



# Child Protection Policy (BISP)

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# Child Protection Policy (BISP)

## 1) Rationale

This policy refers to all staff working at BISP and includes volunteers, interns, contractors, consultants, board members, guests and visitors. It is the responsibility of every staff member to become familiar with this Child Protection Policy and to know whom to communicate with in case of any concern with regard to the protection of children in the School. In this policy the term “children” refers to any student in our care (day students; Boarding student; visitor etc).

At BISP we recognise that we have a duty to protect children from harm and respond to child abuse under the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child. Our policy and practice is aligned to our mission, vision, values and guiding statements. We believe that every child, regardless of age, has the right to be protected from any risk of harm and that wellbeing should be nurtured across the whole school community.

Our policy and practice adheres to Thai law relating to Child Protection (see a summary [HERE](#)), and also considers the annual publication of the UK statutory guidance for ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ found [HERE](#).

### a) Responsibilities

#### i) Headmaster

This policy is formulated by the Headmaster in consultation with the Secondary and Primary Principals, the Senior Leadership Team, and Thai Director.

The Headmaster is responsible for:

- Coordinating the implementation and review of this policy.
- Appointing Designated Safeguarding Leads in Secondary and Primary School and ensuring all staff are aware of their name(s) and role.
- Implementing a clear framework of communication for reporting and information sharing for child protection. Ensure that all staff understand that sharing information is the key to providing early intervention.
- Ensure that decisions related to Child Protection cases are made in the child’s best interests; rooted in child development; and informed by evidence.

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### ii) Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The Designated Safeguarding Leads at BISP are the Secondary and Primary Principals and the Thai Director.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads are responsible for:

- Disseminating Safeguarding awareness amongst staff, parents, and students in their respective schools.
- Ensuring that staff in their school receive appropriate Professional Learning related to Child Protection and Safeguarding.
- Ensure that proper procedures and policies are in place and are followed with regard to Child Protection and Safeguarding issues.
- Lead on all Child Protection issues related to their school.
- Maintaining written/electronic records of concerns about a child even if there is no need to make an immediate referral.
- Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially and securely and are separate from pupil records, until the child's 25th birthday.
- Manage the transfer of case management (eg between schools) in accordance with data protection regulations.
- Liaise with outside agencies (especially the role of the Thai Director).

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (Thai Director) is responsible for:

- To be a point of contact for Safeguarding issues for Thai speaking staff.
- To liaise closely with the DSLs to help translate disclosures and concerns.
- To be available to all staff (especially Thai-speaking staff) for consultation on Child Protection issues.
- To assist in facilitating regular training on Safeguarding in Thai for all other staff at the school in consultation with the DSL.

### iii) All staff

Protecting the welfare of children is the role of every professional (staff, assistant, volunteer) who has contact with children at BISP.

All staff should:

- Be aware of who the Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) are.
- Know what to do if a member of our community is at 'significant or immediate risk of harm'.
- Exercise professionalism in relation to issues of confidentiality and disclosure.
- Not act or behave in a way that puts any member of our community at risk.

## iv) The Board of Management

Our Board of Management has the strategic leadership responsibility for safeguarding at BISP, and ensures that we comply with legislative duty.

In addition, the Board of Management ensures that:

- A whole school approach to safeguarding places child protection at the forefront of our policies and practices and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development.
- There are appropriate policies and procedures in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare.

## 2) Content

### a) Definitions and Thai Law

In accordance with Sec. 4 of the Child Protection Act (Thailand), a child means a person under that age of 18 years. This is also in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child.

'Safeguarding' is an umbrella term that in our context can be applied to the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. At BISP Safeguarding actions can range from health and safety precautions, digital safety measures, or indeed aspects of Child Protection identified in our school policies.

At BISP we adopt the UNICEF definition of 'Child Protection' which specifically refers to the '*prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse of children in all contexts*'.

#### Child Protection Act (Thailand)

As a school operating in Thailand, we have a statutory responsibility to have due regard to the requirement of the Child Protection Act in considering appropriate actions when disclosures of abuse are made. Provisions of the Act include:

- **Section 29** states that a person who finds a child in a state which warrants assistance or welfare protection to provide preliminary aid and notify a Competent Official, without delay. A physician, nurse, psychologist or public health official admitting a child for treatment, teacher, instructor or employer having duty to take care of a child, **MUST** report to a competent official, administrative official or police, if suspected torture or sick due to unlawful care (child abuse).

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- Persons reporting in good faith shall receive appropriate protection and shall not be held liable for any civil, criminal, or administrative action.

### b) Categories of child abuse.

Abuse is universally defined in four categories though each may be interrelated:

#### i) Physical abuse:

This may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

In Thai law, Article 1567(2) of the Civil and Commercial Code allows parents to impose 'reasonable' punishment for the purposes of discipline. However, corporal punishment has been shown by research to seriously damage a child's mental and physical health and effect their long-term development. The school considers corporal punishment a form of physical abuse and does not condone its use in the home.

#### ii) Emotional abuse:

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. Examples of this include:

- Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.
- Denying the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate.
- Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children such as interactions beyond a child's developmental capability; overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child socially interacting; and seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.
- Persistent bullying/cyber bullying, or the exploitation or corruption of children.

Emotional abuse can be isolated or related to all types of maltreatment of a child.

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### iii) Sexual abuse:

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not always involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

Such activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

Adult males are not the sole perpetrators of sexual abuse. Women and children can commit acts of sexual abuse.

BISP also recognises Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as a form of Child Abuse, and draws upon guidance from the UK's [Department of Health](#) when dealing with issues of Safeguarding in this respect.

### iv) Neglect:

Persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs. This can result in serious impairment of the child's health or development and may involve a parent/carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing or shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.
- Provide for a child's basic emotional needs, or unresponsiveness to such needs.

The school considers that due care means that children should be living with a parent or guardian until leaving school. In instances where this provision is not being met, the school will advise parents but cannot enforce a change legally. Such arrangements typically have an adverse effect on a child's academic progress and emotional wellbeing. Equally, living arrangements which constitute a child living with a nanny or similar carer are not advised as the absence of a parent or carer may mean that a child's emotional needs are not being met. In such instances the school will advise the family appropriately but would not be able to change any arrangements legally.

Staff should be aware that safeguarding issues can manifest as **peer on peer abuse**. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying);

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- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery); and
- initiation / hazing type violence and rituals.

The Primary and Secondary schools ensure that regular learning opportunities (delivered in an age appropriate way) are created to minimise peer on peer abuse. They also ensure that children know how to recognise unacceptable behaviour from adults or peers and feel confident to report any concerns they may have.

### c) Signs and symptoms of child abuse

The signs can be subtle; there can be a change in behaviour from the child, a disclosure, or there may be other signs such as physical (eg. bruises), emotional (eg. withdrawn, irritability, crying) and educational (eg. sudden drop in performance, absenteeism).

Staff should report any concerns to the relevant Deputy Principal (Primary) or Head of Middle, Upper or Senior School (Secondary) who will seek support from the DSL or other members of staff (eg School Counsellor) as appropriate.

Always report 'nagging doubts' or concerns that can not be substantiated - they may make up part of a bigger picture.

### d) Types of Concern

We define two categories of concern regarding children's welfare:

- Child Protection Concerns – where the child is at **significant or immediate risk of harm**. Upon receipt of a Child Protection Concern the **DSL is informed** and will take appropriate action.
- Safeguarding Concerns – where the child is potentially vulnerable, but is **not** deemed to be at significant or immediate risk of harm. The **relevant Deputy Principal (Primary) or Head of Middle, Upper and Senior School (Secondary) or the DSL is informed**, and will coordinate or refer the case for further response or intervention.

The threshold of 'significant or immediate risk of harm' should always be applied when determining what constitutes a Child Protection or Safeguarding concern.

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### e) Reporting and recording a Child Protection Concern

All adults, including staff, volunteers, interns, and visitors must report concerns immediately, maintaining confidentiality and reporting immediately to their identified DSL (Primary and Secondary Principals).

They will be asked to record their concerns on the Confidential Record of Concern available in Primary and Secondary Offices or from DSLs - See [Appendix 2: Confidential record of Concern](#). Such concerns will always be taken seriously and acted upon, under this and any other appropriate policy e.g. safeguarding, bullying etc

It is the responsibility of the DSL to take the next steps in the process. All documentation will be stored in a secure place. Staff must feel confident that they will be supported if they report any concerns about a child. Staff will be expected to ensure that any reports written about any safeguarding situation are child-centred, in the child's best interests, rooted in child development and informed by evidence.

The DSL may decide to instruct a team to investigate or support a Child Protection case depending upon the nature of the situation. The team will take a holistic approach, addressing the child's needs within their family, the school, the wider community and the local or international context. For example a team may include members such as Counsellors, Boarding Staff, External Child Protection Officers, Teachers, etc. Composition of any team should reflect the nature of the circumstances and the individual concerned.

If there are obvious signs of harm, the student will be taken to the School Nurse immediately. If the student is in need of urgent medical attention, they should be brought to Bangkok Phuket Hospital or Vachira hospital, which has specialist support.

Where we suspect the abuse has occurred or is about to occur and the child is unsafe and in imminent risk of further harm, we are committed to reporting the matter to the relevant external authority.

Where we suspect that the abuse has been perpetrated by someone close to the family or within the family network, the Principal or Headmaster will contact the family and discuss ways in which the student could be kept safe and their needs managed more appropriately. However, where there is concern that the child will be further harmed should the family be informed, alternative actions may be taken.

If we suspect that an employed or voluntary worker in the school has abused a child the matter should be reported to the Headmaster. Consideration will be given as to whether that member of staff should face suspension.

We believe that children, families, staff and others involved in an investigation of Child Abuse should receive support. The School Counsellor, in consultation with the Principal or Headmaster and DSL, will coordinate appropriate specialised support with agencies as required. They will



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coordinate care arrangements if the child is deemed to be unsafe in their current environment. They will also provide general advice on individual abuse cases regarding appropriate responses.

Above all, the school takes a victim-centred and child-centred approach to dealing with allegations of abuse. The next steps are considered in light of what is in the best interests of the child and within the cultural context of Thailand.

### f) Managing Disclosures

When receiving a disclosure, whether from a child or adult, staff should adhere to the principles of 'Listen, Believe, Support, Report'

Teachers/school staff members are often the chosen and trusted adult for a disclosure of abuse. The following guidelines should be followed if a student begins to disclose to you:

- At the earliest opportunity reassure the child that they were right to inform you;
- Listen calmly and without prejudice or judgement - do not rush the child;
- Let the child freely recall – do not stop them (avoid questions or prompts);
- Do not give the impression that you do not believe him/her;
- DO NOT PROMISE CONFIDENTIALITY
- Explain what happens next - explain that you will have to refer what is said to another person because they are at risk;
- Try to avoid the need for the child having to repeat the disclosure to another member of staff make clear, detailed notes after or during the conversation but do not let notetaking detract from the spontaneity of the disclosure;
- If a child writes (on paper, in their work, on an email etc) about something that indicates he/she may be at risk, then submit a copy to the DSL to be filed securely;
- Speak to the DSL (your School Principal) as soon as possible and he or she will compile a written record (see [Appendix 2: Confidential record of Concern](#))

### g) Confidentiality

Those reporting any safeguarding concerns will adhere to the lines of communication, ensuring confidentiality. Any member of staff who has access to confidential information about a child and/or the child's family must take all reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality.

Regardless of the duty of confidentiality, any member of staff who has reason to believe that a child is at immediate or significant risk of harm, has a duty to forward this information without delay to the DSL. We are never able to guarantee confidentiality to students.

The Child Protection Act in Thailand has specific provisions about child's information (Section 27), most notably that the school is forbidden to disclose any information of a child if such information would cause damage to the child.

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All members of its staff will ensure that data relating to children is confidentially managed in accordance with the school's requirements and in adherence to national or local guidance, laws and regulations. BISP adheres to UK statutory guidance (according to the Circular of UK Department of Education dated 11 August 2020), with regards to the retention of Child Protections records - ie. Date of Birth + 30 years, and incinerated thereafter.

Transfer of Child Protection Records (copies) between schools are sent between DSLs via secure registered courier.

### **h) Professional and personal conduct of staff**

At BISP we have a duty to ensure that professional behaviour applies to relationships between staff and children, and that all members of staff are clear about what constitutes appropriate behaviour and professional boundaries. At all times, members of staff are required to work in a professional way with children and are reminded of this expectation through our Professional Learning programme.

Staff should always consider the contextual risks when meeting a student individually, and as far as possible protect themselves from false allegations. For example:

- All staff and volunteers should avoid being alone in a private place with a student, on or off campus (including their home).
- If the teacher is alone in a room or any other place on campus, where possible the door to the relevant room should be left ajar and both teacher and student should be visible to the outside corridor. If the door has to be closed (individual music lessons for example) both teacher and student should be visible to the outside corridor and another colleague should be aware and in close proximity.
- If the meeting is not part of a normal lesson during the school week (extra homework supervision or tuition for example), one or more other colleagues should be informed and be in close proximity.

All staff should refrain from:

- Cultural and gender stereotyping
- Disclosing confidential details concerning children or other members of our community
- Engaging in inappropriate conversation through social networks, email or face to face conversation
- Becoming a friend or follower of any child (other than their own) on any form of social media.

### **i) Allegations against a member of staff and 'whistle blowing'**

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Managing accusations of abuse against staff members, including volunteers, is the sole responsibility of the Headmaster and not the DSL. If the allegation is against the Headmaster, the matter must be taken directly to the Thai Director who will liaise with relevant external agencies. This must happen without informing the Headmaster. If the allegation is against a DSL, this must be reported to the Headmaster immediately.

Records concerning members of staff will be kept separately and not with other Child Protection records.

In the allegation process there will be a commitment to:

- The Disciplinary rules as outlined in the Whole School Staff Handbook.
- Resolving the situation as soon as possible.
- Maintaining confidentiality.

If any child raises a concern about a member of staff, the concerns will be managed confidentially, with sensitivity and support.

Staff have a duty to come forward if they feel that a colleague or manager is engaged in conduct that is causing a negative effect upon the welfare and safety of any children at BISP.

A staff member may recognise that something is wrong but may not feel able to express concerns because of loyalty to colleagues or a fear of harassment or victimisation. We encourage all adults to ensure that children are their priority and should not be unnecessarily at risk.

How to raise a concern:

- Concerns should be expressed as soon as possible. The earlier a concern is expressed the sooner action can be taken.
- The concern should express exactly what practice is causing concern and why.
- The person raising a concern should approach the Headmaster or relevant Principal immediately.

A member of staff expressing a concern is expected to be acting in good faith and explain the reasons for the concern. However, it is not expected that the staff member will always have hard evidence or be certain that his or her concerns are well grounded.

The staff member specified in any whistle blowing procedure should be given information about the nature and progress of any enquiries. The employer has a responsibility to protect the staff member from any harassment or victimisation including, where appropriate and practical, keeping the whistle blowing staff member's identity confidential. No action will be taken against the whistle blower if the concern proves to be unfounded and was raised in good faith.

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If it is deemed necessary, a full investigation will take place. However, staff are not automatically suspended following an allegation. In instances where an allegation has been made, a judgement will be made by the Headmaster as to the next steps.

The outcome of an investigation into a member of staff can take one of four outcomes:

- The allegation could be **upheld** - this means that there is identifiable evidence to prove the allegation on the balance of probability.
- The allegation could be **unsubstantiated** - this means that there is insufficient identifiable evidence to prove or disprove the allegation on the balance of probabilities. The term does not imply guilt or innocence.
- The allegation could be **unfounded** - this means that there is no evidence or proper basis that supports the allegation being made, or there is evidence to prove that the allegation is untrue.
- The allegation could be deemed to be **malicious** - this means that the allegation was made with deliberate intent to deceive or cause harm.

### j) Use of 'reasonable force' (see also Safe Touch Policy)

On a rare occasion, a staff member may have to make a physical intervention to a child that is not expected. Members of staff should only do this:

- where action is necessary in self-defence or because there is an imminent risk of injury
- where there is a developing risk of injury, or significant damage to property

Examples of such situations are:

- A child attacks a member of staff, or another child
- Children are fighting
- A child is causing, or at risk of causing, injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials, substances or objects
- A child is or appears to be under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances
- A child absconds from school (this will only apply if a child would be at serious risk if not kept in school)

Physical intervention can take a number of forms. It might involve staff:

- Physically interposing between children
- Blocking a child's path
- Leading a child by the arm
- Shepherding a child away by placing a hand in the centre of the back or (in extreme circumstances) using more restrictive holds, including holding, pushing and pulling

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### k) Safer recruitment

To ensure that children are protected while at the School, we will carefully select, screen, train and supervise our staff and volunteers.

We accept that it is our responsibility to:

- Follow up at least one reference with a telephone call or personal contact, during which we will discuss the applicant's suitability to work with children, before the employment contract is signed.
- Ensure that, before starting work, all adults with access to children at the school have been checked by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)/ICPC, or the equivalent service or bureau in the country where the teacher has been employed.

In addition, before a person takes up a position at BISP we will:

- Ensure that the candidate's identity has been checked to establish that information given by the candidate is accurate.
- Verify that the candidate's qualifications are genuine.
- Obtain professional and character references before the employment contract is signed.
- Ensure that the candidate's health and physical capability are suitable to the position.
- Examine previous employment history and seek extra evidence to cover any gaps or lack of available police checks.

### l) Professional Learning

BISP is committed to maintaining and increasing staff awareness of how to prevent, recognise and respond to Child Abuse and neglect. The school ensures that all staff are updated annually on procedures relating to Child Protection and Safeguarding. As part of their induction, all adults will familiarise themselves with the school's Child Protection Policy and undergo Safeguarding Awareness Training.

The school is also committed to updating staff on policy and procedures on an annual basis so that all those working with children understand their responsibilities and are familiar with expected practice.

A further commitment is training senior leaders on a regular basis to ensure that they are up-to-date with best policy and practice.

## 3) Policy Links

The following safeguarding policies are linked to Child Protection:

- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy

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- Behaviour Management Policy
- Safe Touch Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Lockdown Policy and other emergency procedures
- First Aid Policy (medical procedures)
- Educational Visits Policy (to include risk assessments)
- E-Safety Policy
- CCTV Surveillance Policy

## 4) Implementation and review

BISP is fully committed to ensuring that the implementation of this policy is non-discriminatory.

Where this policy involves data processing the relevant DSL is responsible for maintaining records. Disclosure of records will be made only in accordance with the child's best interests and relevant data protection laws

This policy will be reviewed annually, or when there is a relevant change in Thai law.

**Updated - January 2022**

**Review date - February 2024**

## 5) Appendices

### Appendix 1: Master Document

This policy may have been converted to a pdf file to support distribution. If in any doubt \ that this is the latest version of this policy, please check the version in the policies folder.

Link to master Google file for this policy: [Child Protection \(BISP\)](#)

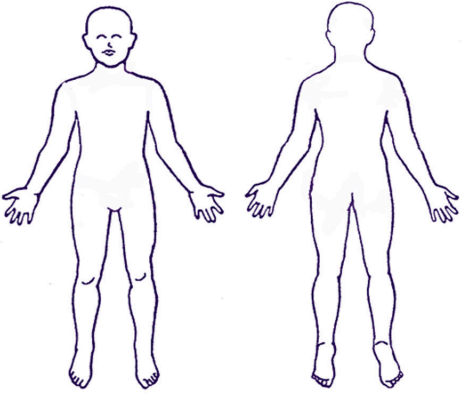
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1HKXXqhV5QDcBNc6CrVvp-UajnSqt5W7oAq-NBNizQzw/edit?usp=sharing>

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### Appendix 2: Confidential record of Concern

To be completed if you think a person is at 'significant or *immediate or risk of harm*'

Hand to Designated Safeguarding Leads (Secondary/Primary Principal) or Headmaster

<b>Name of Person:</b>	<b>Class/Year Group:</b>	
<b>Date:</b> <b>Day of the week:</b>		
<b>Nature of Concern:</b> <i>What prompted this record? Please include dates, times, incidents, discussions, observations, behaviours, names of others involved.</i>		
<b>Additional information:</b> <i>(context of concern; disclosure details; physical and emotional state)</i>	Indication of markings (if any)  	
<b>Further Action Log :</b> <i>(complete from the moment the concern was reported to the point of resolution)</i>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>When</b>
<b>Signature of Adult initially reporting:</b>		

*Please attach any further notes*

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### Appendix 3: External Support Contact Details

ORGANISATION	ROLE	CONTACT DETAILS
Thai Social Services, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Designated body and statutory authority for reporting concerns of child abuse or welfare concerns	Phone: 1300 Web referral; <a href="https://1300thailand.m-society.go.th/complaint">https://1300thailand.m-society.go.th/complaint</a> Email: <a href="mailto:oscc1300.m@m-society.go.th">oscc1300.m@m-society.go.th</a>
Police	Know who to contact when serious cases arise which may involve an imminent threat to life and therefore require an immediate escalation to law enforcement.	Tourist Police 1155 Royal Thai Police 191
British Embassy Bangkok	The embassy assists British nationals in Thailand, which includes child safeguarding cases. The embassy will assist provide advice and assist in referring to social services. In serious cases of rape or sexual assault a consular officer will be deployed to provide support and liaise with other agencies.	02 305 8333 (24 Hours) <a href="http://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-bangkok">www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-bangkok</a>
Childline Thailand	Provides services for any child under the age of 18.  Can provide advice and important information next steps, filing complaints with the police on behalf of child victims.  They can also provide counselling on the phone for children and families.	<a href="mailto:info@childlinethailand.org">info@childlinethailand.org</a>  1387 – free number to call open 24 hours a day (Thai language)
For Freedom International - Phuket	Child Advocacy Center located in Phuket. They can assist schools in child abuse cases providing a child friendly environment and links to social services.  Assist in investigations with trained forensic interviewers.	Address: 13 Wirat Hong Yok Rd, Tambon Talat Nuea, Mueang Phuket District, Phuket 83000  Phone: 081 476 5005  Web: <a href="https://forfreedominternational.com/">https://forfreedominternational.com/</a>



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ORGANISATION	ROLE	CONTACT DETAILS
Designated Hospitals	<p>Bangkok Phuket Hospital</p> <p>Vachira Hospital</p>	<p>Address: 2, 1 Hongyokutis Rd, Tambon Talat Yai, Mueang Phuket District, Phuket 83000</p> <p>Phone: 076 254 425 <a href="https://www.phukethospital.com/">https://www.phukethospital.com/</a></p> <p>Address: 353 Yaowarat Rd, Tambon Talat Yai, Mueang Phuket District, Phuket 83000</p> <p>Phone: 076 361 234 <a href="https://www.vachiraphuket.go.th/">https://www.vachiraphuket.go.th/</a></p>
Hug Project	<p>NGO located in Chiang Mai that connect survivors and their families with resources to help them find safety, healing and hope.</p> <p>Alternative care a last resort in severe cases of abuse or neglect.</p>	<p>053 920 588</p> <p><a href="mailto:connect@hugproject.org">connect@hugproject.org</a></p>
Reporting online abuse or child sexual abuse material (CSAM).	<p>Hug Project should be contact if there are concerns about students sharing inappropriate sexual images. They have links to the police internet crime division TICAC.</p> <p>To report CSAM material, report can be submitted via hotlines.</p>	<p>Hug Project <a href="mailto:report@hugproject.org">report@hugproject.org</a> 053 920 588</p> <p>Thai Hot Line <a href="https://thaihotline.org/en/report">https://thaihotline.org/en/report</a></p>