



De La Salle Brothers

Safeguarding Audit Report

April 2025

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](#).

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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 Trustees of De La Salle Brothers (De La Salle Brothers) performance against the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards (NCSS). 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 De La Salle Brothers and its representatives at the time of the assessment and where applicable any further subsequent information the De La Salle Brothers 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 Office of the Children's Guardian considers that organisations in NSW that are implementing the National Principles will be simultaneously implementing the Child Safe Standards.

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 Trustees of De La Salle Brothers.

1.2 Background

The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (Fratres Scholarum Christianarum FSC) also known as the Trustees of De La Salle Brothers, is a Roman Catholic education congregation, founded in France by John Baptist De La Salle and subsequently approved by Pope Benedict XII in 1726.

John Baptist De La Salle spent his life teaching poor children in parish charity schools. The order rapidly spread over France and then into other parts of the world. La Salle was canonised as a saint on 15 May, 1900. In 1950 Pope Pius XII declared him to be the "Special Patron of All Teachers of Youth in the Catholic Church".

Currently, the Congregation remains the largest among ten or more similar religious groups devoted essentially to education worldwide. The Congregation operates in 80 countries with more than 1 million students and 90,000 lay colleagues working in primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions.

In Australia, the incorporation of the Congregation is under the Roman Catholic Communities Lands Act (as amended) in New South Wales. However, the geographical responsibility for the mission extends to three other jurisdictions: New Zealand where the legal entity is a Trust; and Pakistan and Papua New Guinea, where the entities are Incorporated Associations. There are approximately 95 Brothers living and/or working across these jurisdictions.

The Trustees of De La Salle Brothers was first audited by ACSL in 2021. The first audit assessed compliance with NCSS Edition 1, focusing on child safeguarding. The audit findings indicated that De La Salle Brothers had fully implemented or substantially progressed 91% of NCSS indicators relevant to their ministries, while

7% of NCSS Indicators were in the initial stage of development and 2% of NCSS Indicators were yet to be addressed. Prior to the commencement of the NCSS Edition 2 audit, the De La Salle Brothers had implemented all recommendations of the previous audit.

1.3 Audit classification

The De La Salle Brothers has been assessed by ACSL as a Church entity needing to undertake a full NCSS audit. There are 10 NCSS Standards, 48 NCSS Criteria and 104 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 how De La Salle Brothers comply with the NCSS indicators is detailed in Section 4 of this report. Our recommendations for improvement, including the De La Salle Brothers management responses, are included in Section 5 of this report.

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

1.4 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 National Catholic Safeguarding Standards are interrelated and interdependent. They work together to ensure every entity, ministry, and organisation across the Catholic Church in Australia places the safety of children and adults at risk at the core of how they plan, think and act. The 10 Standards are grouped into four capability areas according to common safeguarding principles. These capability groupings and how they work together holistically are represented below:



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 De La Salle Brothers and the extent to which they meet the requirements of the NCSS.

ASCL audit processes integrate the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (IIA Standards) which are developed by the Global IIA and followed by all IIA members in Australia. These Standards include principles and requirements for undertaking professional and internal auditing and for evaluating internal audit performance.

ACSL utilises an efficient risk assessment mechanism that permits its auditors to focus their efforts on risks that are proportionate to the purpose, size, complexity, and structure of a Church Authority. This approach to planning audits ensures optimum use of the Church Authority's limited resources, has maximum impact on the activities, ministries, and parishes, and ensures constant stakeholder engagement. It is also congruent with the IIA Standards.

ACSL assesses the risk management safeguarding practices of a Church Authority through a multilayered system keeping in mind IIA Standard 2010.A1 which states: "The internal audit (here meaning the Church Authority) activity's plan of engagements must be based on a documented risk assessment, undertaken at least annually. The input of senior management and the board must be considered in this process." ACSL can thus provide objective assurance that the Church Authority is complying with the risk management components of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards (NCSS).

1.5 In scope assessment

In this audit, the De La Salle Brothers were assessed against Edition 2 of the NCSS, covering both children and adults at risk. In January and February 2025, ACSL completed a review audit of the De La Salle Brothers' NCSS Self-Assessment, where evidence of their congruency with the NCSS was provided. Fieldwork visits of ministries and activities were conducted in March 2025. This report was completed in April 2025.

The audit scope included:

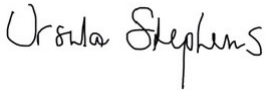
- Audit activities at the Congregational administrative centre.
- Interviews, observations, and enquiry with the Congregation and ministry leadership, including their Safeguarding Committee and relevant ministerial personnel.
- A review of key safeguarding documents, policies, and procedures.
- Assessment of the design and testing of the operation of safeguarding controls implemented by the ministries across the entity.
- Site visits to:
 - La Salle Technical Secondary School, Hohola, PNG, Jubilee Catholic Secondary School, De La Salle College Bomana and Sacred Heart Teachers College Bomana.
 - Yourtown office in Milton, QLD.
 - Yourtown ministry in NSW.
 - Oakhill College, NSW.
 - De La Salle Brothers Administration centre, NSW.
- Interviews with over 60 personnel – inclusive of clergy, people in paid roles including the Youth Ministry and school students in PNG.

1.6 Disclaimer

The information contained in this report is based on evidence provided by the De La Salle Brothers and its representatives at the time of the assessment and, where applicable, any subsequent information the De La Salle Brothers has 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:



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2. Overarching findings

The NCSS assessment of the De La Salle Brothers indicates that the De La Salle Brothers 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.

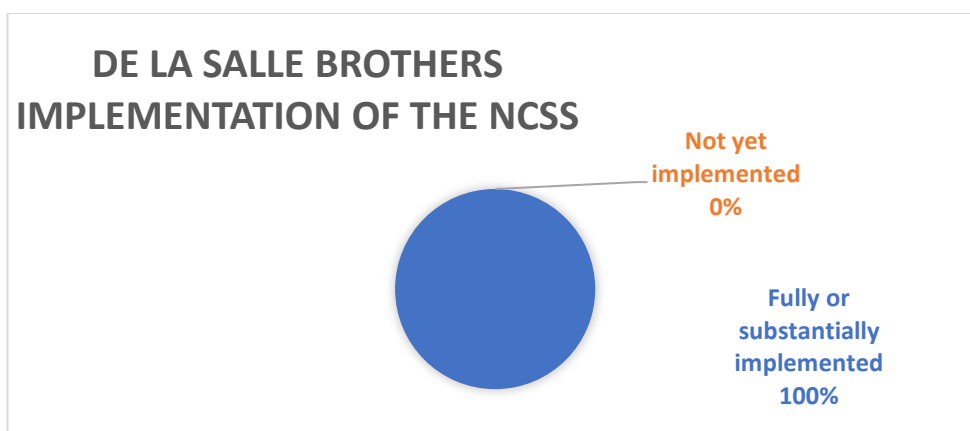
Our assessment indicates that the De La Salle Brothers has fully implemented or has substantially progressed in the implementation of 104 (100%) of the relevant indicators to their operations. Assessment for each maturity scale is as follows:

- 89 (86%) indicators are developed and embedded
- 15 (14%) indicators are substantially progressed.

All 104 NCSS indicators applicable to full audited Church Authorities are relevant to the De La Salle Brothers' operations.

Note on scoring:

- If an indicator is assessed as **'developed and embedded'** or **'developed'**, it means the implementation is **fully or substantially progressed** — so the indicator will be **counted as implemented**.
- If an indicator is assessed as **'developing'** or **'yet to develop'**, it means the implementation is **not substantially progressed**, so the indicator will be **counted as not implemented**.



The key findings from the audit are summarised by NCSS capability below.



Capability Area: Leadership, monitoring and improvement (Standards 1 and 9)

The focus in Standards 1 and 9 is on how the De La Salle Brothers leadership influences and implements a positive safeguarding culture across its ministries. These NCSS Standards expect De La Salle Brothers key personnel to display strong leadership that includes an accountable and transparent governance structure within their ministry activities. The audit assessed safeguarding policies, procedures and process to understand how a zero-tolerance approach to abuse is implemented and how all people (children and adults) are provided a safe environment, free from abuse and discrimination. In one ministry we noted that

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

the safeguarding policy does not mention 'zero tolerance' to abuse and whilst the safeguarding formation program articulates this approach, ACSL recommends the ministry policy is updated to use the term 'zero tolerance to abuse'.

De La Salle Brothers governance includes activities in Papua New Guinea, Pakistan and New Zealand. The ministries in each of these countries completed self-assessments via the NCSS Self-Assessment Portal and these self-assessments were reviewed by ACSL. For this audit, ACSL only assessed and visited the overseas ministry in Papua New Guinea and considered how the NCSS apply in the Papua New Guinean context, notwithstanding cultural differences and the Lukautim Pikinini (Child) Act 2009. The audit findings confirm that De La Salle Brothers safeguarding activities in this ministry are developed.

The De La Salle Brothers recognise that specific groups of people are at increased risk of experiencing abuse and require heightened awareness of the situations that make them vulnerable. Accordingly, there are additional procedures in place to support these groups and monitor the heightened risks experienced by such persons. Overall, De La Salle Brothers have in place appropriate and proportional risk management plans for their ministries. In one ministry, ACSL has suggested incorporating additional dimensions in risk assessments to ensure all potential risks are captured in their assessments. The De La Salle Brothers would benefit from introducing a formal Safeguarding Implementation Plan (NCSS Indicator 9.1.1) that articulates how their overall safeguarding risk management practices are monitored and reviewed, and how this information is reported and to whom. The current discussions within De La Salle Brothers of their safeguarding vision can direct, and contribute to, this implementation plan.

The audited also assessed De La Salle Brothers personnel's awareness of their safeguarding responsibilities. In the fieldwork visits and interviews during the audit process, personnel consistently highlighted several of the core key Lasallian values – concern for the poor and social justice, quality education, respect for all persons and inclusive community – as underpinning both their ministry role and the rationale for working in their ministry. Personnel were able to offer examples of practices that demonstrate to them how these values permeate the De La Salle Brothers leadership and entity operations.

Whilst the interviews revealed that personnel understand their obligations regarding information sharing and record keeping for safeguarding and professional standards, in one ministry, the recordkeeping policy did not reflect this. ACSL recommends the policy is updated to reflect the requirements of the standard.



Capability Area: Engaging with children, adults, families and communities (Standards 2, 3 and 4)

The documentation provided by De La Salle Brothers for their desktop assessment recognises that every person has the right to be protected from harm, to be listened to, to be taken seriously, and to have a say in matters that affect them. The subsequent interviews and visits confirm the person's voice and views are listened to and included in ministry or service delivery processes. De La Salle Brothers organisational design and practices are informed by academic research findings. They utilise these findings in their ministry activities to engage with children and adults who experience greater vulnerability than their peers. Thus, their approach to ministry with these persons draws upon a range of best practice strategies to inform their ministry practices.

Our assessment of De La Salle Brothers' understanding of these needs and how their ministries respect and uphold the dignity of all people, and provide safer environments in which everyone can thrive, confirmed these principles are developed and embedded across their ministries.

The audit also assessed how De La Salle Brothers empower children and adults at risk to have a say in decisions that affect them to maintain safe ministry. In one ministry, both personnel and those receiving the ministry were able to articulate examples of strategies that the De La Salle Brothers utilize to implement these NCSS Standards.

The audit also assessed De La Salle Brothers' recognition of people's diverse needs and circumstances as developed and embedded. This recognition is essential to building a safeguarding culture where ministries and services are provided in culturally safe and inclusive ways, facilitating self-determination.



Capability Area: Right people, right role, right knowledge (Standards 5 and 7)

Personnel who are engaged in ministry are critical to the success of implementing the Lasallian mission and it is incumbent on the Congregation to have the right people in the right role with the right knowledge. The audit assessment of Standard 5 revealed De La Salle Brothers employment practices are underpinned by a strong safeguarding culture. Overall, there is consistency between current employment relations and best practice HR processes, however, ACSL did note two findings. In one ministry, professional supervision of clergy is not consistent: ACSL recommends that all clergy participate in recommended supervision arrangements, and these are recorded and reported upon annually. Further, in another ministry, volunteers are not consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program. ACSL recommend that all volunteers are provided with a safeguarding induction program as soon as possible after commencement.

The audit findings also show an emphasis on safe recruitment, professional development, ongoing support, and supervision of personnel, which enhances risk mitigation.

The newly appointed members of the different leadership teams are encouraged (and indeed some are) to undertake the ACSL Leaders program to fulfill NCSS 5.3.2.

The assessment of Standard 7 showed that ongoing Congregational training focuses on the nature and indicators of abuse, particularly organisational abuse, and how to create safe environments. The assessment noted the training promotes continuing development of practical skills in protecting children and adults at risk and responding to disclosures. Further, the personnel in human resources observed the need for ministries to embrace thought leadership and understand how they will continue to embrace the De La Salle values, a church organisation, in the next three to five years. This is congruent with the expectations of the Standard 7. It is important to note that volunteers in the ministry who are not provided with a safeguarding induction will likely miss out on participating in training relevant to NCSS Indicator 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5. Therefore, after they complete their induction (see NCSS Indicator 5.3), they will need to participate in ongoing safeguarding training.



Capability Area: Systems, Policies and Procedures (Standards 6, 8 and 10)

The audit identified that De La Salle Brothers' processes for raising concerns and complaints are responsive, understood, accessible and used by children, adults, families, carers, communities and personnel. The audit assessment also noted that processes are formally documented in the Congregational policies and procedures, and they are made publicly available.

For Standard 8, the audit focused on strategies De La Salle Brothers implement to focus on minimising the opportunity for abuse to occur in both their physical and online environments. Risk management is developed and embedded in the ministries assessed and this includes considerations of managing risks associated with third parties or contractors and use of facilities by others. However, risk assessments tend to focus on each of the ministry activities and events rather than De La Salle Brothers as an entire entity. The Standards require De La Salle Brothers to consider risk at the entity level as well as the individual ministry level.

Standard 9 acknowledges risks to safety and the need for continuous review and improvement. The key documents/policies which capture this responsibility are the Code of Conduct, the Safeguarding Policy, and the Safeguarding Risk Management Strategy, which outline appropriate supervision, oversight and behaviour towards children and adults at risk. ACSL suggests that De La Salle Brothers refine and develop their entity Safeguarding Implementation Plan to articulate their safeguarding practices across all ministries and introduce strategies to monitor, review and report on these activities.

Standard 10 ensures that the safeguarding policies and procedures are well documented and managed.

Table 1: Summary of NCSS Assessment

Table 1 shows the overall assessment for each of the Standards.

National Catholic Safeguarding Standard	# NCSS indicators	Not Relevant	Assessment of Implementation			
			Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1: Committed leadership, governance & culture	17	-	13	4	-	-
2: Children and adults are safe, informed and participate	6	-	6	-		
3: Partnering with families, carers and communities	6	-	4	2		
4: Equity is promoted, and diversity is respected	4	-	4	-		
5: Robust human resource management	22	-	20	2		
6: Effective complaints management	19	-	19	-		
7: Ongoing training & education	11	-	7	4		
8: Safe physical and online environments	7	-	6	1		
9: Continuous improvement	6		4	2		
10: Policies and procedures support the safety of children and adults	6	-	6	-		
TOTAL	104	0	89	15	0	0
			100 %		0 %	

3. Summary of Recommendations

- There are no Priority 1 (high rated) audit recommendations for the De La Salle Brothers.
- There are three Priority 2 (medium rated) recommendations.
- There are no Priority 3 (low rated) recommendation.

Audit recommendations are classified according to priority and urgency for remediation.²

Recommendation #1	1.1 ACSL recommends that the safeguarding policy in one ministry is updated to use the term ‘zero tolerance to abuse’.
	1.3.2 ACSL recommends De La Salle Brothers continue to implement appropriate safeguarding processes to their overseas ministries.
	1.5.3 This recommendation is linked to several findings – 1.5.3; 8.1.1; 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.; ACSL recommends that the De La Salle Brothers Congregation-wide Safeguarding Implementation Plan is updated to articulate all ministry risks and a strategy to monitor, review and report on these risks is implemented.
	1.6.2 ACSL recommends that the Congregation ensures that all recordkeeping policies reflect record keeping professional standards.
Recommendation #2	3.2.1 ACSL recommends that the Congregation ensures all ministries encourage families, carers and communities to contribute to discussions about safeguarding approaches.
	3.3.1 ACSL recommends that in one ministry, greater effort be made to engage families, carers and communities about their views on safeguarding policies and practices.
Recommendation #3	5.3.1 ACSL recommends that the Congregation ensures that all volunteers are consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program. This recommendation is linked to several findings – 5.3.1, 7.3.1, 7.4.2, 7.5.1 and 7.5.2.
	5.4.1 ACSL recommends that across the Congregation, professional supervision of clergy is rolled out, recorded and reported on annually.

Detailed recommendations can be found in Section 5 of this report. Each recommendation also contains the response of the De La Salle Brothers to the audit finding, including management actions.

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

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

4. Assessment of Compliance with NCSS indicators

Standard 1		Committed leadership, governance and culture			
<i>The safeguarding of children and adults 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 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 Safeguarding Commitment Statement is published, widely displayed, and made publicly available.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. In one ministry we noted that the safeguarding policy does not mention 'zero-tolerance' to abuse and whilst the safeguarding formation program articulates this approach, ACSL recommends the ministry policy is updated to use the term 'zero tolerance to abuse'. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 1.2 - A culture of safeguarding children and adults is championed and modelled at all levels of the Church Authority from the top down and bottom up.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.2.1	A strong safeguarding culture is created and maintained by the Church Authority and leaders by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting safeguarding, and the dignity and rights of everyone. • emphasising that safeguarding children and adults is everyone's responsibility; and • actively monitoring safeguarding compliance and risk management. 	✓			
1.2.2	A Safeguarding Committee is appointed at the highest level of leadership to oversee the effective ongoing implementation of safeguarding practices, policies, and procedures.	✓			
1.2.3	A Safeguarding Co-ordinator(s) is appointed with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.	✓			
1.2.4	Personnel understand that good safeguarding practices are everyone's responsibility and are empowered to contribute to the organisation's safeguarding practices.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 1.3 - Governance arrangements facilitate the implementation of the 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 the safeguarding of children and adults is clear.	✓			
1.3.2	Where the Church Authority's governance includes countries other than Australia, the NCSS are applied wherever possible, taking into account cultural differences and local jurisdictional issues.		✓		

Observations:					
The implementation of the NCSS in ministries in PNG is developed in many domains considering the local culture and traditions in the country. De La Salle Brothers will continue to implement appropriate safeguarding processes. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 1.4 – The entity’s Code of Conduct sets clear behavioural standards towards children and adults.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.4.1	The Code of Conduct is explicit and inclusive of all personnel and provides guidance on appropriate and expected standards of behaviour.	✓			
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 and adults at risk, paying particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations people. • individuals who are elderly, are living with disability, are suffering from an illness, or who are considered to be at risk of abuse’; • individuals from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. • children in out of home care, or are homeless; and, • children and adults of diverse sexuality. 	✓			
1.4.4	The Code of Conduct outlines the importance of considering how power imbalances can occur in ministries and services.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 1.5 - The entity’s risk management plan focuses on preventing, identifying, and mitigating safeguarding risks to children and adults.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.5.1	The Risk Management Plan considers the needs of children and adults with diminished capacity, and how and when adults at risk make informed choices (dignity of risk).	✓			
1.5.2	The Risk Management Plan incorporates procedures to assess, evaluate, review, and oversee safeguarding of children and adults at risk within its ministry and/or service.	✓			
1.5.3	There is a documented program to regularly identify, monitor, report, and review risks.		✓		
Observations:					
Safeguarding Risk Management Plans are conducted at a ministry/activity level rather than at a Trustees or whole of entity level. To improve, a safeguarding lens needs to be on all risk management plans. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 1.6 - Personnel understand their obligations on information sharing and record keeping for safeguarding and professional standards.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
1.6.1	Information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures are documented and communicated to personnel.	✓			
1.6.2	Information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures align with best practice.		✓		
Observations:					
Whilst the actual practice was in line with best practice, the recordkeeping policy did not reflect this in all ministries. Refer recommendation #1 .					

Standard 2		Children and adults are safe, informed and participate			
Children and adults are informed about their rights, participate in decisions affecting them and are taken seriously					
Criterion 2.1 – Children and adults at risk engaged in an entity’s ministry and/or services are informed about their rights, including safety, decision making, participation and how a complaint will be managed.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.1.1	Age-appropriate strategies are used to engaged children, seek their views about what makes them feel safe, and enable them to participate in decisions that affect them.	✓			
2.1.2	Adults at risk (or carers where appropriate) are engaged to provide their views about decisions which affect them, what makes them feel safe and to contribute to safeguarding approaches.	✓			
2.1.3	The organisation makes children and adults at risk aware of their rights, including their right to be safe from abuse, and who to contact if they are concerned about their safety or the safety of others.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator 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	Children are provided with age-appropriate information about safe and respectful peer relationships.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 2.3 - The importance of friendships and social connections for adults at risk is recognised and encouraged, helping them feel safe and less isolated.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.3.1	Adults at risk (or their carers where appropriate), are provided with information about safe and respectful relationships.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 2.4 – Where relevant to the setting or context, children and families are offered access to abuse prevention programs and related information that is age appropriate.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
2.4.1	Children and families are provided 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 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 the safeguarding of children and adults.					
Criterion 3.1 – Parents, carers and/or guardians participate in decisions affecting their child, or adults with diminished capacity.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.1.1	The entity encourages parents, carers and/or guardians to take an active role in monitoring the safety of those engaged in the ministry and/or service.	✓			
Observations Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 3.2 – Families, carers and communities are engaged with and are provided information about the Church Authority’s approach to safeguarding.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.2.1	Families, carers and communities are encouraged to contribute to discussions about safeguarding approaches.		✓		
3.2.2	Safeguarding information is provided and widely available, including contact details of the Safeguarding Committee and/or Safeguarding Co-ordinators.	✓			
Observations: The Congregation should ensure that all ministries encourage families, carers and communities to contribute to discussions about safeguarding approaches. Refer recommendation #2 .					
Criterion 3.3 - Families, carers and communities are informed about the Church Authority’s operations and governance; and have an opportunity to have a say in the safeguarding 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 safeguarding policies and practices.		✓		
3.3.2	Families, carers and communities are aware of the roles and responsibilities of personnel providing ministries and/or services directly to children and adults at risk.	✓			
Observations: The Congregation should ensure that all ministries encourage families, carers and communities to contribute to discussions about safeguarding approaches. Refer recommendation #2 .					
Criterion 3.4 – The entity raises community awareness of the dignity and rights of all children and adults		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
3.4.1	The entity promotes and/or participates in activities which raise awareness of abuse prevention and the rights and dignity of children and adults at risk.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Standard 4		Equity is promoted and diversity is respected			
Equity is upheld and diverse needs respected in policy and practice					

Criterion 4.1 - The diverse circumstances and backgrounds of children and adults at risk are acknowledged and accommodated by providing appropriate support.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
4.1.1	The Safeguarding Policy and procedures demonstrate an understanding, and awareness of the diverse circumstances and experiences that increase the risk of abuse.	✓			
4.1.2	The Complaints Handling Policy and practices address barriers that may prevent a disclosure of abuse being made and that hinders personnel from recognising and responding appropriately.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 4.2 – Children and adults have access to information, support and complaints processes in ways that promote inclusion, are culturally safe, and accessible.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
4.2.1	Information about complaints processes and supports are provided in culturally safe, accessible, and easy to understand formats.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 4.3 - The diverse needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, those living with disability, those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, children and adults who are unable to live at home, and those of diverse sexuality, are acknowledged.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
4.3.1	The Safeguarding Policy and procedures empower children and adults by reflecting attitudes and behaviours that respect their inherent dignity, are inclusive and are responsive to diverse needs.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicator 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 – A strong commitment to safeguarding underpins an entity’s recruitment.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.1.1	The commitment to safeguarding and a zero-tolerance approach to abuse are explicit in advertising, screening, and recruitment for personnel.	✓			
5.1.2	Recruitment and screening procedures and processes are fully documented.	✓			
5.1.3	Positions are assessed for the expected level of contact with children/adults at risk and appropriate safeguarding recruitment procedures are implemented.	✓			
Observations:					

Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.2 – Personnel have current clearances (for example, working with children checks) and/or equivalent background checks relevant to their role.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.2.1	All personnel are required to have a background check or clearance (as relevant to their role).	✓			
5.2.2	As required by legislation, personnel must have a current working with children check (or working with vulnerable people check) and/or NDIS Worker Screening Check prior to working with children and adults at risk.	✓			
5.2.3	Records of all checks are maintained and monitored in accordance with legislation, for all personnel	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.3 - Personnel complete appropriate induction and are aware of their 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:					
The Congregation should ensure that volunteers are consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program. Refer recommendation #3 .					
Criterion 5.4 - Ongoing supervision and people management includes an emphasis on safeguarding responsibilities.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.4.1	Professional supervision, mentoring, and annual performance reviews for personnel include a focus on safeguarding responsibilities.		✓		
Observations:					
The Congregation should ensure that professional supervision of clergy is consistent. Refer recommendation #3 .					
Criterion 5.5 – Before and during seminary and religious formation, candidates are appropriately screened and supported, including processes for ongoing formation, support and supervision of clergy and religious.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.5.1	The Church Authority seeks professional support in screening candidates for seminary/formation programs and before ordination/profession of vows. This includes a responsibility to enquire if an applicant or candidate has previously withdrawn or been exited from another seminary or formation program.	✓			
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	Ongoing integrated formation for clergy and religious addresses both the canonical and civil safeguarding requirements. For priests, this would include supporting their fidelity to the Church's teaching regarding the Sacrament of Reconciliation and the inviolability of the Sacramental Seal.	✓			
5.5.4	All clergy and religious in full-time ministry participate in at least 6 hours, with the optimum being 10 hours of professional/pastoral supervision each year. Clergy and religious not in full-time ministry participate in 6 hours of reflective practice activities each year.	✓			
5.5.5	All clergy and religious in ministry, undertake ongoing professional development and regular appraisals	✓			
5.5.6	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: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.6 - The curriculum for seminary and formation programs for clergy and religious includes safeguarding knowledge and skills development of candidates to understand and lead initiatives for safeguarding children and adults.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.6.1	Seminary and initial formation programs build candidates' knowledge and skills in a range of areas to support safeguarding children and adults.	✓			
5.6.2	Seminary and initial formation programs include developing pastoral responses to victims and survivors of abuse.	✓			
5.6.3	Seminary and initial formation programs identify how to avoid abuse of power and the development and/or reinforcement of clericalist attitudes and behaviours.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.7 – The movement and credentialing of those in active ministry is appropriately managed.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.7.1	A system to assess the safeguarding credentials and manage the movement of all seminarians, clergy, religious and lay ministries between different seminaries, formation programs and other Church entities is in place.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 5.8 – Where clergy and religious from countries other than Australia are recruited to ministry, programs are in place to support their cultural awareness, screening, induction, professional supervision and development.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
5.8.1	Clergy and religious from countries other than Australia recruited to ministry, are screened and verification information is sought from the international Church Authority.	✓			
5.8.2	Clergy and religious from countries other than Australia	✓			

	participate in a safeguarding induction program which is documented and occurs as soon as possible after commencement of ministry.				
5.8.3	Clergy and religious from countries other than Australia are supported with a suitable mentor for at least the first two years of their time in Australia.	✓			

Observations:

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

Standard 6	Effective complaints management
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Processes for raising concerns and complaints are responsive, understood, accessible and used by children, adults, families, carers, communities and personnel.

Criterion 6.1 - The entity's Complaints Handling Policy outlines 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	Policies and procedures address mandatory reporting obligations.	✓			
6.1.2	There are clear procedures that provide step-by-step responses and action to be taken for different types of complaints, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> breaches of Code of Conduct. disclosures, allegations, or concerns of current abuse of a child. an adult bringing forward a complaint of abuse suffered as a child; and an adult bringing forward a complaint of current or past abuse experienced as an adult. 	✓			
6.1.3	The Complaint Handling Policy outlines how perceived or actual conflict of interests are managed.	✓			
6.1.4	The Complaint Handling Policy acknowledges that power imbalances exist between the complainant and respondent and has strategies in place to address this.	✓			
6.1.5	The Complaint Handling Policy spells out who has responsibilities in relation to handling complaints and when procedures are enacted.	✓			
6.1.6	All abuse complaints, incidents, allegations, disclosures, concerns and referral are recorded, and confidential information is stored, protected and retained according to the Privacy Act, and for 50 years.	✓			

Observations:

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

Criterion 6.2 - The Complaint Handling Policy is understood by children, adults, families, carers, and personnel, and focuses on the rights of children and adults at risk.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.2.1	The Complaint Handling Policy and procedures demonstrate how the safety and well-being of children and adults at risk are prioritised.	✓			

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 is aligned, and operates in conjunction, with the Code of Conduct, HR and other policies.	✓			
6.3.2	The Complaints Handling Policy commits to an initial risk assessment if a complaint of abuse is received, to identify and minimise any risk to children or adults. Ongoing risk assessments are conducted throughout investigation processes.	✓			
6.3.3	Complainants are responded to promptly and kept informed as to the progress of dealing with their complaint.	✓			
6.3.4	Trauma-informed and victim-centred support and care is offered to any child or adult who has experienced abuse.	✓			
6.3.5	Sharing information relating to complaints adheres to the Australian Privacy Principles and relevant legislation.	✓			
6.3.6	The Complaints Handling Policy and procedures empower and support personnel to raise, in good faith, concerns and allegations about unacceptable behaviour towards children and adults by other personnel.	✓			
6.3.7	Where a complaint related to the sexual abuse of a child or adult against clergy or religious is substantiated under a civil standard, the Church Authority undertakes a risk management process to determine the appropriate action, in keeping with Church protocols.	✓			
6.3.8	Where a clergy or religious is convicted of a canonical offence relating to child sexual abuse, the respondent is to be prohibited from the exercise of ministry until such times as the process for imposing a penalty is completed by the relevant dicastery.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 6.4 - The Complaints Handling Policy includes the process of reporting complaints and concerns to relevant authorities, requiring cooperation with any statutory or contractual processes.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.4.1	<p>The Complaints Handling Policy requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> concerns and complaints of child abuse occurring within the entity be reported to the appropriate statutory authorities, in accordance with regulations. any concerns and/or complaints of a criminal against adults be reported to statutory authorities; 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 – The Church Authority ensures mechanisms are in place to support complainants of child and adult sexual abuse.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.5.1	Appropriate pastoral care is provided to complainants.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 6.6 - The Church Authority ensures respondents facing allegations are supported and monitored.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
6.6.1	Appropriately trained personnel engaged in consultation with the respondents to counsel and represent the pastoral needs of the respondent.	✓			
6.6.2	Arrangements are in place to monitor, supervise and support a respondent, where there is a complaint, until (and if) the Church Authority no longer has this responsibility.	✓			
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 and adults safe through information, ongoing education and training.</i>					
Criterion 7.1 - Personnel are trained and supported to implement the safeguarding policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.1.1	Personnel are provided regular education and training on safeguarding policies and procedures.	✓			
7.1.2	The entity's induction and refresher Safeguarding of Children and Adults training must as a minimum cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct. • safeguarding risk management. • Safeguarding Policy and procedures. • Complaints Handling Policy and procedures. • reporting obligations; and • e-safety training. 	✓			
7.1.3	Records are maintained to ensure all personnel attend induction training and participate in refresher safeguarding training at least every three years.	✓			
7.1.4	All personnel with specific safeguarding responsibilities receive ongoing support and professional development to their role.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 7.2 - Personnel are supported 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	<p>Education and training programs include materials addressing factors that may place children at risk of abuse, building knowledge to:</p> <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. 	✓			
<p>Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.</p>					
<p>Criterion 7.3 – Personnel are supported to recognise the factors that contribute to adult abuse, with a focus on adults at risk.</p>		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.3.1	<p>Education and training programs include materials addressing factors that may place adults at risk of abuse, building knowledge to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the nature and impact of adult abuse. • understand the nature, factors, and impact of institutional abuse. • identify risk factors, such as abuse of power, and exploitation. • recognise how adults and institutions can be groomed, including power imbalances can be exploited; and • understand what could make specific adults at increased risk of abuse. 		✓		
<p>Observations: As per Criterion 5.3, the Congregation should ensure that volunteers are consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program or training. Refer recommendation #3.</p>					
<p>Criterion 7.4 - Personnel have the information and skills to respond effectively to safeguarding risks, concerns, disclosures, and allegations of abuse.</p>		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.4.1	<p>Education and training programs equip relevant personnel to appropriately respond to and support anyone bringing forward concerns, disclosures, and allegations of abuse.</p>	✓			
7.4.2	<p>Personnel receive training on information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures.</p>		✓		
7.4.3	<p>Personnel receive training on reporting obligations under Commonwealth/State/Territory legislative and canon law, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting suspected criminal behaviour to police. • mandatory reporting to child protection authorities. • Reportable Conduct Scheme. • reporting to other regulatory authorities or government departments; and • Canonical reporting requirements. 	✓			
<p>Observations: As per Criterion 5.3 and 7.3, the Congregation should ensure that volunteers are consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program or training. Refer recommendation #3.</p>					

Criterion 7.5 - Personnel receive training and information on how to build culturally safe environments for children and adults.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
7.5.1	Cultural safety training is provided to equip personnel to create, culturally safe environments for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.		✓		
7.5.2	Training is provided to relevant personnel to equip them with the knowledge and understanding of diverse cultural backgrounds and how to create safe environments for people from these groups.		✓		
Observations:					
As per Criterion 5.3, 7.3 and 7.4, the Congregation should ensure that volunteers are consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program or training. Refer recommendation #3 .					

Standard 8		Safe physical and online environments			
<i>Physical and online environments promote safety and contain appropriate safeguards to minimise the opportunity for children and adults to be harmed.</i>					
Criterion 8.1 – The Safeguarding Risk Management Strategy addresses both physical and online risks, without compromising the individual’s right to privacy or wellbeing.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.1.1	<p>Both physical and online risks are addressed within the provision of ministry and/or services including risks arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one-to-one interactions between an adult and a child; ministries and/or services such as counselling, home visits, outreach, one-to-one tuition, the sacrament of reconciliation, spiritual direction and mentoring; potential physical contact between the penitent and the confessor where the sacrament of reconciliation is celebrated; one-to-one interaction with adults at risk; child-to-child interactions. adult-to-child interactions; adult-to-adult interactions (with consideration to power imbalances); and the nature of physical spaces. <p>Wherever possible, these interactions are conducted in an open or visible space, or within clear line of sight of another adult.</p>		✓		
8.1.2	The entity’s policies require the safe use of online applications for children and adults to learn, communicate and seek help.	✓			
8.1.3	Personnel are involved in identifying and mitigating physical and online risks to children and adults.	✓			
Observations:					
Risk assessments need to have a greater safeguarding lens, and an entity wide safeguarding risk management plan is not available. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 8.2 - The online environment is used in accordance with the Code of Conduct and Safeguarding policy.		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, Privacy Act and	✓			

	relevant communication protocols.				
8.2.2	The online environment is monitored, and breaches are managed in accordance with disciplinary, or other relevant policies and reported to the leadership.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 8.3 - Risk management plans address the range of settings, activities, and physical environments in which ministry and/or service occur.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.3.1	A process is in place to assess and manage risk if the organisation becomes aware of the presence of someone who poses an unacceptable risk to others within their ministry and/or service.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 8.4 – Where facilities and services are contracted to and from third parties, contractual arrangements specify safeguarding considerations.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
8.4.1	If a third party provides services or uses the organisations facilities appropriate safeguarding policies and practices are in place.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 9		Continuous improvement			
Entities regularly review and improve implementation of their systems for keeping children and adults safe.					
Criterion 9.1 - The safeguarding practices for the protection of children and adults at risk are regularly reviewed.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
9.1.1	The Safeguarding Implementation Plan outlines how safeguarding practices are monitored and reviewed, and how this information is reported.		✓		
9.1.2	The Church Authority monitors the implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards and co-ordinates annual local self-assessment checks.		✓		
9.1.3	The Safeguarding Policy is subject to review at least every three years and outcomes of this review are documented.	✓			
Observations: Safeguarding Implementation Plans are monitored and reviewed at a ministry level. Improved oversight would be achieved with the creation of an entity wide safeguarding implementation plan. Refer recommendation #1 .					
Criterion 9.2 – Concerns and complaints are analysed to identify causes and systemic failures in safeguarding practices.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
9.2.1	All individual incidents or complaints relating to safeguarding practices and/or failures are considered by the leadership to identify systemic patterns and support continuous improvement.	✓			

Observations					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 9.3 - The Church Authority reports on the findings of its safeguarding reviews.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
9.3.1	The findings of relevant reviews of safeguarding policies, procedures, and practices to are reported to stakeholders.	✓			
9.3.2	The findings of audits or reviews undertaken or validated by ACSL are made public.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

Standard 10		Policies and procedures support the safety of children and adults			
<i>Policies and procedures document how the entity is safe for children and adults.</i>					
Criterion 10.1 - Policies and procedures address the 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 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 models and stakeholder consultation inform the development and review of policies and procedures.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.3.1	There are processes in place to monitor how safeguarding policies and procedures ae being implemented.	✓			
10.3.2	There is a process in place to develop and review safeguarding policies and procedures.	✓			
Observations:					
Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					
Criterion 10.4 - Church leaders champion and model best practice implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards.		Developed & Embedded	Developed	Developing	Yet to Develop
10.4.1	The Church Authority and leaders promote the NCSS 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	Personnel are encouraged to reflect on their understanding and practical implementation of policies and procedures and provide feedback.	✓			
Observations: Requirements of the indicators are in place. No recommendations for improvement noted.					

5. Detailed findings



Capability Area: Leadership, monitoring and improvement (Standards 1 and 9)



Capability Area: Systems, policies and procedures (Standards 6, 8 & 10)

Recommendation #1		Priority 2
1.1.1	There is a public commitment to safeguarding that takes a zero tolerance approach to abuse.	
1.3.2	Where the Church Authority's governance includes countries other than Australia, the NCSS are applied wherever possible, taking into account cultural differences and local jurisdictional issues.	
1.5.3	There is a documented program to regularly identify, monitor, report, and review risks.	
1.6.2	Information sharing and record keeping policies and procedures align with best practice.	
8.1.1	<p>Both physical and online risks are addressed within the provision of ministry and/or services including risks arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one-to-one interactions between an adult and a child; • ministries and/or services such as counselling, home visits, outreach, one-to-one tuition, the sacrament of reconciliation, spiritual direction and mentoring; • potential physical contact between the penitent and the confessor where the sacrament of reconciliation is celebrated; • one-to-one interaction with adults at risk; • child-to-child interactions. • adult-to-child interactions; • adult-to-adult interactions (with consideration to power imbalances); and • the nature of physical spaces. <p>Wherever possible, these interactions are conducted in an open or visible space, or within clear line of sight of another adult.</p>	
9.1.1	The Safeguarding Implementation Plan outlines how safeguarding practices are monitored and reviewed, and how this information is reported.	
9.1.2	The Church Authority monitors the implementation of the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards and co-ordinates annual local self-assessment checks.	
Details of finding	<p>The following points were noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In one ministry we noted that the safeguarding policy does not mention 'zero tolerance' to abuse and whilst the safeguarding formation program articulates this approach, ACSL recommends the ministry policy is updated to use the term 'zero tolerance to abuse'. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the NCSS in ministries in PNG is developed in many domains considering the local culture and traditions in the country. Safeguarding Risk Management Plans are conducted at a ministry/activity level rather than at a Trustees or whole of entity level. A safeguarding lens needs to be on all risk management plans. Whilst the actual practice was in line with best practice, the recordkeeping policy did not reflect this in all ministries. Risk assessments need to have a greater safeguarding lens, and an entity wide safeguarding risk management plan is not available. Safeguarding Implementation Plans are monitored and reviewed at a ministry level. Improved oversight would be achieved with the creation of an entity wide safeguarding implementation plan.
Recommendation	<p>1.1 ACSL recommends that the safeguarding policy in one ministry is updated to use the term 'zero tolerance to abuse'.</p> <p>1.3.2 ACSL recommends De La Salle Brothers continue to implement appropriate safeguarding processes to their overseas ministries.</p> <p>1.5.3 This recommendation is linked to several findings – 1.5.3; 8.1.1; 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.; ACSL recommends that the De La Salle Brothers Congregation- wide Safeguarding Implementation Plan is updated to articulate all ministry risks and a strategy to monitor, review and report on these risks is implemented.</p> <p>1.6.2 ACSL recommends that the Congregation ensures that all recordkeeping policies reflect record keeping professional standards.</p>
Agreed Action	De La Salle accepted and agreed to the recommendations.
Responsibility	Safeguarding Contact
Due date	June 2026



Capability Area: Engaging with children, adults, families and communities (Standards 2, 3 and 4)

Recommendation #2		Priority 2
3.2.1	Families, carers and communities are encouraged to contribute to discussions about safeguarding approaches.	
3.3.1	Processes are in place to engage families, carers and communities about their views on safeguarding policies and practices.	
Details of finding	<p>The following points were noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families, carers and communities were not consulted regarding safeguarding approaches, policies and practices in one ministry. 	
Recommendation	<p>3.2.1 ACSL recommends that the Congregation ensures all ministries encourage families, carers and communities to contribute to discussions about safeguarding approaches.</p> <p>3.3.1 ACSL recommends that for one ministry, greater effort be made to engage families, carers and communities about their views on safeguarding policies and practices.</p>	
Agreed Action	De La Salle accepted and agreed to the recommendations.	

Responsibility	Safeguarding Contact
Due date	June 2026



Capability Area: Right people, right role, right knowledge (Standards 5 and 7)

Recommendation #3		Priority 2
5.3.1	All personnel participate in a safeguarding induction program, which occurs as soon as possible after commencement.	
5.4.1	Professional supervision, mentoring, and annual performance reviews for personnel include a focus on safeguarding responsibilities.	
7.3.1	Education and training programs include materials addressing factors that may place adults at risk of abuse, building knowledge to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the nature and impact of adult abuse. • understand the nature, factors, and impact of institutional abuse. • identify risk factors, such as abuse of power, and exploitation. • recognise how adults and institutions can be groomed, including power imbalances can be exploited; and • understand what could make specific adults at increased risk of abuse. 	
7.5.1	Cultural safety training is provided to equip personnel to create, culturally safe environments for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.	
7.5.2	Training is provided to relevant personnel to equip them with the knowledge and understanding of diverse cultural backgrounds and how to create safe environments for people from these groups.	
Details of finding	The following points were noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers were not consistently provided with induction or ongoing training. • Professional supervision of clergy was inconsistent. 	
Recommendation	5.3.1 ACSL recommends that the Congregation ensures that all volunteers are consistently provided with a safeguarding induction program. This recommendation is linked to several findings – 5.3.1, 7.3.1, 7.4.2, 7.5.1 and 7.5.2. 5.4.1 ACSL recommends that across the Congregation, professional supervision of clergy is rolled out, recorded and reported on annually.	
Agreed Action	De La Salle accepted and agreed to the recommendations.	
Responsibility	Safeguarding Contact	
Due date	June 2026	

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 60 days from the issuance of this report, with expected resolution within 6 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 90 days or earlier from the issuance of this report, with expected resolution within 9-12 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 18 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>.</p> <p>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 organisation 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’, Australasian Journal on Ageing 32, no. 3 (September 2013): 188–93)
Diminished capacity	means if an adult needs to decide 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 deciding: <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.