

General Synod – Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017 Adopting Ordinance 2017

(Reprinted under the Interpretation Ordinance 1985.)

The General Synod – Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017 Adopting Ordinance 2017 as amended by The General Synod – Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017 Adopting Ordinance 2017 Amendment Ordinance 2018.

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General Synod – Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017 Adopting Ordinance 2017

Long Title

An Ordinance to adopt Canon No 4, 2017 of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Australia.

The Synod of the Diocese of Sydney ordains as follows.

1. Name

This Ordinance is the *General Synod – Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017 Adopting Ordinance 2017*.

2. Adoption of Canon No 4, 2017

The Synod adopts Canon No 4, 2017 of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Australia, the text of which is set out in the Schedule.

3. Commencement

Except for this clause, this Ordinance commences on a date determined by resolution of the Standing Committee or the Synod.

Schedule

Whereas –

- A. in 2004 the General Synod adopted the Safe Ministry Policy Statement which states that this Church is committed to the physical, emotional and spiritual welfare and safety of all people, particularly within its own community, and includes the commitments to carefully recruit and train its clergy and church workers, adopt and encourage safe ministry practices by its clergy and lay church workers, and provide pastoral support to and supervision of any person known to have abused a child or another vulnerable person,
- B. in 2014 the General Synod adopted the Charter for the Safety of People within the Churches of the Anglican Communion which includes the commitments to adopt standards for the practice of pastoral ministry by clergy and other church personnel, to assess the suitability of persons for ordination as clergy or appointment to positions of responsibility in the church, and to promote a culture of safety in parishes and church organisations by education and training:

now the General Synod prescribes as follows:

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Title

1. This canon is the Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017.

Object

2. The object of this canon is:
 - (a) to prescribe a code of conduct for safe ministry to children;
 - (b) to prescribe minimum standards and guidelines for safe ministry to children; and
 - (c) to implement the Protocol so far as it provides for obtaining and taking into account Ministry Suitability Information before authorising clergy and church workers to undertake ministry to children.

Interpretation

3. In this canon, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - child** has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;
 - child abuse** has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;
 - Church authority** has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;
 - Church body** means any body corporate, organisation or association that exercises ministry within, or on behalf of, or in the name of, the Church, and is controlled by a diocese or province or the General Synod;
 - church worker** means a lay person undertaking any ministry to children:
 - (a) who is licensed or authorised by the bishop of a diocese; or
 - (b) who is employed by a Church body; or

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- (c) who, for payment or not, holds a position or performs a function with the actual or apparent authority of a Church authority or Church body;

clergy means a person who is a bishop, priest or deacon in this Church;

code of conduct means a code of conduct for safe ministry to children;

cogent means clear, logical and convincing;

contact means physical contact, oral communication (whether face-to-face or by telephone), written communication or electronic communication (which includes email, instant messaging, social media and video chats);

controlled by a diocese or province or the General Synod has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;

diocesan audit means an audit as to whether:

- (a) any diocesan code of conduct containing additional standards of conduct for observance, and additional guidelines for conduct to be followed, is inconsistent with the standards of conduct and the guidelines for conduct contained in the prescribed code of conduct, or an equivalent code of conduct in respect of which the Standing Committee has made a determination under section 5(3);
- (b) a diocese has standards, and guidelines unless there are cogent reasons for not doing so, that give effect to the prescribed standards and guidelines;
- (c) a diocese has in place procedures which:
- (i) effectively monitor observance by clergy and church workers in the diocese of the standards, and guidelines unless there are cogent reasons for not doing so, applicable to them that give effect to the prescribed standards and guidelines; and
- (ii) provide for an appropriate response to instances of non-observance; and
- (d) the procedures in paragraph (c) have, in all material respects, been followed, and
- (e) any additional standards and guidelines for safe ministry to children prescribed by a diocese are inconsistent with the prescribed standards and guidelines, or equivalent standards and guidelines applicable to a Church body in respect of which the Standing Committee has made a determination under section 9(3);

diocesan safe ministry authority means a Church body with responsibility for safe ministry to children in a diocese, and where not established is the diocesan council;

General Synod audit means an audit as to whether:

- (a) any code of conduct that applies to clergy and church workers in a Church body in respect of which the Standing Committee has made a determination under section 5(3) gives substantial effect to the standards of conduct and the guidelines for conduct contained in the prescribed code of conduct as appropriately adapted to the context of the Church body;
- (b) the prescribed standards have been observed, and guidelines have been followed unless there are cogent reasons for not doing so, by the person or body appointing or electing clergy and church workers to a General Synod professional standards role or a General Synod safe ministry role;
- (c) any standards and guidelines for safe ministry to children that apply to clergy and church workers in a Church body in respect of which the Standing Committee has made a determination under section 9(3) give substantial effect to the applicable prescribed standards and guidelines as appropriately adapted to the context of the Church body;

General Synod professional standards role means a professional standards role to which a person is elected or appointed by the General Synod or the Standing Committee or the Primate or the General Secretary;

General Synod safe ministry role means a safe ministry role to which a person is elected or appointed by the General Synod or the Standing Committee or the Primate or the General Secretary;

licence means a licence, an authority, or a permission to officiate, issued by the bishop of a diocese;

ministry to children means work of a kind where a person:

- (a) is required to hold a working with children check, or a working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity; or
- (b) exercises a pastoral ministry which has direct, regular and not incidental contact with children; or
- (c) provides services to children that are ancillary to the exercise of a pastoral ministry within

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paragraph (b) which involve:

- (i) contact with children during an overnight activity (such as camps and similar activities);
or
- (ii) close, personal contact with children (such as changing clothes, washing and toileting);
or
- (d) supervises the ministry of a person within any one or more of paragraphs (a) to (c); or
- (e) performs a professional standards role; or
- (f) performs a safe ministry role;

pastoral ministry includes the provision of spiritual advice and support, education, counselling, medical care, and assistance in times of need;

Person of Concern is a person who is currently participating or wishes to participate in the life of a parish or congregation and whose presence constitutes a risk of harm from sexual abuse to others in the parish or congregation;

prescribed code of conduct means the code of conduct prescribed under this canon from time to time;

prescribed standards and guidelines means the standards and guidelines prescribed under this canon from time to time;

professional standards process has the same meaning as in the Episcopal Standards (Child Protection) Canon 2017;

professional standards role means a role in:

- (a) recommending or determining whether an action is to be taken; or
 - (b) providing support to a person;
- under a professional standards process;

Protocol means the Protocol for the disclosure of ministry suitability information between the churches of the Anglican Communion which the Anglican Consultative Council referred to in resolution 16.27 passed in 2016, and the text of which is set out in the Third Schedule;

Safe Ministry Commission means the Safe Ministry Commission established pursuant to the Strategic Issues, Commissions, Task Forces and Networks Canon 1998;

safe ministry role means a role:

- (a) in recommending or determining standards and guidelines for safe ministry to children or with Person of Concern; or
- (b) in recommending or determining or supervising safe ministry in a parish or congregation with a Person of Concern;

but excludes a role as a member of the synod of the diocese and, if a diocese has established a diocesan safe ministry authority separate from its diocesan council excludes a role as a member of the diocesan council;

spiritual abuse has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;

standards for safe ministry with Persons of Concern means the standards for safe ministry with Persons of Concern for clergy and church workers;

standards of screening means the standards of screening for clergy and church workers;

standards of training means the standards of training for clergy and church workers;

working with children check has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;

working with vulnerable people check has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007.

PART 2 - CODES OF CONDUCT

Prescribed code of conduct

4. (1) The code of conduct is prescribed in the First Schedule.
- (2) The General Synod, or the Standing Committee by a two-thirds majority, may by resolution amend the First Schedule by:
 - (a) prescribing amendments to the prescribed code of conduct or a substituted code of conduct; and
 - (b) determining the date on which the amendments to the prescribed code of conduct, or

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the substituted code of conduct, shall come into force.

- (3) The Standing Committee prior to amending the First Schedule shall consult with the Safe Ministry Commission and diocesan safe ministry authorities as to the proposed amendments to the prescribed code of conduct or the proposed substituted code of conduct, and the date on which the proposed amendments to the prescribed code of conduct, or the proposed substituted code of conduct, shall come into force.
- (4) Any amendments to the prescribed code of conduct, or any substituted code of conduct, shall not deal with or concern the faith ritual or ceremonial of this Church other than in relation to the spiritual abuse of a child or the confession of child abuse.
- (5) Subject to section 5, clergy and church workers shall:
 - (a) observe the standards of conduct, and
 - (b) follow the guidelines for conduct unless there are cogent reasons for not doing so, contained in the prescribed code of conduct.

Equivalent code of conduct

5. (1) In this section **Church body** does not include a diocese or a diocesan safe ministry authority.
- (2) The prescribed code of conduct shall not apply to clergy and church workers in a Church body which has a code of conduct applicable to them pursuant to:
 - (a) the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; or
 - (b) a requirement or condition for registration, approval or funding to provide services for children under the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; or
 - (c) a contract or arrangement with the Commonwealth or a State or Territory or an agency or authority of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), the prescribed code of conduct shall apply to clergy and church workers in a Church body unless the Standing Committee by a two-thirds majority, on application by a province or diocese, determines that the Church body has a code of conduct containing equivalent standards of conduct for observance, and guidelines for conduct to be followed, by its clergy and church workers as appropriately adapted to the context of the Church body that give substantial effect to the standards of conduct and the guidelines for conduct contained in the prescribed code of conduct.
- (4) The General Secretary shall publish on the General Synod website a list of all Church bodies that have been determined under subsection (3) to have an equivalent code of conduct, the date on which the determination was made, and if applicable the period during which the determination had effect.

Additional code of conduct

6. A diocese may prescribe a code of conduct containing additional standards of conduct for observance, and additional guidelines for conduct to be followed, by the following persons, other than clergy and church workers in a Church body specified in section 5(2):
 - (a) in the case of clergy and church workers to whom the prescribed code of conduct applies, that are not inconsistent with the standards of conduct and the guidelines for conduct contained in the prescribed code of conduct; or
 - (b) in the case of clergy and church workers to whom a code of conduct specified in section 5(3) applies, that are not inconsistent with the standards of conduct and the guidelines for conduct contained in that code of conduct.

Publication of prescribed code of conduct

7. (1) The General Secretary shall publish the prescribed code of conduct on the General Synod website.
- (2) The General Secretary shall table at each ordinary session of the General Synod any amendments to the prescribed code of conduct, or any substituted code of conduct, prescribed by the Standing Committee since the preceding ordinary session of the General Synod.

PART 3 - STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Prescribed standards and guidelines

8. (1) Standards of screening, standards of training and standards for safe ministry with Persons of Concern are prescribed in the Second Schedule.
- (2) The General Synod, or Standing Committee by a two-thirds majority, may by resolution amend the Second Schedule by:
 - (a) prescribing amendments to the prescribed standards and guidelines or substituted standards and guidelines;
 - (b) prescribing further minimum standards for observance, and guidelines to be followed, for safe ministry to children; and
 - (c) determining the date on which the amendments to the prescribed standards and guidelines, or substituted standards and guidelines, or further standards and guidelines, shall come into force.
- (3) The Standing Committee prior to amending the Second Schedule shall consult with the Safe Ministry Commission and diocesan safe ministry authorities as to the proposed amendments to the prescribed standards and guidelines, or proposed substituted standards and guidelines, or proposed further standards and guidelines, and the date on which the proposed amendments to the prescribed standards and guidelines, or proposed substituted standards and guidelines, or proposed further standards and guidelines, shall come into force.
- (4) Any amendments to the prescribed standards and guidelines, or any substituted standards and guidelines, or any further standards and guidelines, shall not deal with or concern the faith ritual or ceremonial of this Church other than in relation to the spiritual abuse of a child or the confession of child abuse.
- (5) Subject to section 9:
 - (a) each diocese shall have standards, and guidelines unless there are cogent reasons for not doing so, that give effect to the prescribed standards and guidelines; and
 - (b) clergy and church workers in a diocese shall observe:
 - (i) the standards, and
 - (ii) the guidelines unless there are cogent reasons for not doing so, applicable to them that give effect to the prescribed standards and guidelines.
- (6) The prescribed standards and guidelines apply to clergy and church workers who perform a General Synod professional standards role or a General Synod safe ministry role.

Equivalent standards and guidelines

9. (1) In this section **Church body** does not include a diocese or a diocesan safe ministry authority.
- (2) The prescribed standards and guidelines shall not apply to clergy and church workers in a Church body which:
 - (a) is registered or approved or funded to provide services to children pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; or
 - (b) provides services to children pursuant to a contract or arrangement with the Commonwealth or a State or Territory or an agency or authority of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory.
- (3) Subject to subsection (2), the prescribed standards and guidelines shall apply to clergy and church workers in a Church body unless the Standing Committee by a two-thirds majority, on application by a province or diocese, determines that the Church body has equivalent standards for observance, and guidelines to be followed, by its clergy and church workers for safe ministry to children as appropriately adapted to the context of the Church body that give substantial effect to the applicable prescribed standards and guidelines.
- (4) The General Secretary shall publish on the General Synod website a list of all Church bodies that have been determined under subsection (3) to have equivalent standards and guidelines, the date on which the determination was made, the applicable prescribed standards and guidelines for which the Church body has equivalent standards and guidelines, and if applicable the period during which the determination had effect.

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Additional standards and guidelines

10. A diocese may prescribe additional standards and guidelines for safe ministry to children, other than for a Church body specified in section 9(2):
 - (a) that are not inconsistent with the prescribed standards and guidelines; or
 - (b) in the case of a Church body specified in section 9(3), that are not inconsistent with the standards and guidelines applicable to that Church body.

Publication of prescribed standards and guidelines

11. (1) The General Secretary shall publish the prescribed standards and guidelines on the General Synod website.
- (2) The General Secretary shall table at each ordinary session of the General Synod any amendments to the prescribed standards and guidelines, or substituted standards and guidelines, or further standards and guidelines, prescribed by the Standing Committee since the preceding ordinary session of the General Synod.

PART 4 – AUDIT

Audit

12. (1) In this section:
church worker has the same meaning as in the National Register Canon 2007;
independent person means a person who:
 - (a) is not a member of the clergy or a church worker; and
 - (b) has experience in undertaking audits of a similar nature to a General Synod audit and a diocesan audit.
- (2) The General Secretary shall appoint an independent person to undertake a General Synod audit and a diocesan audit of each diocese at intervals of three years or such lesser period as determined by the Standing Committee, and provide as soon as practicable after the completion of the audit:
 - (a) a report of the General Synod audit to the Standing Committee; and
 - (b) a report of the diocesan audit to the diocesan council of the diocese concerned, the diocesan safe ministry authority of that diocese and the Standing Committee.
- (3) The General Secretary shall consult with diocesan safe ministry authorities as to when the audit of each diocese shall be conducted.
- (4) The Standing Committee shall determine the scope of the General Synod audit and a diocesan audit.
- (5) The Primate and the General Secretary shall provide access to such of their records, the records of the General Synod and the records of the Standing Committee, and provide such information, as requested by the independent person undertaking the General Synod audit as is reasonably necessary to enable the General Synod audit to be undertaken.
- (6) Each diocesan safe ministry authority shall provide access to such of the records of the diocese, and provide such information, as requested by the independent person undertaking the diocesan audit as is reasonably necessary to enable the diocesan audit to be undertaken.
- (7) The General Secretary shall as soon as practicable after:
 - (a) the report of the General Synod audit has been provided to the Standing Committee, and
 - (b) the report of the diocesan audit has been provided to the diocesan council of the diocese concerned, the diocesan safe ministry authority of that diocese and the Standing Committee,publish the report on the General Synod website.
- (8) The General Secretary is authorised to provide:
 - (a) the report of the General Synod audit to an agency or authority of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory with responsibility for child safe standards in institutions providing services for children; and
 - (b) the report of a diocesan audit to an agency or authority of the Commonwealth, or an agency or authority of the State or Territory in which the diocese is located, with

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responsibility for child safe standards in institutions providing services for children.

PART 5 – GENERAL

Diocesan safe ministry authority

13. (1) Each diocese shall have a diocesan safe ministry authority.
- (2) A diocesan safe ministry authority shall at the request of General Secretary promptly inform the General Secretary of the details of the screening and training of persons from the diocese who are being considered for appointment or election for a General Synod professional standards role or a General Synod safe ministry role.

PART 6 – COMING INTO FORCE

Coming into force of particular provisions

14. (1) Subject to this section, this canon will come into force on and from the date appointed by the President, being not later than one calendar month from the date on which the canon is passed.
- (2) The standards of screening, standards of training and standards for safe ministry with Persons of Concern prescribed under section 8(1) shall come into force on the date specified in the Second Schedule.
- (3) Section 12 shall come into force on 1 January 2019.
- (4) Section 13 shall come into force on 1 January 2018.

Coming into force in a diocese

15. The provisions of this canon affect the order and good government of the Church within a diocese and shall not come into force in a diocese unless and until the diocese by ordinance adopts this canon.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule:

Faithfulness in Service means Faithfulness in Service: A national code for personal behaviour and the practice of pastoral ministry by clergy and church workers as tabled at the 17th ordinary session of the General Synod held in 2017.

Code of conduct

2. The code of conduct is the standards and guidelines of Faithfulness in Service set out in:
 - (a) section 3 (Putting this Code into Practice) so far as they relate to section 5 (Children), and
 - (b) section 5 (Children),when read in each case with section 1 (About this Code) and section 2 (Key Terms).

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:

accredited training means:

- (a) training that:
 - (i) includes the course content in the Safe Ministry Training National Benchmarks so far as it relates to ministry to children, with reasonable adjustments for cultural, linguistic and ability diversity; and
 - (ii) is delivered by persons who are accredited, and/or online training which is accredited,

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by a diocesan safe ministry authority; or

- (b) training of another Church body or organisation that a diocesan safe ministry authority has determined is equivalent to the training in paragraph (a);

church ministry assessment means a reasonable endeavour made to obtain information about the person from the responsible authority, and if obtained consideration of that information;

criminal history assessment means consideration of a National Police History Check of the person;

denominational authority means a person or body of another denomination having authority to ordain, license, elect, appoint, dismiss or suspend a member of the clergy or a lay person of that denomination;

diocesan authority means a person or body of another diocese of this Church having authority to ordain, license, elect, appoint, dismiss or suspend a member of the clergy or a lay person of that diocese;

information means a written statement by a responsible authority which discloses:

- (a) whether or not there has been, and
(b) if there has been, the substance of,

any untested allegation, charge, finding or admission of the commission of a criminal offence, or a breach of the rules in force in the applicable Province or diocese or denomination regarding the moral conduct of clergy and lay persons undertaking ministry, including rules relating to sexual conduct and conduct towards children and vulnerable adults;

licensed clergy means clergy issued with a licence;

medical assessment means consideration of a medical report of the person by a registered medical practitioner;

National Register means the National Register established under the National Register Canon 2007;

national register assessment means a check whether there is any information about the person entered in the National Register, and if so consideration of that information;

Persons of Concern Policy means the Policy for Safe Ministry in a parish where there is a risk of sexual abuse by a Person of Concern as tabled at the 17th ordinary session of the General Synod held in 2017;

professional standards personnel means clergy and church workers performing a professional standards role;

Province means a member church of the Anglican Consultative Council other than this Church and includes part of a Province;

provincial authority means the person or body in a Province having authority to ordain, license, elect, appoint, dismiss or suspend a member of the clergy or a lay person of that Province;

psychological assessment means consideration of a psychological report that includes an assessment of psychosexual maturity of the person by a registered psychologist;

responsible authority means:

- (a) a provincial authority; or
(b) a diocesan authority; or
(c) a denominational authority;

risk assessment means a risk assessment provided by the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion Screening Unit of South Australia;

safe ministry assessment means consideration of the person's completed Safe Ministry Check, and if applicable referees' completed Safe Ministry Checks;

Safe Ministry Check means a check that includes the applicable Safe Ministry Check as tabled at the 17th ordinary session of the General Synod held in 2017;

safe ministry personnel means clergy and church workers performing a safe ministry role;

Safe Ministry Training National Benchmarks means the Safe Ministry Training National Benchmarks as tabled at the 17th ordinary session of the General Synod held in 2017;

screening authority means:

- (a) in the case of a person to be ordained as a deacon, or a member of the clergy to be licensed, or a church worker to be licensed or authorised, the bishop of the diocese or his or her delegate; or

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- (b) in the case of a member of the clergy to be elected or appointed as the bishop of the diocese, the electing or appointing body or its delegate; or
- (c) in the case of a church worker to undertake paid or voluntary ministry to children, the appointing person or body or their delegate; or
- (d) in the case of a professional standards personnel and safe ministry personnel, the electing or appointing body or its delegate.

PART 2 - STANDARDS OF SCREENING

Application

- 2. (1) This Part applies to all persons ordained as deacons, or licensed as clergy, appointed or elected as the bishop of a diocese, or licensed or authorised or appointed as church workers, after this Part comes into force.
- (2) This Part so far as it requires a working with children check, or a working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, or a criminal history assessment, or a risk assessment, applies to all persons licensed as clergy, appointed or elected as the bishop of a diocese, or licensed or authorised or appointed as church workers, when this Part comes into force.
- (3) This Part so far as it requires a national register assessment and a safe ministry assessment by the screening authority applies to all persons licensed as clergy, appointed or elected as the bishop of a diocese, or licensed or authorised or appointed as church workers, when this Part comes into force, except where the screening authority is reasonably satisfied this has previously been done, and where not so satisfied provided that these assessments are undertaken by 1 January 2021.
- (4) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3), this Part does not apply to persons ordained as deacons, licensed as clergy, appointed or elected as the bishop of a diocese, or licensed or authorised or appointed as church workers, when this Part comes into force.

Deacons

- 3. The standards of screening for a person to be ordained as a deacon are:
 - (1) the person holds an unconditional working with children check, or an unconditional working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, where required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; and
 - (2) the following assessments by the screening authority:
 - (a) where a working with children check, or a working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, is not required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory, a criminal history assessment or a risk assessment;
 - (b) a national register assessment;
 - (c) a safe ministry assessment;
 - (d) a medical assessment;
 - (e) a psychological assessment; and
 - (f) where the person was previously authorised for ministry in a Province or in another diocese of this Church or another denomination, a church ministry assessment, except where reasonably satisfied this has previously been done.

Licensed clergy or the bishop of the diocese

- 4. The standards of screening for a member of the clergy to be licensed, or to be elected or appointed as the bishop of the diocese, are:
 - (1) the person holds an unconditional working with children check, or an unconditional working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, where required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; and
 - (2) the following assessments by the screening authority:
 - (a) where a working with children check, or a working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, is not required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory, a

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criminal history assessment or a risk assessment;

- (b) a national register assessment;
- (c) a safe ministry assessment; and
- (d) where the person was previously authorised for ministry in a Province or in another diocese of this Church or another denomination, a church ministry assessment, except where reasonably satisfied this has previously been done.

Licensed, authorised or paid church workers

5. The standards of screening for church workers to be licensed or authorised or to undertake paid ministry to children are:
- (1) the person holds an unconditional working with children check, or an unconditional working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, where required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; and
 - (2) the following assessments by the screening authority:
 - (a) where a working with children check, or a working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, is not required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory, a criminal history assessment or a risk assessment;
 - (b) a national register assessment;
 - (c) a safe ministry assessment; and
 - (d) where the person was previously authorised for ministry in a Province or in another diocese of this Church or another denomination, a church ministry assessment, except where reasonably satisfied this has previously been done.

Voluntary church workers

6. The standards of screening for church workers, who are not professional standards personnel and safe ministry personnel, to undertake voluntary ministry to children are:
- (1) the person holds:
 - (a) an unconditional working with children check, or
 - (b) an unconditional working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, or
 - (c) a conditional working with children check that authorises the voluntary ministry to be undertaken, or
 - (d) a conditional working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity that authorises the voluntary ministry to be undertaken,where required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; and
 - (2) the following assessments by the screening authority:
 - (a) where a working with children check, or a working with vulnerable people check by reason that the person has contact with a child as part of engaging in a regulated activity, is not required by the laws of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory, a criminal history assessment where a National Police History Check can be applied for by a volunteer or a risk assessment;
 - (b) a national register assessment; and
 - (c) a safe ministry assessment.

Professional standards personnel and safe ministry personnel

7. The standards of screening for professional standards personnel, and safe ministry personnel, who have not otherwise been screened as a deacon, a licensed member of the clergy, the bishop of the diocese, or a licensed, authorized, paid or voluntary church worker, are a national register assessment by the screening authority.

Creation and retention of records

8. Accurate records of the screening of clergy and church workers are to be created and maintained in a secure manner.

PART 3 - STANDARDS OF TRAINING

Application

9. (1) This Part applies to all persons ordained as deacons, or licensed as clergy, appointed or elected as the bishop of a diocese, or licensed or authorised or appointed as church workers, or elected or appointed as professional standards personnel or safe ministry personnel, after this Part comes into force.
- (2) This Part applies to all persons licensed as clergy, appointed or elected as the bishop of a diocese, or licensed or authorised or appointed as church workers, or elected or appointed as professional standards personnel or safe ministry personnel, when this Part comes into force, provided that accredited training is undertaken by 1 January 2021.

Accredited training

10. The standards of training for clergy and church workers are satisfactory completion of accredited training:
- (1) (a) by the bishop of the diocese, within three years prior to his or her election or appointment, or in exceptional circumstances prior to his or her installation; or
- (b) by deacons, licensed clergy, and licensed, authorised, paid and voluntary church workers, within three years prior to being ordained, licensed, or authorised, or appointed to undertake ministry to children, except where the bishop of the diocese or his or her delegate is satisfied there are exceptional circumstances and in such case the training is to be completed as soon as practicable but not later than three months after being ordained, licensed, or authorised, or appointed to undertake ministry to children; or
- (c) by professional standards personnel, who are not a deacon, a licensed member of the clergy, the bishop of the diocese, or a licensed, authorised and paid church worker, within three years prior to election or appointment to a professional standards role; or
- (d) by safe ministry personnel, who are not a deacon, a licensed member of the clergy, the bishop of the diocese, or a licensed, authorised and paid church worker, within three years prior to election or appointment to a safe ministry role; and
- (2) by clergy and church workers in paragraph (a), at intervals of not more than three years after prior satisfactory completion of accredited training.

Creation and retention of records

11. Accurate records of the satisfactory completion of accredited training by clergy and church workers are to be created and maintained in a secure manner.

PART 4 - STANDARDS FOR SAFE MINISTRY WITH PERSONS OF CONCERN

Standards

12. (1) The standards for safe ministry with a Person of Concern in a parish are the actions required to implement the process specified in section 5 of the Persons of Concern Policy.
- (2) The standards for safe ministry with a Person of Concern in a congregation are the actions required to implement the process specified in section 5 of the Persons of Concern Policy as adapted by a diocesan safe ministry authority to apply to a congregation.

Creation and retention of records

13. Accurate records relating to the implementation of the Persons of Concern Policy in respect of each Person of Concern are to be created and maintained in a secure manner.

PART 5 - COMING INTO FORCE OF PARTICULAR PROVISIONS

14. (1) Parts 2 (except paragraph (b) of clause 6(2)) and 3 when read with Part 1 of this Schedule shall come into force on 1 January 2018.
- (2) Paragraph (b) of clause 6(2) when read with Part 1 of this Schedule shall come into force on a date determined by the Standing Committee.
- (3) Part 4 when read with Part 1 of this Schedule shall come into force on 1 January 2019.
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THIRD SCHEDULE

Protocol for the disclosure of ministry suitability information between the churches of the Anglican Communion

Definitions

1. In this Protocol:

Assessing Province means the Province in which a Church authority is to assess whether the Church worker should be authorised for ministry;

Authorising Province means the Province or Provinces in which the Church worker is authorised, or has previously been authorised, to undertake ministry by a Church authority;

Church authority means the person or body responsible for authorising Church workers to undertake ministry in the Authorising Province or the Assessing Province;

Church worker means a member of the clergy or a lay person who:

- (a) is authorised, or has previously been authorised, to undertake ministry by a Church authority of the Authorising Province; and
- (b) has applied to undertake authorised ministry, or has been nominated for appointment to a position or office involving the undertaking of authorised ministry, in the Assessing Province;

Ministry Suitability Information means a written statement by a Church authority of the Authorising Province about the Church worker that discloses:

- (a) whether or not there has been; and
- (b) if so, the substance of;

any allegation, charge, finding or admission of the commission of a criminal offence, or the breach of the Authorising Province's rules regarding the moral conduct of clergy and lay persons undertaking ministry, including rules relating to sexual conduct and conduct towards children and vulnerable adults;

Province includes part of a Province.

System for the disclosure of Ministry Suitability Information by the Authorising Province

2. The Authorising Province will have and maintain a system for the disclosure of Ministry Suitability Information about a Church worker of the Province to the applicable Church authority of the Assessing Province that includes the following requirements:

- (a) the applicable Church authority of the Province is to promptly deal with an application by the applicable Church authority of the Assessing Province for the disclosure of Ministry Suitability Information; and
- (b) the applicable Church authority of the Province is to disclose the Ministry Suitability Information to the applicable Church authority of the Assessing Province.

System for assessing the suitability of a Church worker for authorised ministry in the Assessing Province

3. The Assessing Province will have and maintain a system for the assessment of the suitability of a Church worker to undertake authorised ministry in the Province that includes the following requirements:

- (a) the applicable Church authority is to make an application to the Authorising Province for Ministry Suitability Information;
- (b) the applicable Church authority is not to authorise the Church worker to undertake ministry in the Province unless and until it has carried out an assessment of whether the Church worker is a risk to the physical, emotional and spiritual welfare and safety of people that takes into account the Ministry Suitability Information disclosed by the Authorising Province; and
- (c) the applicable Church authority is to keep the Ministry Suitability Information confidential, except where its disclosure:
 - (i) is required by law; or
 - (ii) is reasonably believed to be necessary to protect any person from the risk of being harmed by the Church worker; or
 - (iii) is necessary for the purpose of undertaking the assessment of whether the Church worker is suitable to undertake authorised ministry in the Province or any disciplinary action against the Church worker.

General Synod – Safe Ministry to Children Canon 2017 Adopting Ordinance 2017

Table of Amendments

Clause 3 Amended by Ordinance No 34, 2018.

STEVE LUCAS
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25 October 2018