



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for CPPSEC2102

Apply legal and procedural requirements to work effectively within a security team

Release: 1

Assessment Requirements for CPPSEC2102 Apply legal and procedural requirements to work effectively within a security team

Modification History

Release 1.

Supersedes and is non-equivalent to CPPSEC2003B Work effectively in the security industry and CPPSEC2005A Work as part of a security team.

Updated to meet the Standards for Training Packages.

This version first released with CPP Property Services Training Package Version 7.0.

Performance Evidence

- To demonstrate competency in this unit, a person must apply legal and procedural regulations to:
- work individually to plan, organise and complete one set of work instructions
- work in partnership with at least one colleague to complete one team assignment
- identify and participate in one professional development opportunity to improve own performance.

In doing this, the person must meet the performance criteria for this unit.

Knowledge Evidence

To be competent in this unit, a person must demonstrate knowledge of:

- the legal and procedural framework for performing security work as set out in standard operating procedures and workplace policies associated with:
 - anti-discrimination
 - apprehension, arrest and restraint of persons
 - duty of care
 - licensing requirements and limits of own authority
 - privacy and confidentiality of information
 - records and reports that may be used for legal purposes
 - use of force and force model
 - use of self-defence techniques
 - workplace health and safety (WHS)
- approved communication terminology, call signs and radio channels used in the security industry
- basic operational functions of mobile devices, radios and telephones used to transmit and receive security information
- basic principles of effective teamwork

- consequences of not complying with legal and procedural requirements when performing security work
- how to read and use body language to gain the confidence of others
- limits of own competence and authority
- methods and reasons for securing and preserving an incident or crime scene
- methods for giving and receiving constructive feedback
- methods for preserving, maintaining, storing and transporting evidence and exhibits that may be used in court
- procedures, protocols and rules to be followed when presenting evidence in court:
 - addressing court personnel
 - language
 - manner
 - participating and giving evidence
 - personal presentation
 - who's who in court
- professional standards and code of conduct for work in the security industry
- purpose of the Evidence Act
- requirements for recording and reporting incidents
- requirements for recording information that is factual and can be used as evidence in court including meaning of 'continuity of evidence'
- rules of evidence that can be presented in court:
 - contemporaneousness
 - must be relevant
 - must be admissible
 - must not be 'hearsay'
 - must not be opinion
- terms and conditions of own employment
- types of law:
 - civil
 - common
 - criminal
 - statute
- types of professional development opportunities that can assist own learning and improvement
- ways that individual social and cultural differences may be expressed.

Assessment Conditions

Assessors must satisfy the requirements for assessors contained in the Standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs). All individuals engaged by a licensed RTO for security licensing purposes must hold both a security trainer's licence (where such a licence exists within the relevant jurisdiction) and a security operative licence that authorises the security activities about which the individual is training/assessing. Regulators may impose other assessor conditions to meet jurisdictional assessment requirements.

Assessment of performance must be undertaken in a simulated workplace environment. Tasks are to be performed to the level of proficiency and within the time limits that would be expected in a workplace.

The assessment of performance evidence must be done by direct observation of the learner by an assessor, either by an assessor observing the learner physically or by an assessor observing the learner via audio and visual media.

Assessment of performance evidence is only valid where the learner has been assessed performing the role of a security officer.

Assessors are responsible for ensuring that the person demonstrating competency has access to:

- specifications of assessment tasks to apply legal and procedural regulations to work effectively within a security team
- appropriate documents, materials, equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE) currently used in industry
- standard operating procedures and workplace policies related to the security work role and which specify requirements for complying with industry legislation and regulations.

Links

Companion volumes to this training package are available at the VETNet website - <https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=6f3f9672-30e8-4835-b348-205dfcf13d9b>