over time
- the school's analysis of student achievement data to inform teaching and learning
- a documented process for maintaining records to demonstrate student engagement in learning
- the facilities required for each of the courses it intends to offer, taking into account:
 - potential student numbers undertaking each course
 - any specialist requirements of the course
 - the range of student learning needs
 - if the facilities will be off-site, an ongoing arrangement that ensures the availability of the off-site facilities for the duration of the course.

9 Procedures for Forming a Registration System, Recommending Registration/Accreditation of Member Schools and Monitoring Registration Systems

The following information provides details about the procedures involved in:

- applying for approval to form a system of non-government schools for the purposes of the Education Act
- applying to make changes to the system's monitoring process
- applying for initial provisional registration/initial exemption from provisional registration/initial provisional accreditation of member schools or proposed new member schools
- applying for renewal of registration/exemption from registration/accreditation of member schools
- applying for initial provisional registration/initial exemption from provisional registration/initial provisional accreditation for new Year(s) of schooling of member schools
- monitoring the compliance of a system of non-government schools.

All references in the Manual to the Registration Committee making recommendations to the Minister concerning registration or decisions concerning accreditation are based on the Registration Committee exercising its delegation from NESAs on registration and accreditation matters within prevailing NESAs policies. The process of review by the Board of decisions or recommendations made by the Registration Committee is described at section 11 of the Manual.

Electronic forms (eForms) in relation to each of the above procedures are available on the online facility, [RANGS Online](#). All eForms need to be submitted at the relevant times and with the relevant documentation attached as required via [RANGS Online](#).

For support in accessing and using [RANGS Online](#), school systems can contact the School Registration and Accreditation Directorate on telephone 02 9367 8255.

9.1 Applying for approval to form a registration system or to make changes to an approved system's monitoring process

9.1.1 Applicants seeking to form a system of non-government schools

A submission in writing must be made to NESAs at least nine (9) months before the proposed registration system intends to commence operation. The submission must:

- specify the non-government schools that are intended to be included in the proposed system
- include appropriate evidence that the applicant is the approved authority for the proposed system

- provide evidence that:
 - either the system authority will be one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister or the proprietor of each proposed individual non-government member school of the system will be one of the types of legal entity approved by the Minister, and
 - a legally binding relationship will exist between the system authority and proposed member schools that allows the system authority to comply with its obligations under the Education Act
- include a description of the manner in which it is proposed to monitor compliance with the requirements for the registration and, if appropriate, accreditation of the member schools.

NESA will:

- acknowledge receipt of the submission
- arrange for an Inspector to:
 - examine the submission and attached documentation contact the proposed authority for the proposed system to arrange a meeting
 - identify the evidence of compliance that the proposed system will need to make available during the meeting
 - write a report and make recommendations
- forward the Inspector's report, advice and recommendations to the authority for the proposed system for comment
- submit the Inspector's report, advice and recommendation and the comments from the authority for the proposed system to the Registration Committee
- submit the Registration Committee's advice to the Minister. This final process may take up to six (6) weeks.

The Minister will notify the authority for the proposed system, in writing, of the decision in relation to the application.

If the application is approved, under section 42 of the Education Act, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools must apply for initial provisional registration/initial exemption from provisional registration of the schools that are members of the registration system (including schools already registered under this Education Act) within six (6) months of the Minister's approval of the system.

9.1.2 Applicants seeking to make changes to an approved registration system's monitoring process must use the form *Registration System – Application for approval to make changes to an approved system's monitoring process*

Applications must be made to NESA at least nine (9) months before the approved authority intends to introduce the proposed changes. Applications must include a description of the proposed changes to system's monitoring process.

NESA will:

- acknowledge receipt of the relevant form
- arrange for an Inspector to:
 - examine the submitted application and any documentation submitted with the application form

- contact the approved authority's representative to arrange a meeting
- identify the evidence of compliance that the approved authority's representative will need to make available during the meeting
- examine any evidence of compliance requested by the Inspectors
- write a report and make recommendations
- forward the Inspector's report, advice and recommendations to the approved authority's representative for comment
- submit the Inspector's report, advice and recommendations and the comments from the approved authority's representative to the Registration Committee
- submit the Registration Committee's advice to the Minister. This final process may take up to six weeks.

The Minister will notify, in writing, the approved authority for the registration system of the decision in relation to the application.

9.2 Application from an approved authority for a registration system for registration/accreditation of member schools

Applications on behalf of member schools by an approved authority or newly approved authority for a system of non-government schools are made using the relevant application and recommendation forms for systemic schools and registration systems in [RANGS Online](#).

The relevant form must be used by an approved authority to:

- recommend the renewal of registration/exemption from registration and, if applicable, accreditation of member schools
- recommend the initial provisional registration/exemption from provisional registration and, if applicable, provisional accreditation of:
 - proposed new schools
 - proposed new Year(s) of schooling of an existing member school
 - a new member school
 - a member school with registration/exemption from registration seeking initial provisional accreditation.

The relevant form must be used by a newly approved authority for a system of non-government schools to apply for provisional registration/exemption from provisional registration and, if applicable, provisional accreditation of all member schools.

Applications must be made to NESAs:

- by 31 March in the year the current registration/exemption from registration/accreditation is due to expire
- nine (9) months before the approved authority intends to commence operation of a proposed new school
- nine (9) months before a member school intends to commence operation of proposed new Year(s)
- within six (6) months of a new member school joining the registration system
- nine (9) months before a member school with registration/exemption from registration intends to commence operation of initial provisional accreditation.

Following the submission of an application for renewal of registration/exemption from registration/accreditation and the system authority's consideration of the evidence of compliance with the requirements, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools will be required to:

- provide a report to the Registration Committee regarding the compliance of each member school with the registration and/or accreditation requirements
- make recommendation(s) to the Registration Committee related to the registration/exemption from registration and/or accreditation of the member school(s)
- certify that the member school(s) meet the requirements for registration and/or accreditation throughout the registration/accreditation period.

Following the submission of an application for provisional registration/exemption from provisional registration/provisional accreditation and the registration system authority's consideration of the evidence of capacity to comply with the requirements, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools will be required to:

- provide a report to the Registration Committee regarding the capacity of each proposed member school to comply with the registration and/or accreditation requirements
- make recommendation(s) to the Registration Committee related to the provisional registration/exemption from provisional registration and/or provisional accreditation of the proposed member school(s)
- certify that the member school(s)/proposed member school(s) demonstrate the capacity to meet the requirements for registration and/or accreditation upon commencing operation and throughout the registration/accreditation period.

NESA will:

- acknowledge receipt of the relevant form, the report from the approved authority and the approved authority's recommendation(s)
- submit the application, the approved authority's report, the approved authority's recommendation(s) and any comments from the approved authority to the Registration Committee
- submit the Registration Committee's advice to the Minister
- forward relevant certificate(s) if successful. This final process may take up to six (6) weeks.

9.3 Recommendation from the approved authority for a registration system to change the registration/accreditation status of a member school

An approved authority for a system of non-government schools must use the form: *Systemic schools - Recommendation from an approved authority to change the registration/accreditation status of a member school* to recommend to NESA a change in the registration/ accreditation status of a member school to provisional registration/accreditation where the system has concerns that the member school may not meet the requirements of the Education Act.

The approved authority for a system of non-government schools may submit the form to NESA at any time.

Following submission of the form by the approved authority for the system of non-government schools, NESAs will:

- acknowledge receipt of the form and any associated documentation
- arrange for an Inspector to:
 - contact the approved authority and, where relevant, the member school to discuss the recommendation and/or request further documentation if required
 - visit the authority for the registration system and/or the member school if required
 - prepare a report for the Registration Committee
- forward the recommendation and any associated documentation to the Registration Committee
- provide written feedback to the approved authority and, where relevant, the member school.

9.4 Application for approval from NESAs to modify part of a NESAs syllabus from an approved authority for a registration system or a member school(s)

An approved authority for a system of non-government schools must use the form: *Systemic schools - Application for NESAs approval to modify part of a NESAs syllabus from a system authority* to:

- apply as an approved system authority on behalf of a member school(s)
- apply as a member school for Authority approval to modify part of a NESAs syllabus.

Applications must be made to NESAs nine (9) months prior to the intended date for implementing the proposed modified outcomes.

NESAs may approve the use of modified outcomes for part of a NESAs syllabus if NESAs is satisfied that:

- the identified NESAs outcome(s) are incompatible with the educational philosophy and/or religious outlook of the school
- the proposed modified outcome(s) are compatible with the educational philosophy and/or religious outlook of the school
- the proposed modified outcome(s) comply with the curriculum guidelines developed by NESAs and approved by the Minister.

Following submission of a form by the approved authority for the system of non-government schools or the member school NESAs will:

- acknowledge receipt of the form and any associated documentation
- arrange for an Inspector to:
 - contact the approved authority and, where relevant, member school(s) to discuss the application and/or request further documentation if required
 - visit the authority for the registration system and/or member school(s)
 - prepare a report for the Registration Committee
- forward the application and any associated documentation and the report to the Registration Committee
- provide written feedback to the approved authority and, where relevant, member school(s).

9.5 Returns to NESAs

Under the Education Act, an approved authority for a system of non-government schools is required to notify NESAs in relation to the requirements for a system of non-government schools and the requirements of registration/accreditation for member schools (see section 4.6 of the Manual).

The approved authority must submit a *Notification form* to NESAs via [RANGS Online](#).

The time frame for submitting the notification varies in relation to the type of return to be made. Section 4.6 of the Manual details the required times for submission.

NESAs will:

- acknowledge receipt of the form and any additional information to the approved authority
- examine the form and any other submitted documentation
- process the form as required including, where appropriate:
 - registering any change of details
 - arrange for an Inspector to:
 - contact the approved authority to discuss the return and/or request further information if required
 - visit the authority for the registration system and/or member school(s) if required
 - forward the notification to the Registration Committee for further consideration and/or recommendation
 - provide written feedback to the approved authority as required.

9.6 Monitoring the compliance of a system of non-government schools

Each year NESAs will:

- arrange for an Inspector to:
 - contact the representative of the approved authority for the system of non-government schools
 - discuss the processes that are in place to monitor the compliance of member schools with the requirements of the Education Act
 - discuss the approved authority's plan for monitoring member school's compliance and identify the aspects of the approved authority's monitoring process that are to be monitored by Inspectors
 - identify any evidence of compliance that may be required, including any visit(s) to member schools to be undertaken
 - arrange suitable time(s) for visit(s) to be undertaken to member school(s) and information about the processes to be provided
 - examine the information provided and undertake any visit(s)
 - discuss the evidence of compliance with the representative of the approved authority
 - write a report, including advice as to whether the monitoring procedures should be confirmed

- forward the Inspector's report and advice to the approved authority for comment
- submit the Inspector's report, advice and the comments from the approved authority to the Registration Committee
- submit the Registration Committee's advice to the Minister
- confirm, in writing, the advice from the Minister to the approved authority.

10 Refusal, Non-renewal or Cancellation of Registration and/or Accreditation

The Education Act makes provision for the registration and accreditation of a new school to be refused or for the registration and/or accreditation of an established non-government school not to be renewed or to be cancelled.

10.1 Process leading to refusal, non-renewal or cancellation of registration of a non-government school

An approved authority for a system of non-government schools considers any documentation provided by the member school and observations during a visit to the member school in order to form opinions about compliance with the requirements of the Education Act relating to registration. When it is an approved authority's judgement that a new or established school has been unable to demonstrate compliance with the requirements, a representative of the authority will discuss these concerns with the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) and provide an opportunity for the member school to provide further evidence of compliance.

If, following consideration of any further evidence of compliance the member school provides, the approved authority for the system of non-government schools has formed the judgement that the member school does not comply with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration, the approved authority will prepare a report that includes advice that the application for renewal of registration of the member school be refused or the registration of the school be cancelled.

Where advice from the approved authority for the system of non-government schools is provided to the Registration Committee to refuse or cancel the registration of a member school, the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school will be given written notice detailing those registration requirements with which, in the opinion of the approved authority, the school does not comply. The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be provided with the opportunity to make written comment to the Registration Committee regarding the advice of the approved authority.

If, following consideration of the report and advice and the comments from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate), the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, is satisfied that the requirements of the Education Act in relation to registration are not being complied with, the Registration Committee will notify the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school and the approved authority for the system of non-government schools that it intends to recommend the refusal of the application for initial, or renewal of, registration of the member school or to recommend that registration be cancelled.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school may make an appeal against the recommendation of the Registration Committee (refer to section 11.2 of the Manual).

If the appeal is unsuccessful, under section 59 of the Education Act, the Minister may cancel the registration of a non-government school by giving written notice to the approved authority for the system of non-government schools and the principal (or equivalent) or proprietor

(where appropriate) of the member school. If the registration of a school is cancelled or the renewal of registration is refused, parents of students at the school must be notified in writing that the school is not registered and is no longer able to operate.

10.2 Process leading to refusal, non-renewal or cancellation of accreditation of a non-government school

An approved authority for a system of non-government schools considers any documentation provided by the member school and observations during a visit to the member school in order to form opinions about compliance with the requirements of the Education Act relating to accreditation for the RoSA and/or HSC. When it is an approved authority's judgement that a new or established school has been unable to demonstrate compliance with the requirements, a representative from the approved authority will discuss these concerns with the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) and provide an opportunity for the member school to provide further evidence of compliance.

If, following consideration of any further evidence of compliance the member school provides, the approved authority has formed the judgement that the member school does not comply with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to accreditation for the RoSA and/or HSC, the approved authority will prepare a report that includes advice that the application for renewal of accreditation of the member school be refused or the accreditation of the school be cancelled.

Where advice from the approved authority for a system of non-government schools is provided to the Registration Committee to refuse or cancel accreditation of the school, the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school will be given written notice detailing those accreditation requirements with which, in the opinion of the approved authority, the member school does not comply. The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be provided with the opportunity to make written comment to the Registration Committee regarding the advice of the approved authority.

If, following consideration of the report and advice and the comments from the member school's principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate), the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, is satisfied that the requirements of the Education Act in relation to accreditation are not being complied with, the Registration Committee will notify the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school and the approved authority for the system of non-government schools that it intends the refusal of the application for initial, or renewal of, accreditation of the member school or to cancel accreditation.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the member school may make an appeal against the decision of the Registration Committee (refer to section 11.2 of the Manual).

If the accreditation of a school is cancelled or the renewal of accreditation is refused, parents of students at the school must be notified in writing that the school is not accredited. Parents must also be informed of the consequences of the school not being accredited for students currently enrolled at the school.

11 Appeals for Review of Certain Decisions

11.1 Refusal of approval to form a system or withdrawal of approval for a system of non-government schools

An applicant or approved authority for a system of non-government schools may request an internal review of a Registration Committee's recommendation where the Registration Committee has recommended to the Minister that the approval to form a system of non-government schools be refused or be withdrawn.

The outcome of an internal review is determined by the Board. The review process is undertaken by two Inspectors who were not substantially involved in making the original recommendation. The documentation considered by the review Inspectors includes that submitted by the applicant or approved authority previously and any additional documentation that the applicant or approved authority wishes to have considered, the Registration Committee's decision and the reasons for that decision. An internal review report is prepared by the Inspectors.

In dealing with an internal review of a recommendation by the Registration Committee to the Minister to refuse or withdraw approval of a system of non-government schools, the Board will consider any written comments from the applicant or approved authority in relation to the decision of the Registration Committee, the Registration Committee's recommendation and the reasons for that recommendation and the internal review report prepared by the Inspectors.

There is no recourse to the Tribunal against the recommendations made by the Registration Committee or to the Board, following an internal review, or in relation to a decision by the Minister to refuse or withdraw approval of a system of non-government schools.

11.2 Refusal, non-renewal or cancellation of registration and/or accreditation

A school that is a member of a system of non-government schools may request an internal review of a Registration Committee recommendation or decision under the following circumstances:

- where the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, has decided to recommend to the Minister that the registration of a non-government school be refused, not be renewed or be cancelled, or
- where the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, has decided not to accredit a school, not to renew the accreditation of a school or to cancel a school's accreditation.

The outcome of an internal review is determined by the Board. The review process is undertaken by officers from NESAs not substantially involved in making the original recommendation. The documentation considered by the review includes that submitted by the school proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) previously and any additional documentation that the applicant wishes to have considered, the Registration Committee decision and reasons for the decision and the internal review report prepared by officers from NESAs not substantially involved in making the original recommendation. If the internal review supports

the Registration Committee's original recommendation and/or decision, the member school may appeal to the Tribunal against the recommendation and/or decision.

The appeal process involves the following steps:

- NESAs give the school proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) written notice of a decision to make such a recommendation or decision.
- The member school or applicant has twenty-eight (28) days in which to lodge an appeal in writing with the Tribunal.
- The Tribunal contacts the applicant or member school to arrange a date on which the appeal will be heard.
- The Tribunal considers the appeal and makes a recommendation to the Minister. The Minister considers the recommendation of the Tribunal and makes a decision as to whether the member school should be registered/accredited.

Under the Education Act, there is no appeal against the Minister's decision.

11.3 Reduction in the duration of registration and/or accreditation

A member school may request an internal review of an approved authority's determination to make a recommendation to the Registration Committee under the following circumstances:

- where the approved authority will recommend to the Registration Committee that the duration of registration be reduced, or
- where the approved authority will recommend to the Registration Committee to reduce the duration of accreditation or to reduce it in so far as it relates to one of the recognised certificates.

In the above circumstances, where an internal review is requested by the principal (or equivalent) or the proprietor (where appropriate), the review is conducted by the registration system. The registration system determines the outcome of the review.

The review process is undertaken by persons not involved in the initial assessment of the school's application for registration or accreditation. The documentation considered by the review includes that submitted by the applicant previously and any additional documentation that the applicant wishes to have considered, the intended recommendation and the reasons for that recommendation.

In dealing with an internal review of a recommendation to place a member school on provisional registration, the approved authority will consider any written comments from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) in relation to the original advice, the recommendation and the reasons for the recommendation and the internal review report prepared by persons not associated with the original inspection report.

11.4 Conditions of registration

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of a member school may seek an internal review of a decision by the Registration Committee to recommend to the Minister that conditions be imposed on the school's registration.

An internal review is undertaken by the Board. The review process is undertaken by officers from NESAs not involved in the initial recommendation to impose conditions on the school's

registration. The documentation considered by the review includes that submitted by the school previously and any additional documentation that the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) wishes to have considered, the report of the Inspector or the approved authority of a system of non-government schools, the Registration Committee's intended recommendation and the reasons for that recommendation.

In dealing with an internal review of a recommendation by the Registration Committee to the Minister to impose conditions on a school's registration, the Board will consider the report of the Inspector or the approved authority of a system of non-government schools, any written comments from the principal (or equivalent) and/or proprietor (where appropriate) in relation to the report, the Registration Committee's recommendation and reasons for the recommendation, and the internal review report prepared by a NESAs officer not associated with the original report.

There is no recourse to the Tribunal against a recommendation by the Registration Committee, or against a decision by the Minister, to impose conditions on a school's registration.

11.5 Limitation or cessation of registration

Under the Regulations the approved authority for a registration system is required to notify NESAs when a member school ceases to operate or closes as soon as possible but not later than one (1) month after such a change has occurred (see sections 2.5.9 and 4.6 of the Manual).

In the event that a non-government school or registration system notifies NESAs that the school is to close or cease operating or has closed or ceased operating, NESAs will recommend to the Minister that a written notice be sent to the school and registration system confirming the relevant date of the cessation of the school's registration.

In the event that NESAs is advised that a non-government school has closed or ceased operation, and that advice is not the result of a notification by the school or registration system, NESAs will appoint an Inspector to investigate. Where the Inspector forms the opinion that the school has ceased operating or has closed, the Inspector will prepare a report that includes a recommendation that the school's registration be limited, in the case of ceasing operation for less than one (1) year. In the case of the school ceasing operation for at least two (2) years, or closing, the Inspector's recommendation will be that the school's registration cease.

The approved authority for the registration system and/or the member school's proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) will be provided with the opportunity to make written comment to the Registration Committee regarding the advice of the Inspector. In considering the Inspector's report and any written comment from the registration system, proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent), the Registration Committee, under delegation from the Board, will determine whether it intends to recommend to the Minister that the school's registration be limited or cease. Should the Registration Committee make such a determination, the registration system, proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) of the member school will be informed in writing. Under these circumstances, the registration system and/or the proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) of the member school may seek a review of the Registration Committee's decision.

The outcome of an internal review is determined by the Board. The review process is undertaken by an Inspector not involved in the initial assessment of the school's

circumstances. The documentation considered by the review includes that submitted previously by the registration system, proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent), any additional documentation that the registration system, proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) wishes to have considered, the original Inspector's advice, the Registration Committee's intended recommendation and the reasons for that recommendation.

In dealing with an internal review of a recommendation by the Registration Committee to the Minister to limit or cease the registration of a school, the Board will consider the original Inspector's advice, any written comments from the registration system, proprietor and/or principal (or equivalent) in relation to the Inspector's advice, the Registration Committee's recommendation and reasons for the recommendation, and the internal review report prepared by another Inspector not associated with the original report.

There is no recourse to the Tribunal against a recommendation to limit or cease the registration of a school.

11.6 Rejection of an application to modify part of a NESA syllabus

When it is an Inspector's judgement that there are concerns that the proposed modifications do not meet the requirements of the Education Act, the Inspector will discuss these concerns with the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) and provide opportunity for the school to provide further information.

If, following consideration of any further information the school provides, the Inspector continues to have concerns that the modifications may not comply with the requirements of the Education Act in relation to modifying part of a NESA syllabus, the Inspector will prepare a report that includes a recommendation that the application be rejected.

Where a recommendation is made to reject an application to modify part of a NESA syllabus, the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) of the school will be given written notice detailing those requirements of the Education Act with which, in the opinion of the Inspector, the proposed modifications may not comply.

The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be provided with the opportunity to make written comment to the Registration Committee regarding the recommendation of the Inspector. Following consideration of the Inspector's advice and any written comment from the principal (or equivalent) and/or proprietor (where appropriate) of the school, the Registration Committee will determine whether it intends to make a recommendation to the Board that the application to modify part of a NESA syllabus be rejected. The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) will be informed in writing of the Registration Committee's intention to recommend to the Board that the application to modify part of a NESA syllabus be rejected. The principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) may seek a review of the decision.

An internal review is undertaken by the Board. The review process is undertaken by Officers from NESA not involved in the initial assessment of the system's or the school's application for approval to modify part of a NESA syllabus. The documentation considered by the review includes that submitted by the applicant previously and any additional documentation that the applicant wishes to have considered, the Inspector's advice, the Registration Committee's intended recommendation and the reasons for that recommendation.

In dealing with an internal review of a recommendation by the Registration Committee to the Board to reject an application to modify part of a NESA syllabus, the Board will consider the Inspector's advice, any written comments from the principal (or equivalent) and proprietor (where appropriate) in relation to the Inspector's advice, the Registration Committee's recommendation and reasons for the recommendation, and the internal review report prepared by another Inspector not associated with the original inspection report.

If the Registration Committee or, following an internal review, the Board, is satisfied that the proposed modifications do not meet the requirements of the Education Act, the Registration Committee or, following an internal review, the Board will recommend that the application to modify part of a NESA syllabus be rejected.

There is no recourse to the Tribunal against decisions to reject an application to modify part of a NESA syllabus.

In the event that NESA is unable to approve a modification because of an inconsistency between the modification sought and the curriculum guidelines, the school may request a review of that aspect of the curriculum guidelines.

12 Glossary

This glossary is provided to assist schools. Where there is any conflict between these definitions and the definitions in the Education Act or any other legislation, the statutory definitions prevail.

accreditation	Compliance with Part 8 of the <i>Education Act 1990</i> (NSW) including section 94, for the Record of School Achievement, or section 95 for the Higher School Certificate, allowing entry of candidates for the award of these credentials.
ACE website	The NESA <i>Assessment Certification Examination</i> website (ace.nesa.nsw.edu.au).
approved authority for a registration system	The person or body who or which is appointed for the time being by: a) the proprietor or proprietors of the non-government schools, or b) the person or persons who propose to establish the non-government schools to act on their behalf in relation to the registration system or proposed system.
Australian Dietary Guidelines	Guidelines that provide advice to the general population about healthy food choices, so that their usual diet contributes to a healthy lifestyle and is consistent with minimal risk for the development of diet-related disorders.
Board	The NSW Education Standards Authority Board.
boarding facilities	Facilities, including overnight accommodation, provided by the school itself or under contractual arrangement for students enrolled at the school. This excludes accommodation provided for day pupils away from school premises during a brief school trip and 'home stay' accommodation.
campus	A campus is part of a registered non-government school where that part is located at a different site and used for the delivery of courses as described by Parts 1, 3, 7 and 8 of the <i>Education Act 1990</i> (NSW) or for the provision of amenities for teachers and students participating in those courses or for the provision of boarding facilities.
Community Services	Government agency responsible for Family and Community Services (FACS) (formerly Department of Community Services (DoCS)).
complaint	A grievance, expression of dissatisfaction or formal allegation.
compulsory years of schooling	From the age of six (6) years to the age at which a child completes Year 10 of secondary education (subject to the participation requirements of section 21B(3) of the Education Act) or the age of seventeen (17) years, whichever occurs first.

corporal punishment	The application of physical force to punish or correct the student, but not including the application of force to prevent personal injury to, or damage to or the destruction of property of, any person (including the student).
curriculum guidelines	Guidelines developed by NESA and approved by the Minister.
direct-on-site-supervision	Direct on-site supervision occurs when a qualified teacher acts as a supervisor and provides advice on the quality and appropriateness of pedagogy and student behaviour management strategies to a member of staff who is working towards the standard of professional teacher competence. The supervisor is on the same school site but does not need to be present for every lesson of the teacher being supervised.
distance education	The delivery of courses of study by a school to students enrolled in the school during which the students and teachers are not regularly in the presence of each other but communicate with each other in writing, by print or by electronic or other means.
Education Act	The <i>Education Act 1990</i> (NSW): legislation enacted in the New South Wales Parliament in 1990 – see NSW legislation (legislation.nsw.gov.au).
exclusion	The act of preventing a student's admission to a number of schools.
expulsion	The permanent removal of a student from one particular school.
external provider	Any organisation that the school has entered into an arrangement with to deliver a specific course of study that is part of the curriculum as described by Parts 1, 3, 7 and 8 of the Education Act to a student or students enrolled at the school.
Inspector	An officer of NESA, employed or appointed under section 104 of the <i>Education Act 1990</i> (NSW) to enable NESA to exercise its functions under section 102 of the <i>Education Act 1990</i> (NSW).
legal entity approved by the Minister to operate an individual non-government school	A registered company or a trust including religious organisations.
Manual	<i>Registration Systems and Member Non-government Schools (NSW) Manual</i> , NSW Education Standards Authority.
member school	A non-government school which is part of an approved system of non-government schools.
mentally incapacitated person	A person who is a temporary patient, a continued treatment patient or a forensic patient within the meaning of the <i>Mental Health Act 2007</i> (NSW), or a protected person within the meaning of the <i>NSW Trustee and Guardian Act 2009</i> .

minimum curriculum	For primary schools, section 8 and for secondary schools, section 10 of the <i>Education Act 1990</i> (NSW). Not applicable to schools providing education of a kind, or for children of a kind, as prescribed by the Regulations.
Minister	Minister for Education, New South Wales.
NESA	NSW Education Standards Authority.
NESA website	educationstandards.nsw.edu.au
non-government school	An institution that is not owned by the State Government, is registered by the Minister or granted exemption from registration by the Minister, and whose major activity is the provision of education, either primary or secondary (or both) or of a kind, or for children of a kind, prescribed by the Regulations.
'on-site' supervisor	Person who supervises a distance-education student's tests, examinations and/or assessment tasks. 'On-site' supervisors may be family or community members who have not had any teacher training.
outside tutor	A person other than a teaching staff member of the school, whom the school has approved to deliver a specified course that is part of the curriculum as described by Parts 1, 3, 7 and 8 of the Education Act to students enrolled in the school.
policy	An official statement of the school's goals or objectives in an area of school governance which outlines the associated procedures, activities or other key elements in a way that demonstrates how these goals or objectives are to be achieved. This Manual specifies those areas of school governance where it is a registration/accreditation requirement for a school to have a policy.
principal	The most senior member of the teaching staff of a school, with responsibility for the effective and efficient day-to-day operations of the school, including compliance with the Education Act.
procedural fairness	Application of the 'hearing rule' and the 'right to an unbiased decision' when implementing policies and procedures where decisions are to be made which affect the rights of others.
proprietor	The legal entity that owns the school or schools.
RANGS Online	The NESA secure online website for non-government schools and registration systems to make applications and notifications to NESA and to submit annual reports (bosho.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/links/rangsonline).
RANGS website	rego.nesa.nsw.edu.au
recognised teacher institution	Any accredited tertiary institution that offers courses in teacher education.

registration	Compliance with Part 7 of the Education Act including section 47, relating to approval to operate as a school, but does not include entering candidates for the Record of School Achievement and the Higher School Certificate Examination.
Registration Committee	Refer to 'School Registration Committee' of NESA.
registration system	A grouping of 20 or more schools (or, with the Minister's approval, 11 to 19 schools) which has been approved by the Minister to ensure compliance with the requirements for registration and, if appropriate, accreditation for the schools within that registration system.
reportable conduct	Conduct or behaviour which must be reported to the Ombudsman Children's Guardian pursuant to the Ombudsman Act 1974 Children's Guardian Act 2019 including a child sexual assault offence, and sexual misconduct, ill-treatment of a child, neglect of a child, an assault against a child, behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child.-
representative of the approved authority for a registration system	A person appointed by the approved authority for a registration system to act on behalf of the system.
'residential school' sessions	Periods of time when students and teachers are in the presence of each other at the same physical location to undertake learning activities related to the educational program provided by the school including a specific focus on the personal and social development of students.
'responsible person' for a school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the proprietor of the school and, if the proprietor is a corporation, each director or person concerned in the management of the school, or ▪ a member of the governing body of the school, or ▪ the principal of the school.
risk management	A management plan for assessing the potential for harm and taking action towards minimising the risk of harm. This may include a plan for responding to serious incidents and emergencies.
safe environment	One where the risk of harm is minimised and students are secure. 'Harm' relates not only to dangers in the built environment but also refers to violence, physical threats, verbal abuse, threatening gestures, sexual harassment and racial vilification.
School Registration Committee of the NSW Education Standards Authority	A standing committee of NESA which has the delegation under the NESA Act to exercise the powers of NESA relating to registration and accreditation.
scope and sequence	A summary of the scope of what is to be taught and the sequence in which it will be delivered. (<a 115="" 622="" 922="" 939"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="http://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/understanding-</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="> <p>Registration Systems and Member Non-government Schools (NSW) Manual</p>

	the-curriculum/programming/advice-on-scope-and-sequences)
serious incident	An event which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ causes disruption to a school, or ▪ creates significant danger or risk that could traumatically affect individuals within the school, or ▪ impacts on the effective operation of the school.
Special School	A school classified by the Australian Government as Special must provide evidence that its students have been assessed by a person with relevant qualifications as having intellectual, sensory, physical, social/emotional or multiple impairments to a degree that satisfies the criteria for enrolment in special education services or programs provided by the State, where/if such services are provided by the State.
supportive environment	An environment that facilitates and enhances the social, academic, physical and emotional development of students.
suspension	A temporary debarment of a student from all of the classes that a student would normally attend at a school.
system	See registration system.
Tribunal	The NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal to which a school proprietor can lodge an appeal against certain recommendations or decisions of NESA under the Education Act.
Vocational Education and Training (VET) course	A course that has been approved by both NESA and Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) for teaching in schools. Students receive credit towards both their HSC and an industry training qualification. See the ACE website for more details.

13 Appendix – Information about other Legislation

NESA's responsibilities in relation to the registration and accreditation of non-government schools and the monitoring of registration systems derive from the *Education Act 1990*.

Over and above this Act however, schools and registration systems must be cognisant of a range of Commonwealth and State legislative requirements with which they may need to comply.

It is the responsibility of schools and registration systems to ensure that the requirements of relevant legislation are understood and met, as appropriate.

At the time of publishing the Manual, the following Acts and regulations were considered relevant points of reference for schools and registration systems. This list of Acts is not exhaustive and the information should be checked with the appropriate source to ensure accuracy, relevance and currency.

- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cth) and *Disability Standards for Education 2005* (Cth) (legislation.gov.au)
- *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth) (legislation.gov.au)
- *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (NSW) (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW) and the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* (NSW) (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- *Animal Research Act 1985* (NSW) (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- *Explosives Act 2003* (NSW) (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* (NSW) and the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008* (NSW) (legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth) (legislation.gov.au)