

(ACCREDITED AGENCIES - CUSTOMERS)

SECTION 1: PERSONAL I	NFORMATION	I - Use <b>BLOCK</b> I	LETTERS and black	ink to complete this form. Mark check boxes with an (X)									
Given Name				Middle Name									
Surname													
Gender:													
Place of Birth (Required)													
Suburb/Town			State	Country									
Current Residential Address (Required)													
Unit Stree No. No.	t	Street		Postcode									
Suburb			State	Country									
Additional Details													
If more room is required, lis	t on separate s	sheet, sign and s	end the sheet with th	nis application form. Additional sheet included? Yes No									
Previous names (if appl	icable)												
Given Name				Middle Name									
				Type: Maiden Previous									
Surname	Surname Alias												
5 Year Previous Addres	5 Year Previous Address												
Unit Stree No. No.	t	Street		Postcode									
Suburb			State	Country Country									
5 Year Previous Addres	<u>s</u>												
Unit Stree	t	Street		Postcode									
Suburb			State	Country Country									
Contact Details													
Phone		Private		Business Mobile									
Email													
Documents													
Aust. Driver's Licence No.				State/Territory									
Firearms Licence No.				State/Territory									
Passport No.				Passport Country									
Passport Type	☐ Private ☐	Government	UN Refugee										



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### SECTION 2: PROOF OF IDENTITY (100 - POINT CHECK)

When applying for a national police history check you must provide proof of your identity with your application. You will be asked to provide personal identity documents that add up to at least 100 points. The combination of documents supplied should, as a minimum, evidence your full name and date of birth. All documents must be originals or certified true copies. Documents must be selected from the list below.

Change of Name

If the name you use to apply for a national police history check is different from that shown on any of your personal identity documents, you must provide evidence of the name change, e.g.

Marriage or Change of Name Certificate issued by a State or Territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Divorce papers issued by the Family Court. These documents must be originals or certified true copies and DO NOT count towards the 100-points. If you use a change of name document you must provide in Section 1 the other names you have used.

You must use ONE Primary document OR At least ONE Secondary Document which MUST contain a photograph

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Document Type	Document	Points Value	Points Scored						
Only one form of identification accepted from this category	PRIMARY  Birth Certificate/Birth Extract Australian Passport (Current, or expired within the previous two years, but not cancelled) Australian Citizenship Certificate International Passport (Current, or expired within the previous two years, but not cancelled) Other document of identity having same characteristics as a passport e.g. diplomatic/refugee (Photo or Signature)	70							
Your initial Secondary Documents will score 40 points, any additional documents will be awarded 25 points each	SECONDARY  Current Licence or Permit (Government Issued) Working With Children/Teachers Registration Card ASIC/MSIC Card Public Employee Photo ID Card (Government Issued) Department of Veteran Affairs Card Centrelink Pensioner Concession Card or Health Care Card Current Tertiary Education Institution Photo ID Reference from a Doctor (must have known the applicant for a period of at least 12 months)	40 or 25							
	Foreign/International Driver's Licence Proof of Age Card (Government Issued) Medicare Card/Private Health Care Card Council Rates Notice Property Lease/Rental Agreement Property Insurance Papers Tax Declaration Superannuation Statement Seniors Card Electoral Roll Registration Motor Vehicle Registration or Insurance Documents Professional or Trade Association Card	25							
If you wish to use more than one of these documents they must be from different organisations	<ul> <li>Utility Bills (e.g. Telephone, Gas, Electricity, Water)</li> <li>Credit/Debit Card</li> <li>Bank Statement/Passbook</li> </ul>	25							
SPECIAL PROVISIONS ONLY TO BE USED IF 100 POINT C	HECK ABOVE CANNOT BE MET								
The full 100 point check is required when the applicant has been in Australia for longer than 6 weeks	For recent arrivals in Australia (6 weeks or less – proof of arrival date required) current passport	100							
Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander resident in a remote area/community	Identity of applicant ordinarily resident in an isolated area verified by <b>TWO</b> persons recognised as <b>'Community Leaders'</b> of the community to which the applicant belongs	70							
Child Under 18	Birth Certificate/Birth Extract Australian Passport (current, or expired within the previous two years, but not cancelled) Australian Citizenship Certificate International Passport (current, or expired within the previous two years, but not cancelled) Other document of identity having same characteristics as a passport eg. diplomatic/refugee (Photo or Signature)  OR Statement from an educational institution, signed by the principal or deputy principal, confirming that the child attends the institution (statement must be on the institution's letterhead)	100							
TOTAL POINTS									
Points must equal or exceed a total of 100		Total :							
VERIFICATION - (OFFICE USE ONLY) I declare that I have sighted and confirmed the applicant's origi am satisfied as to the correctness of the applicant's identity.	nal or certified true copy personal identity documents and that verification has been achieved using the	e 100 poin	t check. I						
Signature of person who has confirmed 100pts of ID:  Print name of person who has confirmed 100pts of ID:									
Position/Employee Id of person who has confirmed 100pts of ID:	Date://								



(ACCREDITED AGENCIES - CUSTOMERS)

	СТ													

Accredited Agency (Legal Name): MERCURY GROUP OF COMPANIES PTY LTD t/a fit2work.com.au

**ABN**: 86 080 799 720

																				NC

Is the result of the national police history check to be forwarded/disclosed only to the accredited agency named in Section 3 above?

Yes 
No

If No: I authorise the result of the national police history check to be forwarded/disclosed to the following employer/organisation:

Employer/Organisation (Legal Name): Anglican Diocese of Bendigo

**ABN**: 69601845023

SECTION 5: PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HISTORY CHECK										
Provide details of relevant position/entitlement, place of work and whether you have contact with vulnerable groups. e.g. Client Services Officer in a call centre, Janitor at a school, Nurse in aged care facility with direct care of disabled & aged persons or Flight Attendant with direct care of children).										
Purpose/Description of Duties										



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#### SECTION 6: CONSENT TO OBTAIN PERSONAL INFORMATION

National Police History Check	
I.	hereby:
Given Names (Current)	Family Name(Current)
<ol> <li>acknowledge that I have read the General Information sheet and a Commonwealth and many States and Territories protects "spent of the commonwealth and many States and Territories protects spent of the commonwealth and the personal information I have been previously used by me, and is correct;</li> <li>acknowledge that the provision of false or misleading information acknowledge that the Accredited Agency named in Section 3 abor (an Agency of the Commonwealth of Australia) and the Australian consent to:         <ol> <li>i. the CrimTrac Agency disclosing personal information abor ii. the Australian police agencies disclosing to the CrimTrac including findings of guilt or the acceptance of a plea of growing to the CrimTrac Agency providing the information disclosed a above, in accordance with the laws of the Commonweal iv. Where applicable, the accredited agency named in Section personal information about me to assess my suitability in acknowledge that any information provided by me on this Form, reacknowledge that any information provided by the Australian policidentified in Section 5 above;</li></ol></li></ol>	understand that Spent Convictions legislation (however described) in the convictions" from disclosure; oplying may be in a category for which exclusions from Spent Convictions we provided in it relates to me, contains my full name and all names is a serious offence; we is collecting information in this Form to provide to the CrimTrac Agency police agencies; ut me to the Australian police agencies; Agency, from their records, details of convictions and outstanding charges, uilty by a court, that can be disclosed in accordance with the laws of the se of any laws governing the disclosure of this information, disclosing in led; by the Australian police agencies to the accredited agency named in Section Ith; and in 3 above disclosing to the employer/organisation named in Section 4 above relation to my employment/entitlement; and elates specifically to the purpose identified in Section 5 above; he agencies or the CrimTrac Agency, relates specifically to the purpose may be disclosed to the Accredited Agency named in Section 3 above ralia or overseas for administrative purposes; and formation to be disclosed to Australian police services for them to use for tion of any outstanding criminal offences.  CrimTrac Agency provides to the accredited agency named in
Applicant's Signature:	Date:/
Parent/Guardian Consent - If you are under 18 years of age provide	e consent below from a parent /guardian.
Parent/Guardian Signature  Parent/Guardian name printed in full	Date://
Office Use	
Check Urgency: ☐ Normal ☐ Urgent T	ype of Check: Employee Volunteer
Vulnerable People check	☐ Yes ☐ No
(Select YES for Vulnerable People clearance if the applicant's employmer physical or intellectual disability or mental illness)	at or volunteer role involves care for children, aged persons, persons with a
Applicant Role:	Other Info:

Department: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_



(ACCREDITED AGENCIES - CUSTOMERS)

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

This Form is used as part of the assessment process to determine whether a person is suitable for employment or other engagement for work or other entitlements.

Unless statutory obligations require otherwise, the information provided on this Form will not be used without your prior consent for any purpose other than in relation to the assessment of your suitability. You may be required to complete another consent form in the future in relation to employment in other positions.

#### **NATIONAL POLICE HISTORY CHECK**

A national police history check is an integral part of the assessment of

your suitability.
You should note that the existence of a record does not mean that you will be assessed automatically as being unsuitable. Each case will be assessed on its merit, so it is in your interest to provide full and frank details in the Form

Information extracted from this Form will be forwarded to the CrimTrac Agency and other Australian police agencies 1 for checking action. By signing this Form you are consenting to these agencies accessing their records to obtain and disclose police history information that relates to vou to:

a) the Accredited Agency named in Section 3 above; and

b) where applicable the employer/organisation named in Section 4 above

Police history information may include outstanding charges, and criminal convictions/findings of guilt recorded against you that may be disclosed according to the laws of the relevant jurisdiction and, in the absence of any laws governing the release of that information, according to the relevant jurisdiction's information release policy.

#### SPENT CONVICTIONS SCHEMES

The following information is provided as general guidance and is not

The aim of Spent Convictions legislation<sup>2</sup> is to prevent discrimination on the basis of certain previous convictions. Spent convictions legislation limits the use and disclosure of older, less serious convictions and findings of guilt.

Spent convictions of specific offences will be released where the check is required for certain purposes regardless of how old the convictions

are. Each Australian police agency will apply the relevant Spent Convictions legislation/information release policy prior to disclosure. If further information or clarification is required please contact the individual police agencies directly for further information about their release policies and any legislation that affects them.

#### Commonwealth

Part VIIC of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) deals with aspects of the collection, use and disclosure of old conviction information. The main element of this law is a "Spent Convictions Scheme". The aim of the Scheme is to prevent discrimination on the basis of certain previous convictions, once a waiting period (usually 10 years) has passed and provided the individual has not re-offended during this period. The Scheme also covers situations where an individual has had a conviction

"quashed" or has been "pardoned".

A "spent conviction" is a conviction of a Commonwealth, Territory, State

or foreign offence that satisfies all of the following conditions:
i). it is 10 years since the date of the conviction (or 5 years for juvenile offenders); AND

ii). the individual was not sentenced to imprisonment or was not sentenced to imprisonment for more than 30 months; AND

iii). the individual has not re-offended during the 10 years (5 years for

juvenile offenders) waiting period; AND iv). a statutory or prescribed exclusion does not apply. (A full list of exclusions is available from the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner).
The law affects Commonwealth authorities in the following ways:

i). a person with a conviction protected by Part VIIC does not have to disclose that conviction to any person, including a Commonwealth authority, unless an exclusion applies;

autionly, unless an exclusion applies; ii). Commonwealth authorities are prohibited from accessing, disclosing or taking into account spent convictions of Commonwealth offences. Part VIIC and Crimes Regulations 1990 provide for "statutory" or "regulatory" exclusions that will prevent certain Commonwealth convictions from being spent in certain circumstances.

#### Queensland

Under Queensland's Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986 a conviction automatically becomes spent upon completion of the prescribed (rehabilitation) period. This period is:
(i) 10 years for indictable offences where the offender was an adult at the

time of conviction; and

(ii) 5 years for other (summary offences or where the offender was a juvenile).

Where a person is convicted of a subsequent offence (an offence other than a simple or regulatory offence) during the rehabilitation period, the period runs from the date of the subsequent conviction.

Convictions where the offender is sentenced to more than 30 months imprisonment (whether or not that sentence is suspended) are excluded from the regime.

Once the rehabilitation period has expired, it is lawful for a person to deny (including under oath) that the person has been convicted of the offence, and the conviction must be disregarded for occupational licensing purposes (subject to certain exceptions, see below). It is unlawful for any person to disclose the conviction unless:

(i) the convicted person consents;

(ii) the Minister has granted a permit authorising disclosure (where there is a legitimate and sufficient purpose for disclosing); (iii) the disclosure is subject to an exemption.

#### Victoria Police

For the purposes of employment, voluntary work or occupational licensing/registration, police may restrict the release of a person's police record according to the Victoria Police "Information Release Policy". If you have a police record the "Information Release Policy" may take into account the age of the police record and the purpose for which the information is being released. If 10 years have elapsed since you were last found guilty of an offence, police will, in most instances, advise that you have no disclosable court outcomes. However, a record over 10 years may be released if:

may be released if:
(i) it includes a term of imprisonment longer than 30 months;

(ii) it includes a serrious, violent or sexual offence and the check is for the purpose of working with children, elderly people or disabled people; (iii) it is in the interests of crime prevention or public safety. Findings of guilt without conviction and good behaviour bonds may be released. Recent charges or outstanding matters under investigation that have not yet gone to court may also be released.

#### **New South Wales**

In New South Wales the Criminal Records Act 1991 (NSW) governs the effect of a person's conviction for a relatively minor offence if the person completes a period of crime-free behaviour, and makes provision with

respect to quashed convictions and pardons.

A "quashed" conviction is a conviction that has been set aside by the Court. A "pardon" means a free and absolute pardon that has been

granted to a person because he/she was wrongly convicted of a Commonwealth, Territory, State or foreign offence.

In relation to NSW convictions, a conviction generally becomes a "spent conviction" if a person has had a 10 year crime-free period from the date of the conviction. However, certain convictions may not become spent. These include:

(i) where a prison sentence of more than 6 months has been imposed (periodic or home detention is not considered a prison sentence);

(ii) convictions against companies and other corporate bodies; (iii) sexual offences pursuant to the Criminal Records Act 1991; and

(iv) convictions prescribed by the Regulations

<sup>1</sup>Australian Federal Police, The New South Wales Police Force, Victoria Police, Queensland Police Service, South Australia Police, Western Australia Police, Tasmania Police Service, Northern Territory Police

<sup>2</sup>Applicable spent conviction legislation, as amended from time to time.



#### **BACKGROUND EMPLOYMENT CHECKS**

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)**

#### Tasmania

Under the Annulled Convictions Act 2003 (Tas) a conviction is annulled upon completion of the prescribed period of good behaviour. This period

(i) 10 years where the offender was an adult at the time of conviction; or (ii) 5 years where the offender was a juvenile at the time of conviction. A person is taken to be of good behaviour for the required period if, during that period, he or she is not convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment. If the person is so convicted, the qualifying period (for the original offence) starts to run from the date of the subsequent conviction. A subsequent traffic conviction is only taken into account for prior traffic offences (except more serious traffic offences) which some injuried deaths. which cause injury or death).

Only "minor" convictions can become annulled. A minor conviction is a conviction other than one for which a sentence of imprisonment of more than 6 months is imposed, a conviction for a sexual offence or a prescribed conviction. A minor conviction is also annulled if the offence ceases to be an offence.

Once an offence is annulled the convicted person is not required to disclose any information concerning the spent conviction. Any question concerning criminal history is taken only to apply to unspent convictions, and references in Acts or statutory instruments to convictions or character or fitness do not include spent convictions. An annulled conviction or the non-disclosure of the annulled conviction is not grounds for refusing the person any appointment, post, status or privilege or revelving any appointment, post actus or privilege. privilege or revoking any appointment, post, status privilege or revoking any appointment, post, status or privilege.

(i) a person is not required to disclose the existence of the conviction;

(ii) questions relating to convictions and a person's priviled to the conviction;

questions relating to convictions and a person's criminal record will be taken only to apply to unspent convictions;
(iii) it is unlawful for another person to disclose the existence of a spent

conviction except as authorised by the Act; (iv) spent convictions are not to be taken account in making decisions about the convicted person's character or fitness.

#### South Australia

Release of information on a National Police Check is governed by the South Australian Spent Convictions Act 2009. It is an offence to release information regarding the convictions of a person if those convictions are deemed to be 'spent' under the Act.

A spent conviction is one that cannot be disclosed or taken into consideration for any purpose. Eligible convictions become spent following a 10-year conviction and proven offence-free period for adults, and a 5-year conviction and proven offence-free period for juveniles. The Act defines a conviction as:

i). a formal finding of guilt by a Court;
 ii). a finding by a Court that an offence has been proved.

Certain convictions can never be spent. These include but are not limited to:

i). convictions of sex offences;

ii). convictions where a sentence is imposed of more than 12 months imprisonment for an adult, or 24 months imprisonment for a juvenile. Schedule 1 of the Act sets out a number of exceptions to the rule where spent convictions can be released. Some examples of this include: i). the care of children;

ii). the care of vulnerable people (including the aged and persons with a

disability, illness or impairment);
iii). activities associated with statutory character tests for licensing
Interstate offences are released in accordance with that State or
Territory's spent conviction / rehabilitation legislation and policy.
Intelligence-type information is not released.

#### Western Australia

Under the provisions of Section 7(1) of the Spent Convictions Act 1988 (WA) only "lesser convictions" can be spent by Western Australia Police, after a time period of 10 years plus any term of imprisonment that may have been imposed. A lesser conviction is one for which imprisonment of 12 months or less, or a fine of less than \$15,000 was imposed.

All other convictions, such as "serious convictions" applicable under

Section 6 of the Act can only be spent by applying to the District Court. At the time of sentencing, the Court may make a "spent conviction order" under the Sentencing Act 1995 (WA) that the conviction is a spent conviction for the purposes of the Spent Convictions Act 1988 (WA).

#### **Australian Capital Territory**

Generally, under the Spent Convictions Act 2000 (ACT), a conviction becomes spent automatically at the completion of the prescribed (crime-

free) period. This period is:
(i) 10 years for convictions recorded as an adult; or

(ii) 5 years for convictions recorded as a juvenile.

The period begins to run from the date a sentence of imprisonment is completed, or, where no sentence of imprisonment is imposed, from the date of conviction. A person must not be subject to a control order or convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment during this period. If a person is convicted of an offence, which was committed in the crime-free period, but the conviction is not incurred until after the crime-free period, the spent conviction may be revived and will not become spent again until the offender has achieved the relevant crime-free period in respect of the later offence

The effect of conviction becoming spent is that:
(i) the convicted person is not required to disclose any information concerning the spent conviction;

(ii) any question concerning criminal history is taken only to apply to

(iii) references in Acts or statutory instruments to convictions or character or fitness does not include spent convictions, and it is an offence to disclose information regarding spent convictions; (iv) it is unlawful for a person who has access to a person's criminal record

held by a public authority to disclose a spent conviction;

(v) it is unlawful for a person to fraudulently or dishonestly obtains information about a spent conviction from records kept by a public

#### **Northern Territory**

Under the Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Act 1992 (NT), a conviction becomes spent automatically (in the case of an adult or juvenile offender convicted in a Juvenile Court) and by application to the Police Commissioner (in the case of a juvenile convicted in an adult court) upon completion of the prescribed period. The prescribed period is:

(i) 10 years for offences committed while an adult; and

(ii) 5 years for offences committed with a factor, and (iii) 5 years for offences committed as a juvenile. The period starts on completion of any sentence of imprisonment. A subsequent traffic conviction is only taken into account for prior traffic offences (except more serious traffic offences which cause injury or death). Once a conviction becomes spent:

(ii) a person is not required to disclose the existence of the conviction;
(ii) questions relating to convictions and a person's criminal record will be taken only to apply to unspent convictions;
(iii) it is unlawful for another person to disclose the existence of a spent conviction except as authorised by the Act;

(iv) spent convictions are not to be taken account in making decisions about the convicted person's character or fitness.

#### PROVISION OF FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION

You are asked to certify that the personal information you have provided on this form is correct. If it is subsequently discovered, for example as a result of a check of police records, that you have provided false or misleading information, you may be assessed as unsuitable. It is a serious offence to provide false or misleading information

### fit@work.com.au

#### **Persons Authorised to Certify Documentation**

#### **Persons Authorised to Certify Documentation**

In a situation where you are unable to bring your original 100 points of ID to be physically sighted by the organisation, you may have copies officially certified by a person listed below. Documents only need to be certified if you are unable to provide the original documents to the organisation performing the check.

- 1. Only persons holding positions identified below are authorised to certify documentation for the undertaking of a National Police History Check (NPHC). The exception to the list is where a potential conflict of interest may arise, such as certifying a family members identification
- 2. Authorised persons, in certifying a NPHC document, MUST:
  - 1. Sight ORIGINAL documentation
  - 2. Verify that the photocopy is a true and accurate record of the original document
  - 3. Verify that the photographic identification is a true and accurate likeness of the applicant
  - 4. Declare on the document to be signed that it is a 'true and accurate record of the original document
  - 5. Sign and date each photocopy as a true and accurate record of the original document
  - 6. Print your name and position (authorised position below) and include qualification and registration number (if applicable) on each document to be certified
- 3. Applicants must ensure that documents must be certified in accordance with the above
- Australian Lawyer (Legal Profession Act 2004)
- Registered Medical Practitioner
- Pharmacist
- Member of the police force
- Principal/teacher in the teaching service
- Registered Nurse
- Secretary of building society
- Councillor of a Municipality
- Public Notary
- Veterinary Practitioner
- Registered Dentist (Dental Practice Act 1999)

- Justice of the Peace, Bail Justice or Register of the magistrate's Court
- Permanent employee of Australia Post with 5 or more years continuous service
- Permanent employee with 5 or more years of continuous service of:
  - (a) the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth authority; or
  - (b) a State or Territory or a State or Territory authority; or
  - (c) a local government authority;
- Senior Executive Service employee of:
  - (a) the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth authority; or
  - (b) a State or Territory or a State or Territory authority
- Accountant (member of the ICA,ASA or NIA)
- Bank manager or employee with 5 or more years of continuous service
- Minister of Commonwealth or State Parliament
- Casino special employee