



Appendix 1: 2023 recommendation updates

NOTE: There are a number of recommendations that are reported as complete that are ongoing in nature and have been embedded into business as usual practices and subject to business as usual review and improvement processes.

ACRONYMS:

AGD	Attorney-General's Department	DHS	Department of Human Services	LSC	Legal Services Commission
DE	Department for Education	DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet	SAHA	South Australian Housing Authority
DGP	Department for Child Protection	DHW	Department for Health and Wellbeing		

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
Strengthening families						
A family centred approach to universal services						
CPSRC	209	Provide secure, long-term funding for playgroups in remote Aboriginal communities, administered by a single agency.	Phase 2	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
CPSRC	214	Reform funding and structural arrangements to enable a single agency to oversee the service hub facilities across all communities. This agency should regularly map, in collaboration with the local community, the needs of children and families through an annual Local Assessment of Needs.	Phase 1	DHS	Accepted	Complete
Targeted, intensive support for families with multiple and complex needs						
CPSRC	49	Institute longer term funding arrangements for prevention and early intervention services, subject to evaluation and performance criteria.	Phase 1	DHS	Accepted	Complete
CPSRC	212	Commission an early intervention service for families in remote communities for whom the Agency has lower level concerns and who could benefit from support to prevent escalation of issues.	Phase 2	DHS	Accepted	Complete
Information sharing for informed decision making						
RCIRCSA	8.07	In establishing the information exchange scheme, the Australian Government and state and territory governments should develop a minimum of nationally consistent provisions to: a) enable direct exchange of relevant information between a range of prescribed bodies, including service providers, government and non-government agencies, law enforcement agencies, and regulatory and	Final Report	DPC	Accepted in principle	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		<p>oversight bodies, which have responsibilities related to children's safety and wellbeing</p> <p>b) permit prescribed bodies to provide relevant information to other prescribed bodies without a request, for purposes related to preventing, identifying and responding to child sexual abuse in institutional contexts</p> <p>c) require prescribed bodies to share relevant information on request from other prescribed bodies, for purposes related to preventing, identifying and responding to child sexual abuse in institutional contexts, subject to limited exceptions</p> <p>d) explicitly prioritise children's safety and wellbeing and override laws that might otherwise prohibit or restrict disclosure of information to prevent, identify and respond to child sexual abuse in institutional contexts</p> <p>e) provide safeguards and other measures for oversight and accountability to prevent unauthorised sharing and improper use of information obtained under the information exchange scheme require prescribed bodies to provide adversely affected persons with an opportunity to respond to untested or unsubstantiated allegations, where such information is received under the information exchange scheme, prior to taking adverse action against such persons, except where to do so could place another person at risk of harm.</p>				
RCIRCSA	8.08	<p>The Australian Government, state and territory governments and prescribed bodies should work together to ensure that the implementation of our recommended information exchange scheme is supported with education, training and guidelines. Education, training and guidelines should promote understanding of, and confidence in, appropriate information sharing to better prevent, identify and respond to child sexual abuse in institutional contexts, including by addressing:</p> <p>a) impediments to information sharing due to limited understanding of applicable laws</p> <p>b) unauthorised sharing and improper use of information.</p>	Final Report	DPC	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	8.09	<p>The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Education Council should consider the need for nationally consistent state and territory legislative requirements about the types of information recorded on teacher registers.</p>	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		Types of information that the council should consider, with respect to a person's registration and employment as a teacher, include: a) the person's former names and aliases b) the details of former and current employers c) where relating to allegations or incidents of child sexual abuse: i. current and past disciplinary actions, such as conditions on, suspension of, and cancellation of registration ii. grounds for current and past disciplinary actions iii. pending investigations iv. findings or outcomes of investigations where allegations have been substantiated v. resignation or dismissal from employment.				
RCIRCSA	8.10	The COAG Education Council should consider the need for nationally consistent provisions in state and territory teacher registration laws providing that teacher registration authorities may, and/or must on request, make information on teacher registers available to: a. teacher registration authorities in other states and territories b. teachers' employers.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	8.11	The COAG Education Council should consider the need for nationally consistent provisions: a) in state and territory teacher registration laws or b) in administrative arrangements, based on legislative authorisation for information sharing under our recommended information exchange scheme providing that teacher registration authorities may or must notify teacher registration authorities in other states and territories and teachers' employers of information they hold or receive about the following matters where they relate to allegations or incidents of child sexual abuse: i. disciplinary actions, such as conditions or restrictions on, suspension of, and cancellation of registration, including with notification of ground ii. investigations into conduct, or into allegations or complaints iii. findings or outcomes of investigations iv. resignation or dismissal from employment.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	8.12	In considering improvements to teacher registers and information sharing by registration authorities, the COAG Education Council should also	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		consider what safeguards are necessary to protect teachers' personal information				
Thriving in care						
More families receive a service						
CPSRC	43	Ensure the Agency regains control of, and strictly oversees, mandatory notification training, including creating and updating an appropriate training package and a mandatory notifiers' guide, and regularly auditing training to ensure fidelity.	Phase 2	DHS	Accepted	Complete
CPSRC	61	a) Ensure the Agency responds to all screened-in notifications, either directly, or by appropriate referral, including responding promptly (including after hours) to notifications in which physical injuries are notified and the Agency's assistance is required to facilitate a forensic medical assessment. b) Multi Agency Assessment Unit c) Protective Intervention Backlog Team d) Early Intervention Programs e) Family by Family	Phase 3	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing
CPSRC	62	Phase out the closure of intakes and files due to a lack of resources. This should occur over a period of no more than five years from the date of this report. In the interim, practitioners should be provided with clear guidelines as to the circumstances in which such closures are appropriate. There should be quarterly reports to the public on the rate of closures that are due to a lack of resources.	Phase 3	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	8.05	State and territory governments should ensure that non-government schools operating in the state or territory are required to comply, at a minimum, with standards applicable to government schools in relation to the creation, maintenance and disposal of records relevant to child safety and wellbeing, including child sexual abuse.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
Needs based care and protection						
CPSRC	217	Develop strategies to improve out-of-home care options in regional areas including: a) focusing attention on the recruitment of foster parents, particularly in areas of need; and b) identifying areas where there is a demand for residential care placements and develop facilities in those areas.	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
Growing family based care						
RCIRCSA	8.17	<p>State and territory governments should introduce legislation to establish carers registers in their respective jurisdictions, with national consistency in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the inclusion of the following carer types on the carers register: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. foster carers ii. relative/kinship carers iii. residential care staff b) the types of information which, at a minimum, should be recorded on the register c) the types of information which, at a minimum, must be made available to agencies or bodies with responsibility for assessing, authorising or supervising carers, or other responsibilities related to carer suitability and safety of children in out-of-home care. 	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete
RCIRCSA	8.18	Carers registers should be maintained by state and territory child protection agencies or bodies with regulatory or oversight responsibility for out-of-home care in that jurisdiction.	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete
RCIRCSA	8.19	<p>State and territory governments should consider the need for carers registers to include, at a minimum, the following information (register information) about, or related to, applicant or authorised carers, and persons residing on the same property as applicant/authorised home-based carers (household members):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lodgement or grant of applications for authorisation b) status of the minimum checks set out in Recommendation 12.6 as requirements for authorisation, indicating their outcomes as either satisfactory or unsatisfactory c) withdrawal or refusal of applications for authorisation in circumstances of concern (including in relation to child sexual abuse) d) cancellation or surrender of authorisation in circumstances of concern (including in relation to child sexual abuse) e) previous or current association with an out-of-home care agency, whether by application for authorisation, assessment, grant of authorisation, or supervision f) the date of reportable conduct allegations, and their status as either current, finalised with ongoing risk-related concerns, and/or requiring contact with the reportable conduct oversight body. 	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	8.20	State and territory governments should consider the need for legislative and administrative arrangements to require responsible agencies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) record register information in minimal detail b) record register information as a mandatory part of carer authorisation c) update register information about authorised carers. 	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete
RCIRCSA	8.21	State and territory governments should consider the need for legislative and administrative arrangements to require responsible agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) before they authorise or recommend authorisation of carers, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. undertake a check for relevant register information, and ii. seek further relevant information from another out-of-home care agency where register information indicates applicant carers, or their household members (in the case of prospective home-based carers) have a prior or current association with that other agency b) in the course of their assessment, authorisation, or supervision of carers, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. seek further relevant information from other agencies or bodies, where register information indicates they hold, or may hold, additional information relevant to carer suitability, including reportable conduct information. <p>State and territory governments should give consideration to enabling agencies to seek further information for these purposes under our recommended information exchange scheme (Recommendations 8.6 to 8.8).</p>	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete
RCIRCSA	8.22	State and territory governments should consider the need for effective mechanisms to enable agencies and bodies to obtain relevant information from registers in any state or territory holding such information. Consideration should be given to legislative and administrative arrangements, and digital platforms, which will enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) agencies responsible for assessing, authorising or supervising carers; b) other agencies, including jurisdictional child protection agencies and regulatory and oversight bodies, with responsibilities related to the suitability of persons to be carers and the safety of children in out-of-home care to obtain relevant information from their own and other jurisdictions' registers for the purpose of exercising their responsibilities and functions 	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	8.23	In considering the legislative and administrative arrangements required for carers registers in their jurisdiction, state and territory governments should consider the need for guidelines and training to promote the proper use of carers registers for the protection of children in out-of home care. Consideration should also be given to the need for specific safeguards to prevent inappropriate use of register information.	Final Report	DCP	For further consideration	Complete
Transforming non-family based care						
CPSRC	133	Reform the manner in which the use of force against children in residential care facilities is recorded and tracked by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) amending regulation 14 of the Family and Community Services Regulations to require any worker who participates in or witnesses an incident involving or leading to the use of force against a child to verify the accuracy of the written report of the incident or, in the alternative, where the accuracy of the written report is not verified, provide an independent written account with respect to the incident; b) amending the pro forma of the report to clarify the requirements of regulation 14(3); c) requiring supervisors to reject any report that does not comply with regulation 14(3) in the absence of any adequate explanation for non-compliance. If a non-compliant report is accepted, the supervisor should specify the reason for acceptance in the absence of compliance; and d) regularly audit reports to ensure compliance with the regulations. 	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted	Implementing
Cultural connection and identity						
RCIRCSA	12.20	Each state and territory government, in consultation with appropriate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and community representatives, should develop and implement plans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) fully implement the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle b) improve community and child protection sector understanding of the intent and scope of the principle c) develop outcome measures that allow quantification and reporting on the extent of the full application of the principle, and evaluation of its impact on child safety and the reunification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with their families 	Final Report	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		d) invest in community capacity building as a recognised part of kinship care, in addition to supporting individual carers, in recognition of the role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in bringing up children.				
Environments that keep children safe						
RCIRCSA	10.01	<p>The Australian Government and state and territory governments should ensure the issue of children's harmful sexual behaviours is included in the national strategy to prevent child sexual abuse (see recommendations 6.1 to 6.3).</p> <p>Harmful sexual behaviours should be addressed through each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) primary prevention strategies to educate family, community members, carers and professionals (including mandatory reporters) about preventing harmful sexual behaviours b) secondary prevention strategies to ensure early intervention when harmful sexual behaviours are developing c) tertiary intervention strategies to address harmful sexual behaviours. 	Final Report	DHW	Accepted	Implementing
RCIRCSA	6.10	<p>State and territory governments should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an independent oversight body in each state and territory is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the Child Safe Standards. Where appropriate, this should be an existing body b) the independent oversight body is able to delegate responsibility for monitoring and enforcing the Child Safe Standards to another state or territory government body, such as a sector regulator c) regulators take a responsive and risk-based approach when monitoring compliance with the Child Safe Standards and, where possible, utilise existing regulatory frameworks to monitor and enforce the Child Safe Standards. 	Final Report	DE	For further consideration	Planning
RCIRCSA	6.11	<p>Each independent state and territory oversight body should have the following additional functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide advice and information on the Child Safe Standards to institutions and the community b) collect, analyse and publish data on the child safe approach in that jurisdiction and provide that data to the proposed National Office for Child Safety 	Final Report	DE	For further consideration	Planning

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) partner with peak bodies, professional standards bodies and/or sector leaders to work with institutions to enhance the safety of children d) provide, promote or support education and training on the Child Safe Standards to build the capacity of institutions to be child safe e) coordinate ongoing information exchange between oversight bodies relating to institutions' compliance with the Child Safe Standards. 				
RCIRCSA	13.01	All schools should implement the Child Safe Standards identified by the Royal Commission.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	13.02	State and territory independent oversight authorities responsible for implementing the Child Safe Standards (see Recommendation 6.10) should delegate to school registration authorities the responsibility for monitoring and enforcing the Child Safe Standards in government and non-government schools.	Final Report	DE	For further consideration	Planning
RCIRCSA	13.03	School registration authorities should place particular emphasis on monitoring government and non-government boarding schools to ensure they meet the Child Safe Standards. Policy guidance and practical support should be provided to all boarding schools to meet these standards, including advice on complaint handling.	Final Report	DE	For further consideration	Planning
RCIRCSA	14.04	The independent state and territory oversight bodies that implement the Child Safe Standards should establish a free email subscription function for the sport and recreation sector so that all providers of these services to children can subscribe to receive relevant child safe information and links to resources.	Final Report	DE	For further consideration	Planning
RCIRCSA	1(c)	<p>State and territory governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) within 18 months from the publication of this report, amend their working with children check laws to enable clearances from other jurisdictions to be recognised and accepted. 	WWCC Report	DHS	Accepted in principle	c) Implementing
RCIRCSA	19	<p>State and territory governments should amend their working with children check laws to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) require that relevant disciplinary and/or misconduct information is checked for all working with children check applicants b) include a standard definition of disciplinary and/or misconduct information that encompasses disciplinary action and/or findings of misconduct where the conduct was against, or involved, a child, irrespective of whether this information arises from reportable conduct 	WWCC Report	DHS	Accepted	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		<p>schemes or other systems or bodies responsible for disciplinary or misconduct proceedings</p> <p>c) require the bodies responsible for the relevant disciplinary and/or misconduct information to notify their respective screening agencies of relevant disciplinary and/or misconduct information that meets the definition.</p>				
RCIRCSA	30	Subject to the implementation of the standards set out in this report, all state and territory governments should amend their working with children check laws to enable working with children checks from other jurisdictions to be recognised and accepted.	WWCC Report	DHS	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	13.05(2)	State and territory independent oversight authorities should monitor and enforce the Child Safe Standards in these institutions.	Final Report	DE	For further consideration	Planning
RCIRCSA	13.07	State and territory governments should provide nationally consistent and easily accessible guidance to teachers and principals on preventing and responding to child sexual abuse in all government and non-government schools.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	15.01	All institutions engaged in child-related work, including detention institutions and those involving detention and detention-like practices, should implement the Child Safe Standards identified by the Royal Commission.	Final Report	DHS	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	15.05	<p>State and territory governments should consider further strategies that provide for the cultural safety of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in youth detention including:</p> <p>a) recruiting and developing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff to work at all levels of the youth justice system, including in key roles in complaint handling systems</p> <p>b) providing access to interpreters, particularly with respect to induction and education programs, and accessing internal and external complaint handling systems</p> <p>c) ensuring that all youth detention facilities have culturally appropriate policies and procedures that facilitate connection with family, community and culture, and reflect an understanding of, and respect for, cultural practices in different clan groups</p> <p>d) employing, training and professionally developing culturally competent staff who understand the particular needs and experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, including the specific</p>	Final Report	DHS	Accepted in principle	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		barriers that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children face in disclosing sexual abuse.				
RCIRCSA	15.06	All staff should receive appropriate training on the needs and experiences of children with disability, mental health problems, and alcohol or other drug problems, and children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds that highlights the barriers these children may face in disclosing sexual abuse.	Final Report	DHS	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	15.08	State and territory governments should ensure that all staff in youth detention are provided with training and ongoing professional development in trauma-informed care to assist them to meet the needs of children in youth detention, including children at risk of sexual abuse and children with harmful sexual behaviours	Final Report	DHS	Accepted	Complete
RCIRCSA	15.09	State and territory governments should review the current internal and external complaint handling systems concerning youth detention to ensure they are capable of effectively dealing with complaints of child sexual abuse, including so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) children can easily access child-appropriate information about internal complaint processes and external oversight bodies that may receive or refer children's complaints, such as visitor's schemes, ombudsmen, inspectors of custodial services, and children's commissioners or guardians b) children have confidential and unrestricted access to external oversight bodies c) staff involved in managing complaints both internally and externally include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and professionals qualified to provide trauma-informed care d) complaint handling systems are accessible for children with literacy difficulties or who speak English as a second language e) children are regularly consulted about the effectiveness of complaint handling systems and systems are continually improved. 	Final Report	DHS	Accepted	Complete
RCIRCSA	7.09	State and territory governments should establish nationally consistent legislative schemes (reportable conduct schemes), based on the approach adopted in New South Wales, which obliges heads of institutions to notify an oversight body of any reportable allegation, conduct or conviction involving any of the institution's employees.	Final Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	7.10	Reportable conduct schemes should provide for: i) an independent oversight body ii) obligatory reporting by heads of institutions iii) a definition of reportable conduct that covers any sexual offence, or sexual misconduct, committed against, with, or in the presence of, a child iv) a definition of reportable conduct that includes the historical conduct of a current employee v) a definition of employee that covers paid employees, volunteers and contractors vi) protection for persons who make reports in good faith vii) oversight body powers and functions that include: i) scrutinising institutional systems for preventing reportable conduct and for handling and responding to reportable allegations, or reportable convictions ii) monitoring the progress of investigations and the handling of complaints by institutions iii) conducting, on its own motion, investigations concerning any reportable conduct of which it has been notified or otherwise becomes aware iv) power to exempt any class or kind of conduct from being reportable conduct capacity building and practice development, through the provision of training, education and guidance to institutions v) public reporting, including annual reporting on the operation of the scheme and trends in reports and investigations, and the power to make special reports to parliaments.	Final Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	7.11	State and territory governments should periodically review the operation of reportable conduct schemes, and in that review determine whether the schemes should cover additional institutions that exercise a high degree of responsibility for children and involve heightened risk of child sexual abuse.	Final Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	7.12	Reportable conduct schemes should cover institutions that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exercise a high degree of responsibility for children • engage in activities that involve a heightened risk of child sexual abuse, due to institutional characteristics, the nature of the activities involving children, or the additional vulnerability of the children the institution engages with. At a minimum, these should include institutions that provide: i. accommodation and residential services for children, including:	Final Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) housing or homelessness services that provide overnight beds for children and young people ii) providers of overnight camps ii. activities or services of any kind, under the auspices of a particular religious denomination or faith, through which adults have contact with children iii. childcare services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) approved education and care services under the Education and Care Services National Law ii) approved occasional care services iv. child protection services and out-of-home care, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) child protection authorities and agencies ii) providers of foster care, kinship or relative care iii) providers of family group homes iv) providers of residential care v. disability services and supports for children with disability, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) disability service providers under state and territory legislation ii) registered providers of supports under the National Disability Insurance Scheme vi. vi) education services for children, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) government and non-government schools ii) TAFEs and other institutions registered to provide senior secondary education or training courses for overseas students vii. or student exchange programs viii. health services for children, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) government health departments and agencies, and statutory corporations ii) public and private hospitals iii) providers of mental health and drug or alcohol treatment services that have inpatient beds for children and young people ix. justice and detention services for children, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) youth detention centres ii) immigration detention facilities. 				

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	6.19	Ministers for education, through the Council of Australian Governments, should establish a nationally consistent curriculum for online safety education in schools. The Office of the eSafety Commissioner should be consulted on the design of the curriculum and contribute to the development of course content and approaches to delivery. The curriculum should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be appropriately staged from Foundation year to Year 12 and be linked with related content areas to build behavioural skills as well as technical knowledge to support a positive and safe online culture b) involve children and young people in the design, delivery and piloting of new online safety education, and update content annually to reflect evolving technologies, online behaviours and evidence of international best practice approaches c) be tailored and delivered in ways that allow all Australian children and young people to reach, access and engage with online safety education, including vulnerable groups that may not access or engage with the school system. 	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	6.21	Pre-service education and in-service staff training should be provided to support child-related institutions in creating safe online environments. The Office of the eSafety Commissioner should advise on and contribute to program design and content. These programs should be aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tertiary students studying university, technical and further education, and vocational education and training courses, before entering child-related occupations; and could be provided as a component of a broader program of child sexual abuse prevention education (see Recommendation 6.2) b) staff and volunteers in schools and other child-related organisations, and could build on the existing web-based learning programs of the Office of the eSafety Commissioner. 	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Complete
Responding to perpetrators of child sexual abuse						
RCIRCSA	23	State and territory governments (other than Victoria) should consider introducing legislation to establish legislative authority for course of conduct charges in relation to child sexual abuse offences if legislative authority may assist in using course of conduct charges.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	24	State and territory governments should consider providing for any of the two or more unlawful sexual acts that are particularised for the maintaining	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		an unlawful sexual relationship offence to be particularised as courses of conduct.				
RCIRCSA	43	Each Australian Director of Public Prosecutions should publish the existence of their complaints mechanism and internal audit processes and data on their use and outcomes online and in their annual reports.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	Accepted	Implementing
RCIRCSA	64	State and territory governments should consider or reconsider the desirability of partial codification of judicial directions now that Victoria has established a precedent from which other jurisdictions could develop their own reforms.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	70	Each state and territory government should lead a process to consult the prosecution, defence, judiciary and academics with relevant expertise in relation to judicial directions containing educative information about children and the impact of child sexual abuse, with a view to settling standard directions and introducing legislation as soon as possible to authorise and require the directions to be given. The National Child Sexual Assault Reform Committee's recommended mandatory judicial directions and the Victorian Government's proposed directions on inconsistencies in the complainant's account should be the starting point for the consultation process, subject to the removal of the limitation in the third direction recommended by the National Child Sexual Assault Reform Committee in relation to children's responses to sexual abuse so that it can apply regardless of the complainant's age at trial.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	72	Each state and territory government should work with its courts, prosecution, legal aid and policing agencies to ensure that delays are reduced and kept to a minimum in prosecutions for child sexual abuse offences, including through measures to encourage: a) the early allocation of prosecutors and defence counsel b) the Crown – including subsequently allocated Crown prosecutors – to be bound by early prosecution decisions c) appropriate early guilty pleas d) case management and the determination of preliminary issues before trial.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	80	State and territory governments should work with their appellate court and the Director of Public Prosecutions to ensure that the court is sufficiently well resourced to hear and determine interlocutory appeals in prosecutions involving child sexual abuse offences in a timely manner.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	For further consideration	Planning

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	85	State and territory governments should keep the interaction of: a) their legislation relevant to regulatory responses to institutional child sexual abuse b) their crimes legislation and the crimes legislation of all other Australian jurisdictions, particularly in relation to child sexual abuse offences and sex offender registration under regular review to ensure that their regulatory responses work together effectively with their relevant crimes legislation and the relevant crimes legislation of all other Australian jurisdictions in the interests of responding effectively to institutional child sexual abuse.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	Accepted	Complete
RCIRCSA	58	If it is not practical to record evidence given live in court in a way that is suitable for use in any subsequent trial or retrial, prosecution guidelines should require that the fact that a witness may be required to give evidence again in the event of a retrial be discussed with witnesses when they make any choice as to whether to give evidence via pre-recording, closed circuit television or in person.	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	Accepted	Implementing

Breaking the cycle

A therapeutic approach to specialised needs

RCIRCSA	10.03	The Australian Government and state and territory governments should adequately fund therapeutic interventions to meet the needs of all children with harmful sexual behaviours. These should be delivered through a network of specialist and generalist therapeutic services. Specialist services should also be adequately resourced to provide expert support to generalist services.	Final Report	DHW	Accepted	Planning
RCIRCSA	10.05	Therapeutic intervention for children with harmful sexual behaviours should be based on the following principles: a) a contextual and systemic approach should be used b) family and carers should be involved c) safety should be established d) there should be accountability and responsibility for the harmful sexual behaviours e) there should be a focus on behaviour change f) developmentally and cognitively appropriate interventions should be used g) the care provided should be trauma-informed	Final Report	DHW	Accepted	Planning

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		h) therapeutic services and interventions should be culturally safe i) therapeutic interventions should be accessible to all children with harmful sexual behaviours.				
RCIRCSA	10.07	The Australian Government and state and territory governments should fund and support evaluation of services providing therapeutic interventions for problematic and harmful sexual behaviours by children.	Final Report	DHW	Accepted	Planning
Opportunities to access education and development activities						
RCIRCSA	8.13	State and territory governments should ensure that policies provide for the exchange of a student's information when they move to another school, where: a) the student may pose risks to other children due to their harmful sexual behaviours or may have educational or support needs due to their experiences of child sexual abuse and b) the new school needs this information to address the safety and wellbeing of the student or of other students at the school. c) State and territory governments should give consideration to basing these policies on our recommended information exchange scheme (Recommendations 8.6 to 8.8).	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
RCIRCSA	8.14	State and territory governments should ensure that policies for the exchange of a student's information when they move to another school: a) provide that the principal (or other authorised information sharer) at the student's previous school is required to share information with the new school in the circumstances described in Recommendation 8.13 and b) apply to schools in government and non-government systems.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	8.15	State and territory governments should ensure that policies about the exchange of a student's information (as in Recommendations 8.13 and 8.14) provide the following safeguards, in addition to any safeguards attached to our recommended information exchange scheme: a) information provided to the new school should be proportionate to its need for that information to assist it in meeting the student's safety and wellbeing needs, and those of other students at the school b) information should be exchanged between principals, or other authorised information sharers, and disseminated to other staff members on a need-to-know basis.	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	8.16	The COAG Education Council should review the Interstate Student Data Transfer Note and Protocol in the context of the implementation of our recommended information exchange scheme (Recommendations 8.6 to 8.8).	Final Report	DE	Accepted in principle	Implementing
Cultural connection and identity						
RCIRCSA	12.20	Each state and territory government, in consultation with appropriate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and community representatives, should develop and implement plans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) fully implement the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle f) improve community and child protection sector understanding of the intent and scope of the principle g) develop outcome measures that allow quantification and reporting on the extent of the full application of the principle, and evaluation of its impact on child safety and the reunification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with their families h) invest in community capacity building as a recognised part of kinship care, in addition to supporting individual carers, in recognition of the role of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in bringing up children. 	Final Report	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing
Transition to adulthood and independence						
CPSRC	168	Fund Housing SA to develop innovative housing models, particularly those that use supported share housing where appropriate for care leavers.	Phase 1	SAHA	Accepted in principle	Implementing
Supporting survivors of abuse						
RCIRCSA	89	State and territory governments should introduce legislation to impose a non-delegable duty on certain institutions for institutional child sexual abuse despite it being the deliberate criminal act of a person associated with the institution.	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	90	The non-delegable duty should apply to institutions that operate the following facilities or provide the following services and be owed to children who are in the care, supervision or control of the institution in relation to the relevant facility or service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) residential facilities for children, including residential out-of-home care facilities and juvenile detention centres but not including foster care or kinship care 	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) day and boarding schools and early childhood education and care services, including long day care, family day care, outside school hours services and preschool programs c) disability services for children d) health services for children e) any other facility operated for profit which provides services for children that involve the facility having the care, supervision or control of children for a period of time but not including foster care or kinship care f) any facilities or services operated or provided by religious organisations, including activities or services provided by religious leaders, officers or personnel of religious organisations but not including foster care or kinship care. 				
RCIRCSA	91	Irrespective of whether state and territory parliaments legislate to impose a non-delegable duty upon institutions, state and territory governments should introduce legislation to make institutions liable for institutional child sexual abuse by persons associated with the institution unless the institution proves it took reasonable steps to prevent the abuse. The 'reverse onus' should be imposed on all institutions, including those institutions in respect of which we do not recommend a non-delegable duty be imposed.	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	92	For the purposes of both the non-delegable duty and the imposition of liability with a reverse onus of proof, the persons associated with the institution should include the institution's officers, office holders, employees, agents, volunteers and contractors. For religious organisations, persons associated with the institution also include religious leaders, officers and personnel of the religious organisation.	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	93	State and territory governments should ensure that the non-delegable duty and the imposition of liability with a reverse onus of proof apply prospectively and not retrospectively.	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete
RCIRCSA	94	State and territory governments should introduce legislation to provide that, where a survivor wishes to commence proceedings for damages in respect of institutional child sexual abuse where the institution is alleged to be an institution with which a property trust is associated, then unless the institution nominates a proper defendant to sue that has sufficient assets to meet any liability arising from the proceedings:	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	Complete

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a) the property trust is a proper defendant to the litigation b) any liability of the institution with which the property trust is associated that arises from the proceedings can be met from the assets of the trust. 				
RCIRCSA	95	The Australian Government and state and territory governments should consider whether there are any unincorporated bodies that they fund directly or indirectly to provide children's services. If there are, they should consider requiring them to maintain insurance that covers their liability in respect of institutional child sexual abuse claims.	Redress & Civil Litigation Report	AGD	Accepted in principle	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	62	<p>State and territory governments should introduce legislation to allow a child's competency to give evidence in child sexual abuse prosecutions to be tested as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where there is any doubt about a child's competence to give evidence, a judge should establish the child's ability to understand basic questions asked of them by asking simple, non-theoretical questions – for example, about their age, school, family et cetera b) where it does not appear that the child can give sworn evidence, c) the judge should simply ask the witness for a promise to tell the truth and allow the examination of the witness to proceed. 	Criminal Justice Report	AGD	For further consideration	For further consideration
RCIRCSA	16	<p>In relation to blind reporting, institutions and survivor advocacy and support groups should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be clear that, where the law requires reporting to police, child protection or another agency, the institution or group or its relevant staff member or official will report as required b) develop and adopt clear guidelines to inform staff and volunteers, victims and their families and survivors, and police, child protection and other agencies as to the approach the institution or group will take in relation to allegations, reports or disclosures it receives that it is not required by law to report to police, child protection or another agency. 	Criminal Justice Report	DHS	Accepted	Planning
RCIRCSA	17	If a relevant institution or survivor advocacy and support group adopts a policy of reporting survivors' details to police without survivors' consent – that is, if it will not make blind reports – it should seek to provide information about alternative avenues for a survivor to seek support if this aspect of the institution or group's guidelines is not acceptable to the survivor.	Criminal Justice Report	DHS	Accepted	Planning

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
RCIRCSA	18	Institutions and survivor advocacy and support groups that adopt a policy that they will not report the survivor's details without the survivor's consent should make a blind report to police in preference to making no report at all.	Criminal Justice Report	DHS	Accepted	Planning
RCIRCSA	19	Regardless of an institution or survivor advocacy and support group's policy in relation to blind reporting, the institution or group should provide survivors with: a) information to inform them about options for reporting to police b) support to report to police if the survivor is willing to do so.	Criminal Justice Report	DHS	Accepted	Planning
RCIRCSA	9.09	The Australian Government, in conjunction with state and territory governments, should establish and fund a national centre to raise awareness and understanding of the impacts of child sexual abuse, support help-seeking and guide best practice advocacy and support and therapeutic treatment. The national centre's functions should be to: a) raise community awareness and promote destigmatising messages about the impacts of child sexual abuse b) increase practitioners' knowledge and competence in responding to child and adult victims and survivors by translating knowledge about the impacts of child sexual abuse and the evidence on effective responses into practice and policy. This should include activities to: i. identify, translate and promote research in easily available and accessible formats for advocacy and support and therapeutic treatment practitioners ii. produce national training materials and best practice clinical resources iii. partner with training organisations to conduct training and workforce development programs iv. influence national tertiary curricula to incorporate child sexual abuse and trauma-informed care v. inform government policy making c) lead the development of better service models and interventions through coordinating a national research agenda and conducting high-quality program evaluation. The national centre should partner with survivors in all its work, valuing their knowledge and experience.	Final Report	DHW	Accepted	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
Building a system for the future						
Growing a skilled and stable workforce						
CPSRC	30	Require the Agency to take a lead role with other stakeholders to develop and implement a workforce strategy designed to improve staffing practices and performance across the broader child protection system.	Phase 3	DCP	Accepted	Implementing
Enhancing quality and safeguarding						
CPSRC	141	Review and clarify policies that guide the behaviour of workers, particularly in relation to: a) physical contact with children (to provide clear and unambiguous guidance); b) recording observations in observation logs; and c) reporting lines for information about the wellbeing of children.	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted	Implementing
CPSRC	143	Create a specific unit and database to receive and track information about the conduct of staff from: a) care concerns; b) critical incident reports; c) information from other staff; and d) complaints made by children. This process should apply to staff employed by the directorate and those engaged through commercial agencies. Staff should be permitted to provide information directly to that unit.	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted	Implementing
CPSRC	179	Define the standards against which deficiencies in the care provided to a child in care should be assessed.	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted	Complete
A learning culture built on research, data and reporting						
RCIRCSA	12.02	The Australian Government and state and territory governments should prioritise enhancements to the Child Protection National Minimum Data Set to include: a) data identifying children with disability, children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children b) the number of children who were the subject of a substantiated report of sexual abuse while in out-of-home care c) the demographics of those children d) the type of out-of-home care placement in which the abuse occurred e) information about when the abuse occurred	Final Report	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing

Royal Commission	Rec	Recommendation	Phase / Report	Lead	Status	Progress
		f) information about who perpetrated the abuse, including their age and their relationship to the victim, if known.				
RCIRCSA	12.03	State and territory governments should agree on reporting definitions and data requirements to enable reporting in the Report on government services on outcome indicators for 'improved health and wellbeing of the child', 'safe return home' and 'permanent care'.	Final Report	DCP	Accepted in principle	Planning
CPSRC	64	Ensure that the Agency focuses on case management of protective intervention cases and that not-for-profit agencies provide direct service delivery to families. All protective intervention programs should be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure that all such programs have an established evidence base.	Phase 2	DHS	Accepted	Complete
CPSRC	192	Use the proposed Early Intervention Research Directorate to identify evidence-based service models for early intervention that meet the needs of Aboriginal children and families.	Phase 1	DHS	Accepted	Complete
CPSRC	198	Require the Agency to report to the Minister and the Guardian for Children and Young People quarterly on service criteria 3.1.4.1, 3.1.4.4 and 3.1.4.6, which form part of standard 3.1.4 of the Standards of Alternative Care in South Australia.	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing
CPSRC	96	Require the Agency to report quarterly to the Minister and to the Guardian for Children and Young People, and make public a report as to the following matters: a) compliance with the Standards of Alternative Care in South Australia 2.1, 2.2 and 2.6; b) the proportion of children entering care whose health needs are assessed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant health standards; and c) the number and proportion of children and young people who have been reviewed in accordance with section 52 of the <i>Children's Protection Act 1993</i> at the time the review falls due.	Phase 1	DCP	Accepted in principle	Implementing