

Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Summary

The Triple Bottom Line Assessment is required to be published in accordance with Part 4, section 23 (1)(b) of the Freedom of Information Act 2016

19/651 Education Amendment Bill 2020

Summary of Impacts

Amendments are proposed to the Education Act 2004 to:

- require any school who has boarding facilities to, as part of the registration and regulation process, adhere to AS 5725:2015 - Australian Standard: Boarding Standard for Australian schools and residences, demonstrated through appropriate policy and procedures at the individual school level;
- provide the Minister for Education and Childhood Development with delegation to waive fees for students holding a temporary visa under certain humanitarian and financial hardship grounds;
- 3) enable the appointment of parent and/or citizen representatives to public school boards, where there is not an active P&C Association; and
- 4) clarify the attendance requirement for all enrolled students (regardless of place of residence) and enable the Directorate to share information with interjurisdictional bodies with authoritative responsibility such as NSW Education or NSW Department of Communities and Justice

Level of	Positive	Negative	Neutral
impact	Positive	ivegative	iveutiai

Social			
Level of impact	Impact	Summary	
Positive	Community and individual health	 By improving the regulation of boarding schools and enabling information sharing relating to attendance and enrolment with other jurisdictions, amendments within the focus on the safety and wellbeing of children and young people in schools. Enforcing attendance and enrolment of non-ACT residents and providing fee waivers for students holding a temporary visa under certain humanitarian and financial hardship grounds also ensure all children have access to education and ensure children enrolled in ACT schools can attend. Revised provisions for the composition of school boards. will enable parental and citizen engagement in schools where this has previously not been possible and ensure consistency across government schools in the ACT. 	

Positive	Justice and rights	 The regulation of boarding schools and enabling information sharing with other jurisdictions support the rights of children to be safe and have access to high-quality education. The regulation of boarding schools will also identify possible threats to the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.
Positive	Disadvantaged and vulnerable	 Regulation of boarding schools will facilitate better support for vulnerable children and young people in boarding schools.

Economic			
Level of impact	Impact	Summary	
Neutral	ACT Government Budget	The amendment to allow for waiving of fees for students holding a temporary visa under certain humanitarian and financial hardship grounds will provide a legislative basis for ensuring children who are on a temporary visa or dependents of temporary residents can access free public education if their circumstances would otherwise prevent them from accessing education.	
Neutral	Skills and Education	 The amendments relating to the regulation of boarding schools, enabling information with other jurisdictions and providing fee waivers for international students under certain humanitarian and financial hardship grounds will enable children and young people to be safely engaged in education. The Bill will also revise the composition of school boards, enabling parental and citizen engagement in schools where this was not previously possible. Education is one of the clearest indicators of life outcomes such as employment, income and social status, and a strong predictor of attitudes and wellbeing, therefore there are expected economic benefits to the ACT. 	

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