



MISSIONARIES OF ST. CHARLES
SCALABRINIANS
ST. FRANCES XAVIER CABRINI PROVINCE
AUSTRALIA - ASIA

Missionaries of St Charles Scalabrinians

**Safeguarding Audit Report
June 2024**

National Catholic
Safeguarding Standards

Report prepared by:



A safe Church for everyone

Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd acknowledges the lifelong trauma of abuse victims, survivors and their families, the failure of the Catholic Church to protect, believe and respond justly to children and vulnerable adults, and the consequent breaches of community trust.

Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd is committed to fostering a culture of safety and care for children, and adults at risk.

This report is available on the [ACSL website](#).

Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd
GPO Box 5110
Melbourne, Victoria, 3002

Phone: 1300 603 411

Email: info@acsltd.org.au

Website: www.acsltd.org.au

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	4
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1.1 CONTEXT	5
1.2 BACKGROUND.....	5
1.3 AUDIT APPROACH	5
1.4 IN SCOPE ASSESSMENT	6
1.5 DISCLAIMER	7
2. OVERALL AUDIT FINDINGS.....	8
3. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
4. ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH NCSS INDICATORS	13
5. DETAILED FINDINGS	29
APPENDIX A.....	34
APPENDIX B	35
APPENDIX C	36

Foreword

Safeguarding certification by ACSL is an independent recognition that a religious entity and its ministries meet the requirements of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards. Certification achievement is measured against the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards set by the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference and Catholic Religious Australia as the minimum benchmark for providing a safe Church for everyone. Compliance with the Standards is demonstrated through an independent assessment.

NCSS Certification:

- Provides independent recognition that the religious entity is committed to safeguarding
- Fosters a culture of quality and continuous improvement
- Reduces and mitigates safeguarding risks
- Provides the community with confidence that the Church is taking action to address past abuse
- Fosters a systematic approach to safeguarding quality and performance
- Increases capability and safeguarding capacity
- Complies with regulatory requirements, and, where relevant, established canonical requirements

The following report is based on an independent assessment of the Missionaries of Saint Charles Scalabrinians (Scalabrinians) performance against the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards. The report includes compliance level ratings for each standard, criteria, and indicator, and includes explanatory notes for key findings.

The information contained in this report is based on evidence provided by the Scalabrinians and its representatives at the time of the assessment and where applicable any further subsequent information the Scalabrinians have supplied through the reporting process.

Certification issued by ACSL and/or its accredited auditors relates to safeguarding practices. It does not guarantee the safety, quality or acceptability of a participating organisation, its services or programs, or that legislative and funding requirements are being, or will be, met for other purposes.

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Context

Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd (ACSL) was established in 2020, to bring together the work of Catholic Professional Standards Ltd, the Australian Catholic Centre for Professional Standards and the Australian Catholic Ministry Register. ACSL is a company limited by guarantee, whose membership is composed of the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference, Catholic Religious Australia, and the Association of Ministerial Public Juridic Persons.

ACSL is committed to fostering a nationally consistent culture of safety and care throughout the Catholic Church in Australia. This includes providing a range of services to support the implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards (NCSS), a framework for the protection and care of children and adults at risk. ACSL maintains the NCSS, undertakes audits and reviews of Church entities, and publishes reports which demonstrate a Church entity's commitment to the NCSS.

ACSL's core values are leadership, integrity, and compassion. These values guide the way we work and inform cultural change within the Catholic Church and the wider community. We take our duty to care for and protect all children and adults at risk seriously and have zero tolerance for abuse of any kind.

The Australian Human Rights Commission released the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations (the National Principles). The National Principles are derived from the Child Safe Standards recommended by the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (the Royal Commission) which relate specifically to child safety.

The NCSS give effect to the National Principles and are the way that the Catholic Church is responding to the recommendation of the Royal Commission that religious organisations adopt and implement the Child Safe Standards. The NCSS are designed to contextualise the National Principles and Child Safe Standards to the Catholic Church in Australia. For more information about the NCSS please see: [National Catholic Safeguarding Standards - Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd \(acsltd.org.au\)](https://www.acsltd.org.au).

This audit report includes the results of the assessment against the NCSS for the Scalabrinian Missionaries.

1.2 Background

The Congregation of the Missionaries of St. Charles - Scalabrinians - is an international community of men who have as their identity and mission to be missionary religious, and follow in the footsteps of Bishop Scalabrini on behalf of the migrants.

The Congregation of the Missionaries of St. Charles or Scalabrinians was founded by Saint John Baptist Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, on November 28, 1887, to assist the migrants who were crossing the Atlantic to reach the Americas. The beginnings of the Congregation were humble and unpretentious: just two Italian priests who made their vows in the hands of the Founder. The first mission fields were the United States and Brazil. Subsequently, keeping pace with the evolution of the migration flows, they reached other countries and continents. Today, the Congregation is present in thirty-one countries, with about 700 missionaries and about 400 seminarians, coming from twenty nations.

The Scalabrinians are religious, consecrated to the Lord by the vows of obedience, chastity and poverty. Most are priests, but they have also a number of religious lay brothers. Members live in community and are called to proclaim the Good News to the migrants, to defend their rights, to promote a more humane society where the migrant is not seen as a foreigner or an illegal, but where the migrant can feel s/he is a citizen

with full rights, because every person is a son and daughters of the same Father and members of the same human family. The Scalabrinians offer ministry to permanent and temporary migrant workers, seafarers and refugees.

The Scalabrinians arrived in Australia on 2 November, 1952. The history of their presence reflects the development of the Italian community and of migration in Australia. In the initial phase, they reached out to scattered communities of Italians, from the cane and tobacco plantations in Queensland to the groups in Tasmania, and New South Wales. In a second movement, they contributed to the formation of communities in the urban areas, particularly in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle and Wollongong, but also in smaller cities like Shepparton and Red Cliffs.

A third phase was marked by the involvement with the assistance to the aging immigrant communities, particularly through the establishment of nursing homes and hostels, like the Scalabrini Village in NSW and Villaggio San Carlo in Victoria. At the same time, the group reached out to other ethnic communities, particularly those from South America.

The Scalabrinians are immersed in Archdioceses and Dioceses in Australia. More recently, the Scalabrinians have focused on immigrant groups, particularly the Filipinos and of Portuguese and Spanish language, and have continued in a variety of services for migrants.

The Scalabrinians have been assessed by ACSL as a Church entity needing to undertake a full NCSS audit. There are 10 NCSS Standards, 49 NCSS Criteria and 111 NCSS indicators that apply to full audit entities. For further details of the risk-based audit framework, refer to the [ACSL website](#).

Our assessment of the Scalabrinians compliance with the NCSS indicators is detailed in Section 2 of this report. Our recommendations for improvement, including the Scalabrinian management responses, are included in Section 3 of this report.

The full audit report is also publicly available on the Publications and Reports page of the [ACSL website](#).

1.3 Audit Approach

The purpose of the NCSS is to build a culture of shared responsibility for safeguarding and to ensure that policies, practices, and codes of behaviour work together to prevent, detect, and respond appropriately to potential or actual incidents of child abuse.

The audit processes we have undertaken are intended to provide reasonable assurance that safeguarding controls have been designed appropriately and are operating effectively. Therefore, this report provides a point-in-time assessment of the safeguarding practices implemented by the Scalabrinians and the extent to which they meet the requirements of the NCSS.

1.4 In scope assessment

The Scalabrinians have been assessed against Edition 1 of the NCSS, focusing on the safeguarding of children. In mid-2023 ACSL completed a desktop review of the Scalabrinians' NCSS Self-Assessment (completed via the NCSS Self-Assessment Portal). This provided the Scalabrinians with an opportunity to present their evidence of their congruency with the NCSS. Audit fieldwork was conducted in 2023, however the reporting process was delayed due to overseas travel.

The audit scope included:

- Audit activities at the administrative centre.
- Interviews, observations, and enquiry with the Scalabrinian leadership, including their Safeguarding Committee.
- A review of key safeguarding documents, policies, and procedures.


- Assessment of the design and testing of the operation of safeguarding controls implemented by the Congregation.
- Site visits to:
 - St. Kevin's, Warringah Catholic Parish, Dee Why
 - Our Lady of Mount Carmel – Mount Prichard
 - St. Therese's Catholic Church, Mascot
- Interviews with local Superiors – Adelaide, Brisbane and Melbourne.

1.5 Disclaimer

The information contained in this report is based on evidence provided by the Missionaries of Saint Charles Scalabrinians (Scalabrinians) and its representatives at the time of the assessment and, where applicable, any subsequent information the Scalabrinians have supplied through the reporting process.

Certification issued by ACSL and/or its accredited auditors does not guarantee the safety, quality or acceptability of a participating organisations, its services or programs, or that legislative and funding requirements are being, or will be, met.

Signed:



Dr Ursula Stephens
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd



Dr David Treanor
Director, Safeguarding and Compliance
Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd

2. Overall Audit Findings

The NCSS assessment of the Scalabrinian Missionaries indicates that they are successfully implementing and embedding a culture of safeguarding throughout its organisation.

ACSL assessment of the implementation of NCSS indicators by a Church Authority has been determined using a four-point maturity scale¹.

Our assessment indicates that the Missionaries of Saint Charles Scalabrinians (Scalabrinians) have fully implemented or have substantially progressed in the implementation of 96 (95%) of the relevant indicators to their operations. Assessment for each maturity scale is as follows:

- 94 (85%) indicators are developed and embedded
- 12 (10%) indicators are developed.
- 5 (5%) are developing.

Of the 111 NCSS indicators applicable to full audited Church entities, all of these are relevant to the Scalabrinian operations.

The key findings from the audit are summarised below.

NCSS Standard 1 – Committed leadership, governance, and culture

The Missionaries of Saint Charles Scalabrinians (Scalabrinians) engaged a specialist Safeguarding Consultant to work with them over the last few years to advance, develop and embed their safeguarding policies, procedures and practices across their ministries and activities. There is a Safeguarding Committee which is responsible for overseeing the implementation and monitoring of compliance with the NCSS. In interviews with the Superior and personnel across the Congregation, ACSL notes a safeguarding culture has emerged which embeds safeguarding policies, procedures, and practices throughout their operations. Examples of how the culture is embedded in diocesan practices include: the commitment statement on the Scalabrinian website; the Code of Conduct is a living document that is spoken about; the diversity of the populations whom the Scalabrinians serve is respected; personnel are supported in their work with children; complaint processes are in place, as are continuous improvement processes; and there is an understanding of risk and risk management strategies. As a result of the interrogation of the safeguarding policies, procedures and practices combined with site visits and formal and informal interviews, ACSL have good reasons to believe the leadership team have embedded and model safeguarding practices. The Scalabrinians have a strategy in place to update their safeguarding policies, procedures and practices to include adults at risk.

The Scalabrinians have several overseas ministries in Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. These are vibrant communities with diverse ministries and the Congregation's Safeguarding Consultant has visited and worked with key personnel to develop safeguarding practices. ACSL commends the Congregation for the resources they have invested in developing these practices. There is further work to be completed in relation to Scalabrinian ministries within these countries to fully embed safeguarding and we note that the Congregation have a strategy to complete the work in this area.

The Congregation has a strong framework around risk management and personnel in parishes are expected to complete risk assessments for their key activities. In interviews with personnel, ACSL noted that some further risk assessments needed to be included in the risk registers and the Safeguarding Committee would benefit from an aggregate Congregation risk assessment that is monitored annually.

¹ Refer Appendix A for definitions of the maturity scale used for the Compliance Assessment.

NCSS Standard 2 – Children and adults are safe, informed and participate

The Scalabrinians use a range of safeguarding resources created in multi formats and different languages for children to know their rights and how to safely engage in ministry. In parishes, children are encouraged to participate in activities that promote safeguarding and provide feedback to the parish safeguarding officers on issues that impact them.

NCSS Standard 3 – Partnering with families, carers, and communities

There were child-friendly posters and statutory pamphlets with information on reporting safeguarding concerns displayed in the parishes visited in the audit. These posters and pamphlets serve to inform families, carers and communities about their rights and to provide age-appropriate information for children to raise concerns or complaints. The Congregation Safeguarding Statement is listed on their website and a list of resources are also available.

NCSS Standard 4 – Equity is promoted, and diversity is respected

Given the history and culture of the Congregation and its ministries, there are robust diversity practices in place. Training for relevant personnel, and child-friendly complaints materials, including materials on e-safety, are in place. The Scalabrinians are immersed in ministries and activities in a number of parishes across a number of states. The Congregation does not currently have a complete overview of what training is available across the different dioceses and archdioceses in which they operate on complaint management and barriers that a potential person might encounter in registering a complaint.

NCSS Standard 5 – Robust human resource management

The Scalabrinians have comprehensive recruitment policies and procedures that outline safeguarding requirements in their advertising, vetting and screening of personnel. The importance of checks is well understood and implemented. The Scalabrinians have a clear understanding of the difference between 'orientation' and 'induction' to a role. 'Orientation' is practically focused on what tasks are required in the role compared to the 'induction' which is a lengthy process of up to 12 months that incorporates understanding the charisma, culture, history and identity of the national community the person will serve.

Formal performance reviews are yet to be conducted for personnel, and knowledge of safeguarding policies will be assessed as part of this review. The requirement for personnel to undertake professional/pastoral supervision is implemented.

ACSL is pleased to see the Scalabrinians have 'circles of support' supervision arrangements for clergy in part-time ministry, which is part of their strategic plan. We support the intention to introduce regular appraisals with an appropriate focus on safeguarding for all roles. The Scalabrinians have care over parishes in the Archdiocese and Diocese that were visited. These entities could introduce safeguarding role descriptions all volunteer safeguarding personnel to clarify their role and authority. These entities also need to review and update the Diocesan Safeguarding Coordinator position description in anticipation of the duties that might be required to implement safeguarding practices for adults at risk.

The Scalabrinians have formation programs outside of Australia which have developing programs for safeguarding. The work completed by the Congregation and Safeguarding Consultant in this space has been focused on specific safeguarding issues, e.g. Commitment statement, Code of Conduct and so forth. ACSL acknowledges the work plan and strategies in place to implement and embed a range of other safeguarding practices.

NCSS Standard 6 – Effective complaints management

The ACSL audit does not re-assess the outcomes of individual complaints. The audit focuses on reviewing current complaint management practices, including policies and procedures in place to prevent, detect,

report and respond to all incidents and complaints, and the associated training, awareness and education available for all personnel.

ACSL noted that a complete and robust complaint management system is yet to be fully implemented and the requirement to maintain safeguarding records for a minimum of 50 years is yet to be documented in the Privacy Policy and appropriately implemented.

NCSS Standard 7 – Ongoing education and training

Interviews with Scalabrinian personnel indicate a strong understanding of the requirements for child safeguarding, including knowledge of the appropriate response should a complaint or concern be raised.

The Scalabrinians could develop a range of ongoing safeguarding programs and specific training (e.g. NATSICC training on cultural competence and cultural safety of First Nations people) for their personnel. Including an emphasis on these elements in the induction program for new personnel will assist the latter in understanding cultural sensitivity.

NCSS Standard 8 – Safe physical and online environments

The Scalabrinians have a range of IT policies which contain guidance on the use of technology and the internet, and which have been provided to all personnel.

There is web protection and content filtering on devices used by the Scalabrinians.

In one parish ACSL visited, modifications or a change of venue in a ministry conducted for children is needed to maintain an open or visible space or within the clear line of sight of another adult.

NCSS Standard 9 – Continuous improvement

The Scalabrinians have a comprehensive safeguarding continuous improvement process in place, which includes safeguarding initiatives, goals, and strategies. The Safeguarding Committee would benefit from a regular (yearly) report that details current complaints and major learnings gleaned from remediation strategies.

NCSS Standard 10 – Policies and procedures support child safety

Key policies and procedures relating to safeguarding requirements are in place and operating effectively. The Scalabrinians would benefit from establishing a Province Safeguarding Community of Practice as a forum for mutual support, share experiences and highlight best practices and emerging risks.

Table 1: Summary of NCSS Assessment

Table 1 shows the overall assessment for each of the Standards

Audit recommendations are classified according to priority and urgency for remediation².

- There are no Priority 1 (high rated) audit recommendations for the Scalabrinian Missionaries.
- There are 8 Priority 2 (medium rated) recommendations.
- There are no Priority 3 (low rated) recommendation.

These are detailed in Section 5 of this report. Each recommendation also contains the response of the Missionaries of Saint Charles Scalabrinian to the audit finding, including management actions.

We would like to thank the leadership team of the Scalabrinians and all personnel who were involved in the audit for their cooperation and assistance.

National Catholic Safeguarding Standard	# NCSS indicators	Not Relevant	Assessment of Implementation			
			Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1: Committed leadership, governance & culture	16	-	13	2	1	-
2: Children and adults are safe, informed and participate	5	-	5	-	-	-
3: Partnering with families, carers and communities	6	-	5	1	-	-
4: Equity is promoted, and diversity is respected	4	-	2	1	1	-
5: Robust human resource management	23	-	18	5	-	-
6: Effective complaints management	24	-	23	1	-	-
7: Ongoing training & education	9	-	8	-	1	-
8: Safe physical and online environments	10	-	8	-	2	-
9: Continuous improvement	8	-	7	1	-	-
10: Policies and procedures support the safety of children and adults	6	-	5	1	-	-
TOTAL	111	-	94	12	5	-
	111		95%		5%	

² Refer Appendix B for definitions of the Priority ratings used for audit recommendations.

3. Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation #1	1.1 The Scalabrinians continue to implement their work-plan to fully embed appropriate safeguarding policies, procedures and practices.
	1.2 The individual parish risk assessments need to be included in separate parish risk registers and the Safeguarding Committee would benefit from an aggregate Congregation risk assessment that is monitored annually.
Recommendation #2	2.1 The Congregation implement compliant management training for their personnel.
Recommendation #3	3.1 All personnel will undertaken an annual review which incorporates a review of child safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role.
	3.2 The screening processes for seminary and initial formation will be reviewed to assess if they are sufficiently robust for their purpose.
	3.3 The safeguarding programs in formations and seminary curricula will be further developed to enhance candidates' knowledge and skills, in particular to prevent the continuation of any forms of clericalism.
Recommendation #4	4.1 A system for recording and monitoring and retaining safeguarding complaints incidents, allegations and disclosures, concerns and referrals will be implemented.
Recommendation #5	5.1 The Congregation will develop an analysis of the safeguarding training needs of their Confreres.
Recommendation #6	6.1 All personnel will use the official domain name for internal and external communications.
Recommendation #7	7.1 The Congregation will develop a systemic system to report and analyse current and complaint history to assess learning and emerging trends.
Recommendation #8	8.1 The Scalabrinian will develop a Provincial Safeguarding Community of Practice where regular discussion and feedback can take place will provide the Congregation and its members with a greater understanding of how to successfully implement safeguarding policies and procedures.

4. Assessment of Compliance with NCSS indicators

Standard 1		Committed leadership, governance and culture			
<i>Child safeguarding is embedded in the entity's leadership, governance and culture</i>					
Criterion 1.1 – There is a public commitment to safeguarding that takes a zero tolerance approach to child abuse.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.1.1	The Safeguarding Policy is approved and endorsed by the Church Authority and/or relevant leadership body and is publicly available.	✓			
1.1.2	The entity publishes a Child Safeguarding Commitment Statement which is openly displayed and publicly available.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 1.2 - A child safeguarding culture is championed and modelled at all levels of the entity from the top down and bottom up.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.2.1	The Church Authority and leaders of the entity create and maintain an entity's culture of safeguarding by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting child safeguarding regularly; • emphasising that child-safeguarding is everyone's responsibility; and • actively monitoring safeguarding compliance and risk management. 	✓			
1.2.2	The entity appoints a Safeguarding Committee at the highest level of leadership to oversee the effective ongoing implementation of child safeguarding practices, including the Child Safeguarding Policy and related procedures and practices.	✓			
1.2.3	The entity appoints and promotes the role of Safeguarding Co-ordinator(s), with clearly defined responsibilities for safeguarding children at diocesan, religious institute or ministerial PJP level.	✓			
1.2.4	Personnel understand that child safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and are empowered to provide input on child safeguarding practices.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 1.3 - Governance arrangements facilitate implementation of a Child Safeguarding Policy across the entity's activities.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.3.1	Governance arrangements are transparent and include safeguarding roles and responsibilities to ensure accountability for safeguarding is clear.	✓			
1.3.2	Where the Church Authority's governance includes countries other than Australia, the entity must consider safeguarding issues, considering relevant international declarations and local legislation.			✓	
Observations:					

The Safeguarding Committee should continue to rollout the safeguarding strategy for their overseas ministries and review progress at least yearly. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 1.4 – A Code of Conduct provides guidelines for personnel on expected behavioural standards and responsibilities.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.4.1	The Code of Conduct explicitly and equally applies to all personnel and provides guidance on appropriate and expected standards of behaviour of personnel towards children.	✓			
1.4.2	The Code of Conduct is written in accessible language and communicated to personnel, children, families and carers.	✓			
1.4.3	The Code of Conduct considers the needs of all children, paying particular attention to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children with disability, children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and children with vulnerabilities, for example, children who cannot live at home.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 1.5 - The entity has risk management strategies focusing on preventing, identifying and mitigating risks to children.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.5.1	The entity has a clearly documented child safeguarding risk management plan, as part of its overall risk management strategy, which considers actual and potential risks relating to children.	✓			
1.5.2	The entity has appropriate risk management processes in place to assess, evaluate, review and oversee the safeguarding of children participating in, or receiving, ministries offshore including cultural immersions, pilgrimages, solidarity campaigns and world youth days.		✓		
1.5.3	Leaders of the entity manage safeguarding risks effectively, through regular identification, monitoring, reporting and review of risks.		✓		
Observations: The Congregation continues to assess, evaluate, review and oversee their overseas safeguarding practices as part of their strategy and are working with Leaders to ensure they are aware of all their safeguarding risks, Individual ministry and activity risk registers are being provided to the Safeguarding Committee who will develop and monitor a Congregation-wide Risk Register. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 1.6 - Personnel understand their obligations on information sharing and record keeping.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.6.1	The entity has documented information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures which are communicated to personnel.	✓			
1.6.2	The entity's information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures relating to all aspects of child safeguarding, including incidents and complaints, apply sound record keeping principles.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 2		Children are safe, informed and participate			
<i>Children are informed about their rights, participate in decisions affecting them and are taken seriously</i>					
Criterion 2.1 - Children are informed about their rights, including safety, information and participation.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.1.1	The entity has age-appropriate strategies to proactively engage with children; seek children's views; consult children about decisions that affect them; and consult children about what makes them feel safe and how this can be recognised and implemented by the entity.	✓			
2.1.2	The entity ensures children are made aware of their rights, including their right to be safe from abuse, and are informed whom to contact if they have concerns about their safety or the safety of their peers.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 2.2 - The importance of friendships is recognised and support from peers is encouraged, helping children feel safe and less isolated.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.2.1	The entity provides children with age-appropriate information about safe and respectful peer relationships, including through social media.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 2.3 - Where relevant to the setting and context, children and families may be offered access to abuse prevention programs and related information that is age-appropriate.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.3.1	Where relevant, the entity provides children and families with information, access and/or referral to abuse prevention programs, appropriate to the child's age, development, ability and level of understanding.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 2.4 - Personnel are attuned to signs of harm and facilitate child-friendly ways for children to express their views, participate in decision-making and raise their concerns.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.4.1	Children and families are provided with information, Personnel have the knowledge, skills and awareness to identify potential signs of harm and actively support children to raise any concerns.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 3		Partnering with families, carers and communities			
Families, carers and communities are informed and involved in promoting child safeguarding .					
Criterion 3.1 – Families and carers participate in decisions affecting their child.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.1.1	The entity supports and encourages families/carers to take an active role in monitoring children’s safety when participating in activities.	✓			
Observations Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 3.2 – The entity engages and openly communicates with families, carers and communities about its child safeguarding approach, and relevant information is accessible.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.2.1	The entity promotes open dialogue and provides a range of ways for families, carers and communities to contribute to discussions about its child safeguarding approach.	✓			
3.2.2	The entity provides families, carers and communities with relevant safeguarding information including contact details of the Safeguarding Committee and/or Safeguarding Co-ordinator(s).	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 3.3 - Families, carers and communities have a say in the entity’s policies and practices.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.3.1	Processes are in place to engage families, carers and communities about their views on policies and practices for keeping children safe.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 3.4 - Families, carers and communities are informed about the entity’s operations and governance.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.4.1	The entity ensures families, carers and communities are aware of the roles and responsibilities of personnel providing ministries or activities directly to their children.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 3.5 – The entity takes a leadership role in raising community awareness of the dignity and rights of all children.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.5.1	Appropriate to the context or setting, the entity actively promotes and/or participates in civic engagement activities and/or campaigns which promote whole of community awareness of children’s rights and child abuse prevention.	✓			

Observations:

Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.

Standard 4		Equity is promoted and diversity is respected			
<i>Equity is upheld and diverse needs respected in policy and practice</i>					
Criterion 4.1 - The entity actively anticipates children's diverse circumstances and backgrounds, and provides support and responds effectively to those who are vulnerable.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
4.1.1	The entity's Child Safeguarding Policy and practices reflect an understanding, and identification, of diverse circumstances and experiences that increase a child's vulnerability to abuse.	✓			
4.1.2	The entity's Complaints Handling Policy and practices demonstrate an understanding of barriers that prevent children from disclosing abuse and barriers for adults recognising and/or responding to disclosures, and articulates processes that reduce barriers to disclosure.			✓	
Observations:					
The Scalabrinians utilise the Archdiocesan and Diocesan complaint management training however there is no complete information at the Congregational Level on what courses are available. Refer recommendation #2 .					
Criterion 4.2 – All children have access to information, support and complaints processes in ways that are culturally safe, accessible and easy to understand.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
4.2.1	The entity produces child-friendly material in accessible language and formats that promotes inclusion and informs all children of the support and complaints processes available to them.		✓		
Observations:					
The materials were finalised in June 2023.					
Criterion 4.3 - The entity pays particular attention to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children with a disability, and children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, those who are unable to live at home, and children of diverse sexuality.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
4.3.1	The entity's Child Safeguarding Policy and practices reflect attitudes and behaviours that respect the human rights of all children and are inclusive and responsive to diverse needs.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 5		Robust human resource management			
<i>People working with children and adults at risk are suitable and supported to reflect safeguarding values in practice</i>					
Criterion 5.1 – Recruitment, including advertising, interview questions, referee checks and personnel pre-employment screening, emphasises child safeguarding.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.1.1	The entity emphasises its commitment to child safeguarding and zero-tolerance approach to child abuse in all aspects of its advertising, screening and recruitment for personnel.	✓			
5.1.2	The entity documents its safeguarding approach in recruitment and screening procedures and processes.	✓			
5.1.3	Positions are assessed for the expected level of contact with children and appropriate child safeguarding recruitment procedures are implemented.	✓			
5.1.4	Position descriptions, selection criteria, referee checks and interview questions articulate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that children are valued and respected; the commitment of the entity to child safeguarding; and where appropriate to the role, an understanding of children’s developmental needs and culturally safe practices. 	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.2 – Relevant personnel (including all seminarians, clergy and religious) have current working with children checks or equivalent background checks.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.2.1	The entity has a policy which is implemented that ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> personnel have a current working with children check as required by legislation, prior to working with children; and where a working with children check is not required by legislation, other background checks for personnel are conducted prior to working with children. 	✓			
5.2.2	The entity keeps records and monitors the status of working with children checks and/or background checks for all personnel.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.3 - Personnel receive an appropriate induction and are aware of child safeguarding responsibilities, including reporting obligations.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.3.1	All personnel participate in a safeguarding induction program, which occurs as soon as possible after commencement.	✓			
5.3.2	All Church Authorities and their leadership team undertake the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards	✓			

	Introductory Session for Leaders.				
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.4 - Ongoing supervision and people management is focused on child safeguarding		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.4.1	Support, mentoring, oversight and professional supervision processes for personnel include child safeguarding.	✓			
5.4.2	Annual performance reviews for personnel include child safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role.		✓		
Observations:					
Not all personnel are yet to participate in annual safeguarding performance reviews. Refer recommendation #3 .					
Criterion 5.5 – Robust processes exist for screening candidates before and during seminary and religious formation, as well as for ongoing formation, support and supervision of clergy and religious.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.5.1	The Church Authority draws upon broad-ranging professional advice in its decision-making relating to candidates for seminary/formation programs and ordination/profession of vows. This includes a positive duty to disclose to other Church Authorities where an applicant or candidate for seminary/formation programs does not continue through to ordination/profession of vows.	✓			
5.5.2	Seminary and initial formation programs have robust screening processes for candidates for religious ministry, including external psychological and psychosexual assessments.		✓		
5.5.3	The entity promotes as normative the participation of all bishops, leaders of religious institutes, clergy and religious in active ministry, in no less than six hours professional/pastoral supervision per year.	✓			
5.5.4	The entity promotes as normative, all clergy and religious in active ministry, for the sake of proper accountability, are offered and access both ongoing professional development and annual performance appraisals.	✓			
5.5.5	All newly ordained clergy and newly professed religious are supported with a suitable mentor for at least five years post ordination or final profession.	✓			
Observations:					
There are some screening processes in place for initial formation programs that could be further refined for verification of candidate suitability. Refer recommendation #3 .					
Criterion 5.6 - Seminary and formation programs for clergy and religious have appropriate curriculum to build the knowledge and skills of candidates to understand and lead child safeguarding initiatives.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.6.1	Seminary and initial formation programs have appropriate curriculum throughout the formation		✓		

	program which builds candidates' knowledge and skills in a range of areas to support child safeguarding				
5.6.2	Seminary and initial formation programs ensure promotion of pastoral responses to victims/survivors of sexual abuse.		✓		
5.6.3	Seminary and initial formation programs are delivered in such a way as to protect against the development and/or reinforcement of clericalist attitudes and behaviours.		✓		
Observations: Seminar programs have yet to develop a full curriculum to build the knowledge and skills of candidates to understand and lead child safeguarding initiatives. Refer recommendation #3 .					
Criterion 5.7 - Credentialing and movement of seminarians, clergy and religious is appropriately managed.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.7.1	The entity implements a system to assess the credentials and manage movement of all seminarians, clergy and religious moving between different seminaries and Church jurisdictions.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.8 - Entities which receive overseas clergy and religious for work in ministry have targeted programs for the screening, induction, professional supervision, and development of these individuals.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.8.1	Selection and screening procedures for overseas clergy and religious are targeted, thorough and follow, as far as practicable, the same processes as for Australian personnel. This includes the Australian Church Authority obtaining screening information from the International Church Authority.	✓			
5.8.2	All overseas clergy and religious participate in a Safeguarding Induction program, documented by the entity, before work with children begins.	✓			
5.8.3	Overseas clergy and religious are supported with a suitable mentor for at least the first two years of their time in Australia.	✓			
5.8.4	The entity promotes as normative the participation of all overseas clergy and religious in active ministry in no less than six hours of professional/pastoral supervision per year.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 6		Effective complaints management			
<i>Processes for raising concerns and complaints are responsive, understood, accessible and used by children, families, carers, communities and personnel</i>					
Criterion 6.1 - The entity has an effective Complaints Handling Policy and procedures which clearly outline the roles and responsibilities, approaches to dealing with different types of complaints, reporting obligations and record keeping requirements.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.1.1	The entity's policies, procedures and practices ensure that all mandatory reporting obligations are met.	✓			
6.1.2	There are documented procedures that provide step-by-step guidance on what action to take for different types of complaints, including breaches of Codes of Conduct, disclosures, allegations or concerns of abuse of a child, be they historic or current.	✓			
6.1.3	There are clear procedures for identifying and mitigating actual and perceived conflicts of interest in complaint management.	✓			
6.1.4	The entity works in cooperation with relevant organisations and seeks specialist advice from statutory child protection services when necessary	✓			
6.1.5	Key roles and responsibilities in relation to handling complaints are articulated within the Complaint Handling Policy and procedures.	✓			
6.1.6	The Complaint Handling Policy and procedures differentiate, where appropriate, between a child victim and an adult bringing forward a complaint of abuse suffered as a child.	✓			
6.1.7	A process is in place to record all child abuse complaints, incidents, allegations, disclosures, concerns and referrals. The system must be secure so that confidential information is stored, protected and retained for 50 years.		✓		
Observations:					
The Congregation has developed but are yet to fully implement an appropriate record abuse system that records all complaints, incidents, allegations, disclosures, concerns and referrals. The system will store and protect and retain confidential information in accordance with the Privacy Act for 50 years. Refer recommendation #4 .					
Criterion 6.2 - The entity has a child-focused complaints handling system that is understood by children, families, carers and personnel.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.2.1	The complaints handling system prioritises the safety and well-being of children.	✓			
6.2.2	The Complaints Handling Policy and procedures are publicly available in a variety of formats, including age and developmentally appropriate for children, enabling complaints processes to be easily understood.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Criterion 6.3 - Complaints are taken seriously and responded to promptly and thoroughly.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.3.1	The Complaints Handling Policy requires that, upon receiving a complaint of child abuse, an initial risk assessment is conducted to identify and minimise any risk to children. Ongoing risk assessments are required throughout all investigation processes.	✓			
6.3.2	The Complaints Handling Policy requires that at the completion of the initial risk assessment, where a complaint of child sexual abuse is plausible, and there is a risk that the person may come into contact with children, the person be stood down from their role and/or ministry while the complaint is investigated.	✓			
6.3.3	The Complaints Handling Policy is aligned, and operates in conjunction, with the entity's documented disciplinary and grievance policies and processes, in such a way that at the completion of the initial risk assessment, a breach or breaches of the Code of Conduct in relation to inappropriate behaviour towards a child are effectively investigated and managed, and include provisions for personnel to be redeployed, stood down and/or dismissed.	✓			
6.3.4	Complainants are responded to promptly and kept informed as to the progress of dealing with their complaint.	✓			
6.3.5	Support and care are provided to a child who has experienced or is alleging abuse, and other affected parties.	✓			
6.3.6	Appropriate confidentiality is maintained with due regard for the Australian Privacy Principles and relevant legislation in relation to information sharing in the context of child safeguarding.	✓			
6.3.7	Documented policies and processes empower and support personnel to raise, in good faith, concerns and allegations about unacceptable behaviour towards children by other personnel.	✓			
6.3.8	Where a complaint related to child sexual abuse against a seminarian, clergy or religious is substantiated on the balance of probabilities, with due respect to the rights of individuals, the Church Authority should remove that individual from ministry.	✓			
6.3.9	Where a seminarian, clergy or religious is convicted of an offence relating to child sexual abuse, that individual should be permanently removed from ministry. The Church Authority must take practicable steps to prohibit that individual from holding themselves out as being a person with religious authority and should present a case to the relevant dicastery for dismissal from the clerical state and/or dispensation from vows.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Criterion 6.4 The entity has policies and procedures in place that address reporting of complaints and concerns to relevant authorities, whether the law requires reporting, and co-operates with law enforcement.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.4.1	The Complaints Handling Policy requires that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> concerns and complaints of child abuse occurring within the entity be reported to the appropriate statutory authority/ies, regardless of whether the reporting is mandated; and personnel cooperate with law enforcement procedures and directives. 	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 6.5 - Reporting, privacy and employment law obligations are met.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.5.1	The Complaints Handling Policy requires that all relevant reporting, privacy and employment law obligations are met.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 6.6 - The Church Authority ensures mechanisms are in place to care for adult complainants.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.6.1	The entity offers appropriate pastoral care to adult complainants, which recognises their unique needs. This should include an offer from the Church Authority to meet the complainant in person.	✓			
6.6.2	The Church Authority facilitates adult complainants' access to appropriately trained personnel whose clearly defined roles are to listen to and represent the pastoral needs of the complainant. This is done in consultation with the complainant.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 6.7 - The Church Authority ensures mechanisms are in place to monitor and support respondents facing allegations.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.7.1	The Church Authority has access to appropriately trained personnel - lay, religious or clergy - whose clearly defined roles are to listen to and represent the pastoral needs of the respondent. This is done in consultation with the respondent.	✓			
6.7.2	The Church Authority has suitable arrangements in place for the monitoring and support of a respondent, where there is a plausible complaint, until (and if) the Church Authority no longer has responsibility for monitoring the respondent.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 7		Ongoing education and training			
<i>Personnel are equipped with knowledge, skills and awareness to keep children safe through information, ongoing education and training</i>					
Criterion 7.1 - Personnel are trained and supported to effectively implement the entity's child safeguarding policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.1.1	The entity provides regular opportunities to educate/train personnel on its Child Safeguarding Policy and procedures including through induction and refresher safeguarding training (at least every three years).	✓			
7.1.2	The entity's induction and refresher safeguarding training must as a minimum cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct; • safeguarding risk management; • Child Safeguarding Policy and procedures; • Complaints Handling Policy and procedures; • reporting obligations; and e-safety training. 	✓			
7.1.3	The entity keeps records of participation to ensure all personnel attend induction and refresher safeguarding training.	✓			
7.1.4	The entity ensures that personnel who have specific child safeguarding responsibilities, such as those appointed to the role of safeguarding co-ordinator and those appointed to the Safeguarding Committee, receive ongoing support and professional development relevant to their role.			✓	
Observations:					
There are no Scalabrinian specific ongoing training opportunities for personnel to join, though personnel do participate in Archdiocesan and Diocesan safeguarding training. Refer recommendation #5 .					
Criterion 7.2 - Personnel receive training to recognise the nature and indicators of child abuse, including harmful behaviours by a child towards another child.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.2.1	The entity provides regular training to relevant personnel which equips them with the knowledge to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the nature and impact of child abuse. • understand the nature, factors, and impact of institutional abuse. • identify risk factors, such as grooming behaviours; and understand, identify, and respond to abusive behaviours by a child towards another child. 	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 7.3 - Personnel receive training to enable them to respond effectively to child safeguarding risks, concerns, disclosures, and allegations of child abuse.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entity provides training to equip relevant personnel to appropriately respond to and support those bringing forward concerns, disclosures and allegations of child abuse. 	✓			

7.3.2	The entity provides training to ensure personnel are aware of information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures.	✓			
7.3.3	The entity provides training to ensure personnel are aware of their reporting obligations under state/territory legislative requirements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reporting criminal behaviour to police; mandatory reporting to child protection authorities; Reportable Conduct Scheme; and reporting to regulatory authorities/government departments	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 7.4 - Personnel receive training and information on how to build culturally safe environments for children.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.4.1	The entity provides cultural safety training to equip relevant personnel to create culturally safe environments for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Standard 8		Safe physical and online environments			
<i>Physical and online environments promote safety and contain appropriate safeguards to minimise the opportunity for children to be harmed</i>					
Criterion 8.1 - Personnel identify and mitigate risks in online and physical environments without compromising a child's right to privacy, access to information, social connections and learning opportunities.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.1.1	The entity's safeguarding risk management plan addresses physical and online risks including risks arising from child to child and adult to child interactions, and the nature of physical spaces.			✓	
8.1.2	The entity's policies require the use of safe online applications for children to learn, communicate and seek help.		✓		
8.1.3	Personnel are proactive in identifying and mitigating physical and online risks to children.	✓			
8.1.4	A policy is documented and implemented that ensures where one-to-one interactions between an adult and child take place, they are conducted in an open or visible space, or within the clear line of sight of another adult. This includes ministries/services such as counselling, one-to-one tuition, the sacrament of reconciliation, coaching, spiritual direction and mentoring.	✓			
Observations:					
In one parish ACSL visited, there is a need to upgrade or change the physical environment where a sacramental program is held. The Social Media and Communication policy is yet to be finalised. Refer recommendation #6 .					

Criterion 8.2 - The online environment is used in accordance with the entity's Code of Conduct, safeguarding policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.2.1	Personnel access and use online environments in line with the entity's Code of Conduct and relevant communication protocols.	✓			
8.2.2	The entity routinely monitors the online environment, reporting and responding to breaches of its Code of Conduct or child safeguarding policies in accordance with the entity's disciplinary, complaint handling or other relevant processes.			✓	
Observations:					
Not all personnel are yet to use a Scalabrinian domain name for their online communications internally with their members and externally. Refer to recommendation#6.					
Criterion 8.3 - Risk management plans consider risks posed by the entity's settings, activities and physical environments.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.3.1	The entity assesses safeguarding risks in the physical environments under its control or management including buildings, structures, open spaces, grounds, homes of religious and clergy, and arrangements for live-in carers/caretakers.	✓			
8.3.2	Where an entity becomes aware that a person (other than personnel of that entity) attending any of its services or activities is the subject of a substantiated complaint of child sexual abuse or has been convicted of an offence relating to child sexual abuse, the entity has in place and implements a process for assessing and managing the risks posed to children by that person's ongoing involvement in the service or activity.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 8.4 - Entities that contract facilities and services to and from third parties have procurement policies that ensure safeguarding of children.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.4.1	The entity considers the risks posed to children arising from any third parties engaged by the entity and conducts sufficient due diligence to ensure that the third party has appropriate child safeguarding practices and policies in place.	✓			
8.4.2	The entity has conducted sufficient due diligence on all third parties who use the entity's facilities to ensure child safeguarding practices and policies are in place.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 9		Continuous improvement			
<i>Entities regularly review and improve implementation of their systems for keeping children safe</i>					
Criterion 9.1 - The entity regularly reviews and improves child safeguarding practices.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
9.1.1	The entity has a clearly documented Safeguarding Implementation Plan which outlines the monitoring and continual improvement of child safeguarding practices. The Child Safeguarding Implementation Plan is regularly reviewed, progress is tracked, and actions/strategies updated.	✓			
9.1.2	The Church Authority monitors compliance with the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards during systematic visits to parishes, ministries and/or Congregational works.	✓			
9.1.2	The Church Authority monitors compliance with the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards during systematic visits to parishes, ministries and/or Congregational works.	✓			
9.1.4	The entity's Child Safeguarding Policy is subject to regular review – at least every three years.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 9.2 - The entity analyses concerns and complaints to identify causes and systemic failures to inform continuous improvement.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
9.2.1	Processes are in place to analyse individual incidents or complaints relating to child safeguarding practices and/or failures.	✓			
9.2.2	Processes are in place to identify systemic issues or patterns and drive continuous improvement.		✓		
Observations A summary statement of learning from current and past safeguarding complaints has yet to be tabled and analysed. Refer recommendation #7 .					
Criterion 9.3 - The Church Authority reports on the findings of relevant reviews to personnel, children, families, carers and community.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
9.3.1	The Church Authority promotes to all its stakeholders any audit reports relating to the Church Authority, and related entities, published by Australian Catholic Safeguarding Ltd	✓			
9.3.2	The Church Authority reports on findings of relevant reviews of safeguarding policies, procedures and practices to its stakeholders.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 10		Policies and procedures support child safety			
Policies and procedures document how the entity is safe for children					
Criterion 10.1 - Policies and procedures address National Catholic Safeguarding Standards.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.1.1	All relevant policies and procedures reference appropriate safeguarding approaches, requirements and responsibilities.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 10.2 - Policies and procedures are accessible and easy to understand.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.2.1	The entity's policies and procedures relevant to safeguarding are readily available and accessible to all personnel	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 10.3 - Best practice policy models and stakeholder consultation inform the development and review of policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.3.1	The entity has processes in place to monitor adherence to policies and procedures relevant to safeguarding.	✓			
10.3.2	The entity has processes in place to develop and review its policies and procedures relevant to safeguarding. These processes include consulting with and incorporating advice from experts, children, families, carers and communities.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 10.4 - The Church Authority and leaders model compliance with policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.4.1	The Church Authority and leaders promote and enact all policies and procedures relevant to safeguarding.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 10.5 - Personnel understand and implement the policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.5.1	The entity encourages regular discussion and feedback from personnel on their understanding and practical implementation of policies and procedures.		✓		
Observations: The Congregation is taking a Province-wide approach to safeguarding which will meet their needs going forward. The Congregation is also developing a Province-wide Community of Practice which will be beneficial to implementing robust safeguarding practices. Refer recommendation #8 .					

5. Detailed findings



Standard 1: Committed leadership, governance and culture

Child safeguarding is embedded in the entity's leadership, governance and culture

Recommendation #1		Priority 2
1.3.2	Where the Church Authority's governance includes countries other than Australia, the entity must apply these Standards taking into account relevant international declarations and local legislation and environment.	
1.5.2.	The entity has appropriate risk management processes in place to assess, evaluate, review and oversee the safeguarding of children participating in, or receiving, ministries off-shore, including cultural immersion, pilgrimages, solidarity campaigns and world youth days.	
Details of finding	<p>The following points were noted:</p> <p>The Scalabrinians have several overseas ministries – Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. These are vibrant communities with diverse ministries and the Congregation's Safeguarding consultant has visited and worked with key personnel to develop safeguarding practices. There is further work to be completed with these countries to fully embed safeguarding and the Congregation have a strategy to complete the work in this area.</p> <p>The Congregation has a strong framework around risk management and personnel in parishes are expected to complete risk assessments. These are now being completed for their key activities. In interviews with personnel, ASCL noted that some further risk assessments needed to be included in the risk registers and the Safeguarding Committee would benefit from an aggregate Congregation risk assessment that is monitored annually.</p>	
Recommendation	<p>The Scalabrinians continue to implement their work-plan to fully embed appropriate safeguarding policies, procedures and practices..</p> <p>The individual parish risk assessments need to be included in separate parish risk registers and the Safeguarding Committee would benefit from an aggregate Congregation risk assessment that is monitored annually.</p>	
Agreed Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Scalabrinians will continue to implement their work-plan to fully embed appropriate safeguarding policies, procedures and practices. 2. Individual parish risk assessments will be compiled as separate parish risk registers and forward to the Safeguarding Committee who will monitor the risk assessments annually. 	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	31 December 2024	



Standard 4: Equity is promoted, and diversity is respected

Equity is upheld and diverse needs respected in policy and practice.

Recommendation #2		Priority 2
4.1.2	The entity's Child Safeguarding Policy and practices reflect an understanding, and identification, of diverse circumstances and experiences that increase a child's vulnerability to abuse.	
4.2.1	The entity produces child friendly material in accessible language and formats that promotes inclusion and informs all children of the support and complaints processes available to them.	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: The Congregation has yet to understand what training is available across these the dioceses and archdioceses in which they operate on complaint management and barriers that a person might encounter in registering a complaint.	
Recommendation	1. The Congregation implement compliant management training for their personnel.	
Agreed Action	1. The Congregation will implement compliant management training for their personnel.	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	30 June 2025	



Standard 5: Robust human resource management

People working with children are suitable and supported to reflect child safeguarding values in practice.

Recommendation #3		Priority 2
5.4.2	Annual performance reviews for personnel include child safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role.	
5.5.2	Seminary and initial formation programs have robust screening processes for candidates, including external psychological and psychosexual assessments.	
5.6.1	Seminary and initial formation programs have appropriate curriculum throughout the formation program which builds candidates' knowledge and skills in a range of areas to support child safeguarding.	
5.6.2	Seminary and initial formation programs ensures promotion of pastoral responses to victims/survivors of sexual abuse.	
5.6.3	Seminary and initial formation programs are delivered in such a way as to prevent the development and/or reinforcement of clericalist attitudes and behaviours.	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: Not all personnel have yet undertaken an annual review which incorporates a review of child safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role.	

	<p>The screening processes for seminary and initial formation could be reviewed to assess if they are sufficiently robust for their purpose.</p> <p>The safeguarding programs in formations and seminary curricula could be further developed to enhance candidates' knowledge and skills, in particular to prevent the continuation of any forms of clericalism.</p>
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All personnel will undertaken an annual review which incorporates a review of child safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role. 2. The screening processes for seminary and initial formation will be reviewed to assess if they are sufficiently robust for their purpose. 3. The safeguarding programs in formations and seminary curricula will be further developed to enhance candidates' knowledge and skills, in particular to prevent the continuation of any forms of clericalism.
Agreed Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All personnel will undertaken an annual review which incorporates a review of child safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role. 2. The screening processes for seminary and initial formation will be reviewed to assess if they are sufficiently robust for their purpose. 3. The safeguarding programs in formations and seminary curricula will be further developed to enhance candidates' knowledge and skills, in particular to prevent the continuation of any forms of clericalism.
Responsibility	Provincial Superior
Due date	30 June 2025



Standard 6: Effective complaints management

Processes for raising concerns and complaints are responsive, understood, accessible and used by children, families, carers, communities and personnel.

Recommendation #4		Priority 2
6.1.7	A process is in place to record all child abuse complaints, incidents, allegation, disclosures, concerns and referrals. The system must be secure so that confidential information is stored protected and retained for 50 years.	
Details of finding	<p>The following points were noted:</p> <p>A system for recording and monitoring and retaining safeguarding complaints incidents, allegations and disclosures, concerns and referrals has yet to be fully implemented.</p>	
Recommendation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A system for recording and monitoring and retaining safeguarding complaints incidents, allegations and disclosures, concerns and referrals will be implemented. 	
Agreed Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A system for recording and monitoring and retaining safeguarding complaints incidents, allegations and disclosures, concerns and referrals will be implemented. 	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	31 December 2024	



Standard 7: Ongoing education and training

Personnel are equipped with knowledge, skills and awareness to keep children safe through information, ongoing education and training

Recommendation #5		Priority 2
7.1.4	The entity ensures that personnel who have specific child safeguarding responsibilities, such as those appointed to the role of safeguarding coordinator and those appointed to the Safeguarding Committee, receive ongoing support and professional development relevant to their role.	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: The Congregation has yet to develop an analysis of the safeguarding training needs of their Confreres.	
Recommendation	1. The Congregation will develop an analysis of the safeguarding training needs of their Confreres.	
Agreed Action	1. The Congregation will develop an analysis of the safeguarding training needs of their Confreres.	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	31 December 2024	



Standard 8: Safe physical and online environments

Physical and online environments promote safety and contain appropriate safeguards to minimize the opportunity for children to be harmed.

Recommendation #6		Priority 3
8.1.1	The entity's safeguarding risk management plan addresses physical and online risks arising from child-to-child and adult-to-child interactions and the nature of physical spaces.	
8.1.2	The entity's policies require the use of safe online applications for children to learn, communicate and seek help.	
8.2.2	The entity routinely monitors the online environment, reporting and responding to breaches of its Code of Conduct or child safeguarding policies in accordance with the entity's disciplinary, complaint handling or other relevant processes	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: In one of the parishes visited by ACSL, the venue for hosting a children's ministry is unsuitable and either needs to be modified or a new venue needs to be used. This venue is no longer used. Not all personnel are yet using the official domain name for internal and external communications.	
Recommendation	1. All personnel will use the official domain name for internal and external communications.	
Agreed Action	1. All personnel will use the official domain name for internal and external communications.	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	31 December 2024	



Standard 9: Safe physical and online environments

Physical and online environments promote safety and contain appropriate safeguards to minimize the opportunity for children to be harmed.

Recommendation #7		Priority 3
9.2.2	Processes are in place to identify and analyze systemic issues and/or patterns relating to child safeguarding practices and/or failures, and drive continuous improvement.	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: The Congregation is developing a systemic system to report and analyse current and complaint history to assess learning and emerging trends.	
Recommendation	1. The Congregation will develop a systemic system to report and analyse current and complaint history to assess learning and emerging trends.	
Agreed Action	1. The Congregation will develop a systemic system to report and analyse current and complaint history to assess learning and emerging trends.	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	30 June 2025	



Standard 10: Policy and procedures support child safety

Policies and procedures document how the entity is safe for children

Recommendation #8		Priority 3
10.5.1	The entity encourages regular discussion and feedback from personnel on their understanding and practical implementation of policies and procedures.	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: The Scalabrinian activities and ministries span multiple countries. Developing a Provincial Safeguarding Community of Practice where regular discussion and feedback can take place will provide the Congregation and its members with a greater understanding of how to successfully implement safeguarding policies and procedures.	
Recommendation	1. The Scalabrinians will develop a Provincial Safeguarding Community of Practice where regular discussion and feedback can take place will provide the Congregation and its members with a greater understanding of how to successfully implement safeguarding policies and procedures.	
Agreed Action	1. The Scalabrinians will develop a Provincial Safeguarding Community of Practice where regular discussion and feedback can take place will provide the Congregation and its members with a greater understanding of how to successfully implement safeguarding policies and procedures.	
Responsibility	Provincial Superior	
Due date	30 June 2025	

Appendix A

COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT SCALE

	General	Processes & Systems	People & Resources
Yet to Develop	As an entity we are unable to demonstrate that the requirements of the indicator are in place and will implement the necessary strategies developed through the Standards Action Plan.	Processes may be in place however the specific requirements of the indicator have not been addressed. The actions generated through the Standards Action Plan will be implemented.	At an entity level resources have yet to be assigned. The people and resources will be determined and allocated in the Standards Action Plan.
Developing	Our entity has begun to address the requirements of the indicator, however processes are developing and not universally applied.	Some relevant processes have been implemented which align with the requirements of the indicator, however they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • siloed; and/or • undocumented; and/or • inconsistent; and/or • lack clarity. 	Personnel capabilities vary across the entity and resources and responsibility are not formally assigned. This will be addressed in the Standards Action Plan.
Developed	Our entity is addressing the indicator and is in the process of implementing its requirements. The gaps will be highlighted and addressed through the Standards Action Plan.	Relevant processes and systems have been defined and developed but are yet to be implemented across the full operations of the entity. A plan is being developed to fully implement processes and systems.	Resources have been assigned and responsibilities defined, however there is no formal training or communication of standard procedures, and it is unlikely that deviations will be detected. This will be remediated through the Standards Action Plan.
Developed and embedded	The entity can demonstrate that indicator requirements are formally embedded. Processes are operating effectively, and opportunities provided for continuous improvement.	Relevant processes are integrated and coordinated, including remote operations and reviews/audits of activities.	Personnel are trained to detect and report on deviations or break downs in processes. Resources have been assigned to monitor and address requirements.

Appendix B

AUDIT FINDING PRIORITIES

The following priority ratings have been used to assess findings arising from this audit:

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
<p>Gaps or control weaknesses have been identified resulting in non-compliance with the indicator.</p> <p>Mitigation actions are required to be developed and initiated as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days from the issuance of this report, with expected resolution within 3 months.</p>	<p>Progress has been made with respect to implementation of the required indicator, however full compliance is yet to be achieved.</p> <p>Mitigation actions are required to be developed and initiated within 3 months or earlier from the issuance of this report, with expected resolution within 6-9 months.</p>	<p>Issues have been identified which represent minor procedural weaknesses or improvement opportunities with respect to the operation of the indicator.</p> <p>Expected resolution is within 12 months or earlier from the issuance of this report.</p>

Appendix C

GLOSSARY

The definitions of terms used in the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards take into account Australian State, Territory and federal laws and relevant regulations, canon law, information from the Holy See, the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations and the Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse published by the United Nations in 2017.

The glossary does not have any legal force and is meant only to serve as a reference tool for the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards. All terms and definitions are to be read in the context of these Standards alone.

Abuse	when used throughout the NCSS document this is an inclusive term covering both child and adult abuse
Abuse of Power	means the abuse of position, function, or duty to take advantage of another. This can take many forms and include situations where a person has power over another person by virtue of their relationship (e.g., employer and employee, teacher and student, coach and athlete, parent or guardian and child, clergy/religious and parishioner) and uses that power to their advantage.
Accessible language	means information is provided in multiple formats for individuals with different levels of English literacy and proficiency, modes of communication, languages, and cognitive abilities.
Adult	means any person 18 years or older. When used throughout the NCSS document this is an inclusive term referring to all adults, including adults at risk.
Adult abuse	<p>means the improper treatment of a person that results in the actual and/or likelihood of causing physical or emotional harm. Abuse can come in many forms, such as: physical or verbal maltreatment, neglect, injury, assault, violation, rape, unjust practices, crimes, exploitation, or other types of aggression.</p> <p>There are several categories of abuse of adults, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse* • Physical abuse* • Emotional/psychological abuse* • Neglect* • Elder abuse* • Financial abuse* • Exploitation* <p>Within the context of the Catholic church and faith-based entities, it is also important to recognise spiritual abuse* as an additional subtype of abuse.</p>
Adult at risk	means any person aged 18 years and over who is at increased risk of experiencing abuse, such as people:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who are elderly. • with a disability. • who suffer from mental illness. • who have diminished capacity. • who have cognitive impairment. • who have suffered previous abuse. • who are experiencing transient risks. • who in receiving a ministry or service are subject to a power imbalance. • who are from a culturally or linguistically diverse background/ • who are of diverse sexuality/ • who have any other impairment or adversity that makes it difficult for them to protect themselves from abuse.
Allegation	means a complaint, still to be verified, claiming, or asserting that someone has committed an act of abuse against a child or adult. The term is used interchangeably and in combination with “complaint”.
Audit	means a mechanism to assess how a Church Authority, ministry or entity governed by a Church Authority, is implementing the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards.
Australian Catholic Bishops Conference	means the assembly of Bishops of Australia exercising together certain pastoral offices for the Catholics of Australia.
Bishop	means a diocesan bishop or archbishop, the ordinary of an Ordinariate and the prelate of a Personal Prelature of the Latin Church and an eparch of the Eastern Churches
Canon law	means the revised code of canon law promulgated by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in 1983 and the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches as promulgated in 1990 and any other universal or legislation promulgated by the competent ecclesiastical authority.
Canonical Offence	<p>means canonical crimes¹ of sexual abuse committed by clerics and religious are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forcing someone, by violence or threat or through abuse of authority, to perform or submit to sexual acts. • performing sexual acts with a minor or a vulnerable person. • the production, exhibition, possession, or distribution, including by electronic means, of child pornography, as well as by the recruitment of or inducement of a minor or a vulnerable person to participate in pornographic exhibitions. <p>¹ The canonical crimes/delicts/offences committed by clerics or religious as stated in Art. 1 §1 a) of <i>Vos Estis Lux Mundi</i>. ² Definition of vulnerable person as stated in Art. 1 §2 b) of <i>Vos Estis Lux Mundi</i>: “means: any person in a state of infirmity, physical or mental deficiency, or deprivation of personal liberty which, in fact, even occasionally, limits their ability to understand or to want or otherwise resist the offence”. This definition is captured by the term ‘Adult at risk’ within the NCSS.</p>
Catholic Religious Australia	CRA is the conference of major superiors comprising leaders of religious institutes and societies of apostolic life within the Catholic Church in Australia.
Certification	means the act of giving official authority or approval and certification of the implementation of the NCSS and permission to use the ACSL Certification symbol.

Child/ren	means individuals under 18 years of age.
Child abuse	<p>There are different legal definitions of child abuse in Australia. Definition sourced from the Australian Institute of Family Studies: https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/reporting-abuse-and-neglect</p> <p>Child abuse refers to any behaviour or treatment by parents, caregivers, other adults or older adolescents that results in the actual and/or likelihood of causing physical or emotional harm to a child. Such behaviours may be intentional or unintentional and can include acts of omission (i.e., neglect) and commission.</p> <p>Child abuse and neglect is commonly divided into five subtypes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical abuse • emotional/psychological abuse • neglect • sexual abuse • exposure to family violence
Church Authority	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a diocesan bishop or archbishop, an ordinary of an Ordinariate and the prelate of a Personal Prelature of the Latin Church and an eparch of an eparchy of an Eastern Church. • the competent authority, howsoever titled, exercising the ministry of governance for religious institutes in Australia in accordance with their Constitutions; or • for ministerial PJPS the competent authority in accordance with the statutes. • for any other Church entity, the senior authority within the organization in accordance with its rules.
Church Protocols	means official procedures or system of rules which govern the affairs of the Catholic Church in Australia, for example, Vos Estis Lux Mundi and the National Response Protocol.
Civil Standard	the most common standard of proof relates to civil proceedings, which is the balance of probabilities (incorporating the principles from Briginshaw v Briginshaw) – which means it is more probable than not that what the person says happened is true (in criminal cases, the standard is proof beyond reasonable doubt).
Clergy	includes bishops, priests and deacons.
Clergy and religious from countries other than Australia	means any cleric or member of a religious institute who is specifically recruited or welcomed from overseas by a Church Authority or entity.
Cleric	a member of the clergy.
Clericalist/ism	means an attitude toward clergy/religious characterised by an excessive deference and an assumption of their moral superiority. Pope Francis has said that it occurs when “clerics feel they are superior, [and when] they are far from the people.” It can be “fostered by priests themselves or by lay persons”.
Cognitive impairment	means when a person has trouble remembering, learning new things, concentrating, or making decisions that affect their everyday life, because of their condition. Some causes of long-term or permanent cognitive impairment include dementia, stroke, or brain injury.

	For further information see: https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/cognitive-impairment
Complainant	means any person who makes a complaint that may include any allegation, suspicion, concern, or report of a breach of the entity’s Code of Conduct. A complaint may also include disclosures made to an institution that may be about, or relate to, abuse in the entity’s context.
Conflicts of interest	means situations (perceived or actual) where a conflict arises between a person’s official duties and their private interests, which could influence the performance of those official duties. Such conflict generally involves opposing principles or incompatible wishes or needs and may occur when personnel function in multiple roles.
Consecrated Life/Institute of Consecrated Life	is an association of faithful in the Catholic Church erected by canon law whose members profess the evangelical counsels of chastity, poverty, and obedience by vows or other sacred bonds (as defined in the Code of Canon Law under canons 573–730). Apart from being a member of an institute, consecrated life may also be lived individually; the Catholic Church recognises, as forms of individual consecrated life that are not members of institutes, namely that of hermits and consecrated virgins.
Cultural safety	means an environment that is safe for people of all ethnicities and cultural identities: where there is no assault, challenge, or denial of their identity, of who they are and what they need. It is about shared respect, shared meaning, shared knowledge, and experience, of learning, living and working together with dignity and truly listening.
Dicastery	means a department of the Roman Curia.
Dignity or Right to Risk	refers to enabling individuals the right (or dignity) to take reasonable risks. It recognises that restricting this right can stifle the individual’s growth, self-esteem and the overall quality of life: ‘Given that an individual’s personal dignity is manifested, in part, by their ability to remain autonomous, and being autonomous engenders risk-taking. Inhibiting an individual’s ability to take risks erodes their dignity. Dignity of risk is therefore the principle of allowing an individual the dignity afforded by risk-taking, subsequently enhancing their personal growth and quality of life.’ (Joseph E Ibrahim and Marie-Claire Davis, ‘Impediments to Applying the “Dignity of Risk” Principle in Residential Aged Care Services: “Dignity of Risk” in Residential Aged Care’, <i>Australasian Journal on Ageing</i> 32, no. 3 (September 2013): 188–93)
Diminished capacity	means if an adult needs to make a decision and is unable to carry out any part of this process (as listed below), they have impaired decision-making capacity. There are three elements to making a decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the nature and effect of the decision; • freely and voluntarily deciding; and • communicating the decision in some way.
Diocese	means a diocese, archdiocese, ordinariate or personal prelature of the Latin Church and an eparchy of an Eastern Church.

Disability (persons with)	means those who have physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. (Article 2, United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.)
Diversity	means a range of people who have various racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural backgrounds and various lifestyles, experience, and interests.
Diverse sexuality	refers to all the diversities of sex characteristics, sexual orientations, and gender identities, without the need to specify each of the identities, behaviours, or characteristics that form this plurality.
Elder abuse	means a single or repeated act or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person.
Emotional abuse (adults)	is a common form of abuse that occurs in close relationships. Emotional abuse is defined as abuse that occurs when a person is subjected to behaviours or actions aimed at preventing or controlling their behaviour, with the intent to cause them emotional harm or fear, through manipulation, isolation, or intimidation.
Emotional abuse (children)	Emotional abuse of children refers to a parent or caregiver's inappropriate verbal or symbolic acts towards a child and/or a pattern of failure over time to provide a child with adequate non-physical nurturing and emotional availability. Such acts of commission or omission are likely to damage a child's self-esteem or social competence.
Entity	means a diocese, religious institute, ministerial PJP (including their agencies) or association recognised as Catholic in accord with canon law.
Exploitation	is the deliberate maltreatment, manipulation or abuse of power and control over another person. It is taking advantage of another person or situation usually, but not always, for personal gain.
Exposure to family violence	is generally considered to be a form of psychologically abusive behaviour, where a child is present (hearing or seeing) while a parent or sibling is subjected to physical abuse, sexual abuse, or psychological maltreatment, or is visually exposed to the damage caused to persons or property by a family member's violent behaviour.
Financial abuse	involves the illegal or improper use or mismanagement of a person's money, property or resources. Stealing, fraud, forgery, embezzlement, forced changes to a will, inappropriate removal of a resident's decision-making powers and misuse of power of attorney are all forms of financial abuse or exploitation.
Formation/program	means a program preparing individuals for ordination or profession of vows and a life-long journey to the invitation of Christ to proclaim and live the Gospel message, within the life of the Church.
Good Standing	A person in good standing is regarded as having complied with all their safeguarding obligations, and is not subject to any form of allegation, disciplinary process, sanction suspension.
Grooming (child)	refers to a pattern of behaviour aimed at engaging a child as a precursor to sexual abuse. It includes establishing a 'special' friendship/relationship with the child. Grooming can include the conditioning of parents and other adults to think that the relationship with the child is 'normal' and positive.

Grooming (adult)	is the predatory act of manoeuvring another individual into a position that makes them more isolated, dependent, likely to trust, and more vulnerable to abusive behaviour.
Guardian	refers to the person(s) who has the legal authority to care for the personal and property interests of another person.
Institutional abuse	means abuse or poor care within an institution or specific care setting. Possible causes of institutional abuse include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a “closed” culture within an organisation where transparency is discouraged. • lack of flexibility and choice for people using the service. • failure to properly check the backgrounds and interview staff. • inadequate training. • lack of safeguarding policies and procedures. • lack of support of staff by management. • poor supervision; and • poor standards of care.
Lay/lay person	means members of the Catholic Church and Church personnel other than bishops, priests, deacons and religious.
Leaders	means personnel who are responsible for important governance decisions within a Church entity and/or who lead and coordinate Church improvement initiatives.
Mentor	means an experienced and trusted advisor or a person who gives a younger or less experienced person help and advice over a period.
Ministerial PJP	means a legal entity which is constituted a public juridic person in canon law and carries on its mission in the name of the Church, in accordance with its statutes approved by the competent ecclesiastical authority.
Ministry	means any activity within, or conducted by, an entity, that is authorised by formal appointment and designed to carry out the apostolic and charitable works of the Catholic Church.
NDIS Worker Screening Check	The NDIS Worker Screening Check is an assessment of whether a person who works, or seeks to work, with people with disability poses a risk to them. The assessment determines whether a person is cleared or excluded from working in certain roles with people with disability. For further information see https://www.ndiscommission.gov.au/about/ndis-worker-screening-check
Neglect (adult)	is the failure of a carer to provide the necessities of life to a person for whom they are caring.
Neglect (child)	refers to a failure by a caregiver to provide the basic requirements for meeting the physical and emotional developmental needs of a child. Physically neglectful behaviours include a failure to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, supervision, hygiene or medical attention.
Offender	means a person who has admitted abuse or whose responsibility for abuse has been determined by a court of law (criminal or civil), statutory or Church procedure.
Organisation	means a ministry and/or service operating under the governance of a recognised authority (such as a legal entity) and/or a Church Authority.

Pastoral care	means when one person has responsibility for the wellbeing of another or for a faith community. It includes the provision of spiritual advice and support, education, counselling, medical care, and assistance in times of need. All work involving the supervision or education of children and young people is a work of pastoral care.
Personnel (Church personnel)	means a cleric, religious or other person who is employed by the entity or engaged on a contract, subcontract, voluntary or unpaid basis.
Physical abuse	is a non-accidental physically aggressive act which results in physical pain or injury, and which may include physical coercion and physical restraint. Physical abuse may be intentional or may be the inadvertent result of physical punishment.
Professional/pastoral supervision	means a professional activity in which personnel are engaged in reflection and learning, under the guidance of a supervisor. Supervision assists personnel in their accountabilities for professional standards, defined competencies for their role and understanding and implementation of organisational policy and procedures. For clerics and religious, professional supervision assists in the maintenance of boundaries of the pastoral relationship and enhances the quality of their ministry.
Protective behaviours program	Is a type of abuse prevention program and means an age-appropriate structured education program to equip children and young people with the skills and knowledge to enhance their personal safety.
Reflective practice	is a professional development technique that involves thoughtfully considering one's own experiences in applying knowledge to practice. It is expected to be a continuous process, whereby an individual explores an experience to identify what happened and what their role in this experience was, including behaviour, thinking, and related emotions. Reflective practice enables potential changes in approaches to similar future events to be identified, with the aim of improved performance.
Religious institute	means an entity within the Catholic Church whose members commit themselves through religious vows to lead a life of poverty, chastity and obedience. Societies of apostolic life resemble religious institutes in that their members also live a life in common. They do not take religious vows but live out the apostolic purpose of the group. In these Standards, the term 'religious institutes' is used to include religious institutes, societies of apostolic life and secular institutes.
Religious	means a member of an institute of consecrated life or a society of apostolic life.
Respondent	means a person against whom a complaint is made.
Review	means an internal self-assessment of an entity's implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards. A review can also be an assessment that forms part of the process of continuous improvement which occurs when following up recommendations made during an audit.
Risk-based audit and Review Framework	means a framework for assessing the implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards that reflects a proportionate response based on the risk profile of the Church Authority.
Risk Profile	means an assessment against key safeguarding risk factors.

Safeguarding	refers to proactive measures designed to protect the health, wellbeing, and human rights of individuals. These measures allow children, young people and adults to live free from abuse, harm and neglect. Within the life of the Church, safeguarding includes pastoral, liturgical and spiritual responses through engagement in the Sacraments and the life of the Church.
Safeguarding Committee	means a committee established to advise and support the Church Authority on all matters relating to safeguarding, including the development and implementation of a Safeguarding Implementation Plan and coordinating annual self-audits at a local level. Committee members need relevant and varied professional expertise in relation to safeguarding, child protection, organisational culture and structure, policy development, etc. and include lay women and men.
Safeguarding Culture	means embedding safeguarding into everything an organisation does. In promoting this culture, young people and adults at risk will understand they will be listened to, supported, and known action will be taken on their behalf.
Safeguarding Commitment Statement	means a Commitment Statement describing an entity's commitment to keep children and adults safe from harm. It informs the entity's safeguarding culture.
Safeguarding Co-ordinator	means an individual who champions safeguarding and co-ordinates the implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards within an entity.
Safeguarding Implementation Plan	means a documented plan which articulates actions to be taken across the entity to ensure safeguarding practices are in place. It includes actions, strategies, responsibilities, delegations, and accountabilities, and tracks review and progress. It is overseen by the Safeguarding Committee.
Safeguarding policies and procedures	means any policies or procedures of the entity that address elements of safeguarding children and adults. For example, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recruitment. • risk management. • complaint handling; and • acceptable use of online applications.
Seminarian	a student in a theological formation and education centre preparing for ordination as a priest.
Seminary	means a centre for the formation and education of students preparing for ordination.
Sexual abuse (adult)	Sexual abuse is a form of sexual assault. Sexual abuse includes rape, indecent assault, sexual harassment, and sexual interference. Sexual activity with an adult who is incapacitated by a mental or physical condition (such as dementia) that impairs his or her ability to grant informed consent, is defined as sexual assault/abuse. Sexual assault/abuse includes where through force, threats or abuse of authority, an individual commits a canonical offence or forces someone to perform or submit to sexual acts. Sexual assault is a crime.
Sexual abuse (child)	refers to exposing a child to any form of sexual activity. This may or may not involve physical contact. This may take the form of taking sexually explicit photographs or videos of children, forcing children

	to watch or take part in sexual acts and forcing or coercing children to have sex or engage in sexual acts with other children or adults.
Spiritual abuse	means abuse of a person that invokes a person’s religious beliefs and faith to perpetrate harm. Spiritual abuse can occur as a secondary experience of abuse when abuse is perpetrated by someone in a position of spiritual authority and trust within the Church a
Substantiated complaint	means under the civil standard of proof an allegation of abuse for which the investigator finds that sufficient evidence exists to believe that the alleged conduct more likely than not occurred.
Third parties	means any individual, group or legal entity outside the Church entity who contract services and facilities to or from the Church entity.
Transient Risk	means short-term risk, experienced by people at different stages in their life: e.g. when someone is vulnerable due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grief • bereavement • relationship breakdown • homelessness • unemployment • financial hardship
Trauma-informed and victim-centred support	is a strengths-based framework which is founded on five core principles – safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration, and empowerment. Trauma-informed services do no harm: they do not re-traumatise or blame victims for their efforts to manage their traumatic reactions, and they embrace a message of hope and optimism that recovery is possible. In trauma-informed services, trauma survivors are seen as unique individuals who have managed their responses to the experiences as best that they could.
Validation	means an assessment by ACSL of any self-assessment, review or audit, undertaken to achieve ACSL Certification status.
Working With Children Check	means generic term used in the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards to denote the statutory screening requirement for people who work or volunteer in child-related work. There is not yet a single national framework setting out requirements for 'working with children' checks. Each State/Territory in Australia has its own system. They are one part of a Church entity’s recruitment, selection, and screening practices.
Working with Vulnerable People Check	means the Working with Vulnerable People (Background Checking) Act 2011 in the Australian Capital Territory which requires those working with children (and other vulnerable groups) to complete a Working with Vulnerable People Check and be registered before they can commence employment. Tasmania has a ‘Working with Vulnerable People Check’ which requires all employees and volunteers aged 16 and over working in childcare services or other child-related services to apply for a WWVP check. To date, only the ACT and Tasmania have this requirement.