

Code of Conduct

CMS Pastoral Workers / Office Holders

- **Missionaries**
- **Missionaries in training**
- **Short Term Workers**
- **St Andrew's Hall Staff and Residents¹**
- **CMS Staff with pastoral responsibilities²**
- **Members of Branch and Federal Candidate Committees**
- **Co-Mission Partners (Branch)**
- **CMS Medical Advisors**
- **Branch Short Term Trip participants**

Codes of Conduct

There are three (3) codes of conduct, dependent on a person's role in CMS.

These are:

1. **CMS Pastoral Workers / Office Holders:** Missionaries, Missionaries in training, Short-Term Workers, St Andrew's Hall staff and residents, CMS staff with pastoral responsibilities, members of Branch and Federal Candidate Committees, Co-Mission Partners (Branch), CMS Medical Advisors and Branch Short Term Trip participants;
2. **CMS Non-Pastoral Workers / Office Holders:** CMS staff without pastoral responsibilities, Board and Committee members and Office Volunteers;
3. **CMS Volunteers:** Volunteers at CMS run programs (e.g. Summer Conferences and Children's programs).

CMS acknowledges that some of these people may also be subject to denominational codes of conduct due to their ordination and/or licencing by their denomination. In such cases CMS will report misconduct allegations to the relevant church authority.

Enquiries and Complaints.

Telephone: 1800 070 511, Email: helpline@safercommunities.net.au.

Safe Ministry Resources (SMR) is the independent organisation contracted by CMS to deal with safe ministry.

¹ A resident refers to a person staying at St Andrew's Hall for longer than 2 weeks during semester time.

² CMS staff with pastoral responsibilities include the International Director, Regional Mission Directors, Branch Directors, Youth and Children's Coordinators, Mission Facilitators, Mission Development Coordinators and staff appointed to pastoral care roles.

Definitions

bullying means: When people repeatedly and intentionally use words or actions against someone or a group of people to cause distress and risk to their wellbeing. These actions are usually done by people who have more influence or power over someone else, or who want to make someone else feel less powerful or helpless.

<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/what-bullying-violence-harassment-and-bullying-fact-sheet>

child: Anyone under the age of 18.

child abuse: All forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, spiritual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/what-child-abuse-and-neglect>

discrimination: The prejudicial treatment of a person based on factors such as age, disability, race, gender identity, sex, language, religion, politics, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, except for exemptions allowed to religious bodies.

<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/employers/good-practice-good-business-factsheets/quick-guide-australian-discrimination-laws>; <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/lgbti/publications/religious-exemptions-under-sda-information-sheet-2017>

domestic abuse: Violent, threatening or other behaviour by a person that coerces or controls a member of the person's family or causes the family member to be fearful. A child is exposed to domestic abuse if they see, hear or otherwise experience the effects of the abuse. [Family Law Act 4\(1\)](#)

civil authorities: Within Australia, the police and the relevant State or Territory government child protection authority. Outside of Australia, the police and any equivalent child protection authorities.

emotional abuse: Abuse that occurs when a person is subjected to behaviour or actions (often repeatedly) aimed at preventing or controlling their behaviour, with the intent to cause them emotional harm or fear through manipulation, isolation or intimidation. <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/lookup/4102.0main+features602014#Whatis>

financial abuse: When another person manipulates financial decisions, or controls access to money or other property without a person's consent. <https://www.moneysmart.gov.au/life-events-and-you/families/financial-abuse>

grooming: The manipulative cultivation of a relationship in order to initiate or cloak sexual abuse of an adult or a child. In the case of child sexual abuse, an offender may groom not only the child, but also those who exercise authority over the child, including the child's parents or guardians, and clergy and church workers.

harassment: Unwanted behaviour that offends, humiliates or intimidates a person, and targets them on the basis of a characteristic such as gender, race or ethnicity. <https://www.employmentlawhandbook.com.au/what-is-the-difference-between-workplace-bullying-and-harassment/>

marriage: Refers to a Christian view of marriage, being a lifelong heterosexual union, formally solemnized, between a man and a woman³.

pastoral ministry: Individual pastoral ministry carried out one-to-one. It includes spiritual direction, or pastoral counselling arising out of bereavement, divorce or other life crises.

physical abuse: Any intentional or reckless act, use of force or threat to use force causing injury to, or involving unwelcome physical contact with, another person.

restricted material: Publications, films, and computer games that have been classified as Category 1 or 2 restricted, X or RC classification by the Office of Film and Literature Classification; and any other images or sounds not subject to classification by the Office of Film and Literature Classification (for example, internet material) that are considered with good reason within the Church as being offensive on the grounds of violence, sex, language, drug abuse or nudity.

³ "Formally solemnized" is understood to include "culturally recognised" for Australian Aboriginals.

sexual abuse of an adult: Sexual assault, sexual exploitation or sexual harassment of an adult.

sexual abuse of a child: The involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared, or else that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Children can be sexually abused by both adults and other children who are – by virtue of their age or stage of development – in a position of responsibility, trust or power over the victim.

<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/what-child-abuse-and-neglect>

sexual harassment: Sexual harassment is any unwanted or unwelcome sexual behaviour, which makes a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. Sexual harassment is not interaction, flirtation or friendship which is mutual or consensual. Sexual harassment is a type of sex discrimination. <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/sex-discrimination/guides/sexual-harassment#sh>

spiritual abuse: The denial or use of spiritual or religious beliefs and practices to control and dominate a person. Spiritual abuse can impact on a person's self-esteem and confidence, making them feel guilty, damage their spiritual experiences and isolate them. <https://www.whiteribbon.org.au/understand-domestic-violence/types-of-abuse/spiritual-abuse/>

supervisor: For missionaries/short term workers serving on location, your supervisor is your RMD; on Home Assignment, your supervisor is your BD. For all others your supervisor is the line manager of the ministry or role you are involved in.

technological abuse: Encompasses a wide range of behaviours by perpetrators using communications technology to control, abuse, harass, punish and humiliate. <https://coagvawsummit.pmc.gov.au/technology-facilitated-abuse>

transgender: Refers to a person whose gender identity does not correspond to that person's biological sex assigned by birth.

vilification: Doing something in public based on the race, colour, national or ethnic origin of a person or group of people which is likely to offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate. <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/race-discrimination/publications/know-your-rights-racial-discrimination-and-vilification>

vulnerable person: A child, being an individual under the age of 18 or an individual aged 18 years and above who may be unable to take care of themselves against harm or exploitation by reason of an illness, trauma or disability or any other reason. <https://www.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/commonly-asked-questions-grant-recipients-wwvp.pdf>

The Code of Conduct

Missionaries, Missionaries-in-Training, Short Term Workers, St Andrew's Hall staff and residents, CMS Staff with pastoral responsibilities, members of Branch and Federal Candidate Committees, Co-Mission Partners (Branch), CMS Medical Advisors and Branch Short Term Trip participants, will abide by the following standards:

PREAMBLE

Applying this code of conduct in your context

It is impossible to create a single code of behaviour that is suited to the variety of cultural settings where CMS workers serve. Whilst you must personally be committed to applying this code, inevitably that will look different from one cultural context to another.

Striving to adapt and apply this code of conduct to your cultural setting is essential. This will require an ongoing commitment from you that should deepen and grow as you become more familiar with the culture in which you live and/or work. Applying this code in your context may best be done in consultation with colleagues working in the same or similar location.

This is an important document. Please ask God, by his Holy Spirit, to enable you to apply it to your personal behaviour, mission work and service. As a result, and under God, may the light of Christ so shine through your life, that people will be drawn into saving relationships with our Lord Jesus Christ.

STANDARDS

1. Abide by all CMS policies, procedures and directives.
2. Work collegially, caring for other CMS workers, protecting their integrity, upholding the staff team and CMS, and resolving misunderstandings expeditiously.
3. Behave in a culturally competent manner. Learn and abide by the social and cultural norms of the setting where you are ministering, unless these practices are harmful to people or the gospel. In such latter instances, consult your supervisor about appropriate conduct.
4. Act in the best interests of those to whom you are ministering. Seek advice from a supervisor if you are unable to act in the best interest of the person to whom you are ministering.
5. Recognise the limits of your skills and experience. Do not undertake any ministry or role that is beyond your competence or for which you have not been employed or trained. If in doubt seek advice from your supervisor.
6. Do not engage in abuse or harassment of anyone (child or adult). This includes bullying, emotional abuse, harassment, discrimination, sexual harassment, vilification, physical abuse, sexual abuse, sexual grooming, spiritual abuse, domestic abuse, financial abuse and technological abuse.
7. Do not act violently or intentionally provoke violence: this includes violence if you are engaged in civil disobedience.
8. Do not take property belonging to others, including intellectual property.
9. Do not knowingly make statements that are false, defamatory, misleading or deceptive.
10. Uphold confidentiality and respect people's privacy, e.g. do not disclose confidential information received without the consent of the person providing the information, except where the information is known publicly; or as is

required or allowed by law; or that which is in the public interest (such as to avoid risk of serious injury or harm to any person).

11. Do not inappropriately discriminate between people. This includes avoiding inappropriate or special relationships, particularly with children and other vulnerable people.
12. Identify potential conflicts of interest and take steps to disclose and resolve them.
13. Communicate with sensitivity and care:
 - a. whether formal or informal consider the appropriateness and impact of your words and actions in communication;
 - b. avoid using language that may be misunderstood or threatens, belittles, humiliates or causes unnecessary offence;
 - c. do not use swear words, language which has sexual connotations, or language which denigrates a racial, religious or other group;
 - d. when using technology for communication, apply the same principles as you would in any other form of communication. Before communicating, ask:
 - is this an appropriate way to communicate about this matter?
 - how will the language and images used impact upon the person receiving the communication and any other person who may access it?
 - could the circumstances of the communication suggest your relationship with the other person(s) is inappropriate?
14. Act with sexual integrity. This includes:
 - a. not engaging in sex outside of marriage or disgraceful sexualised behaviour;
 - b. not engaging in sexually abusive behaviours;
 - c. not sexualising pastoral or workplace relationships;
 - d. not engaging in prostitution;
 - e. not visiting brothels and other places associated with the sex industry without a legitimate purpose;
 - f. not viewing, possessing, producing or distributing restricted material containing sex or nudity without a legitimate purpose;
 - g. not viewing, possessing, producing or distributing any form of child abuse or child exploitation material;
 - h. not engaging in sexual grooming, i.e. acts aimed at preparing a group or a person to conceal the sexualisation of a relationship;
 - i. avoiding situations where you are vulnerable to temptation or where your conduct may be construed as a breach of the standards of sexual conduct in this Code;
 - j. any involvement in pastoral ministry to persons in the sex industry without safeguards and a high level of accountability and collegial support.
 - k. not engaging in transgender behaviour
15. If you begin to develop romantic feelings towards a person you are in a pastoral relationship with:
 - a. acknowledge to yourself that your feelings will impact and confuse the pastoral relationship;
 - b. disclose the nature of the relationship to a supervisor to ensure accountability and prevent misunderstanding; and
 - c. make alternative arrangements for ongoing individual pastoral ministry and cease providing individual pastoral ministry to that person.
16. Dress modestly and appropriately to the context. Be sensitive to the effect of your dress on others, respecting cultural customs and norms.
17. Be responsible in your use of alcohol and other mind altering or addictive substances or services, considering the effect of such use on you and others. You are not to undertake any pastoral ministry when you are impaired by alcohol or any other mind-altering or addictive substances. You are not to use any illegal substance. You must consider cultural expectations regarding the prevailing Christian attitude to alcohol and adapt your behaviour accordingly.

- 18.** When exercising ministry to children:
- a. act in the best interests of the child at all times;
 - b. listen to and take them seriously when they disclose that they or someone else is at risk of harm, and report it to your supervisor and the appropriate civil authorities;
 - c. only conduct a ministry with children in a recognised ministry context (such as a local church) and with the knowledge and permission (informed consent) of the children's parents;
 - d. to the extent practicable, avoid being alone with a child or group of children;
 - e. make sure that children are appropriately supervised at all times;
 - f. where individual or small group ministry is needed, ensure it occurs in the presence of adults, in a public place or at a location with high visibility;
 - g. you are not to administer corporal punishment to children (apart from your own children, and then this must be within the bounds of the law);
 - h. take care with your physical touch of a child, that this is not confusing to the child and is not able to be misconstrued as being inappropriate, intimate or sexualised touch;
 - i. make sure that no children's activity includes secret initiation rites and ceremonies, nudity or engagement in sexualised conduct;
 - j. no child is to be offered access to restricted materials containing anything sexual or nudity;
 - k. no child is to be offered drugs or alcohol, except wine in the context of a Holy Communion service and only then with parental permission.
- 19.** In any interaction with children be transparent and accountable and interact only with the knowledge of the parents/care giver.
- 20.** Pay your debts, including family support obligations, or payment of taxes.
- 21.** Do not seek personal advantage or financial gain for yourself or your family from your position or from a pastoral relationship, beyond your allowances and deductions.
- If you are offered or receive a gift, whether monetary or otherwise, from a person with whom you have a pastoral relationship, or a CMS supporter who is not a family member or close friend, you should discuss this with your supervisor prior to accepting the gift and make arrangements for transparency and accountability if the gift is to be received.
- 22.** Disclose and be publicly accountable for all CMS related monies or other non-private monies which you handle.
- 23.** Do not penalise, discriminate or take action against another CMS worker because of any action taken in good faith under this Code and do not procedurally delay or obstruct any process that is related to managing allegations of misconduct against a CMS worker.

MANDATORY REPORTING

If you are in Australia, and you have a reasonable suspicion that a child or vulnerable person is at risk of harm from abuse you must report your concern to your supervisor and to the relevant state or territory civil authority.

If you are outside of Australia, and there is a reasonable suspicion that an Australian child or vulnerable person is at risk of harm or abuse; or if there is a reasonable suspicion that an Australian citizen or resident of Australia is perpetrating abuse, you must report your concern to your supervisor and to the Australian Federal Police. In addition, you must abide by the legal requirements relating to child protection in your jurisdiction.

REPORTING BREACHES OF THIS CODE

1. Breaches of this code that may constitute a criminal offence

If you are in Australia and believe that a person, subject to this code, has breached this code in a way that may constitute a possible criminal offence you must report your concern to your Branch Director and the relevant state or territory police.

If you are outside Australia and believe that a person, subject to this code, has breached this code in a way that may constitute a possible criminal offence you must report your concern to the International Director and the Australian Federal Police.

Concerns relating to the Branch Director or the International Director should be directed to the relevant Board chairperson.

2. Reporting other breaches of this code

Alleged breaches of this code, other than the possible criminal breaches listed above, should be reported to the relevant authorities within CMS as follows:

- a. Concerns relating to a CMS missionary on location should be addressed to the International Director.
- b. Concerns relating to a CMS missionary on Home Assignment should be addressed to the relevant Branch Director (BD).
- c. Concerns relating to a Regional Mission Director (RMD), the Director of Training & Development (DTD), the CMS-A Finance Director, CMS-A appointed pastoral visitors, St Andrews Hall staff, CMS-A Office staff or volunteers, should be addressed to the International Director.
- d. Concerns relating to a Branch staff or volunteers should be addressed to the relevant Branch Director.
- e. Concerns relating to the Branch Director should be addressed to the Chairperson of the relevant Branch.
- f. Concerns relating to the International Director should be addressed to the Chairperson of the CMS-A Board.
- g. Concerns relating to a Location Partner, although not subject to this code, should be addressed to the International Director, having initially consulted with the relevant RMD.
- h. Concerns relating to the Chairperson of the CMS-A Board should be sent to the Deputy Chair of the CMS-A Board.
- i. Concerns relating to a member of the CMS-A Board should be sent to the Chairperson of the CMS-A Board.
- j. Concerns relating to the Chairperson of a Branch should be sent to the Deputy Chair of the Branch.
- k. Concerns relating to a member of a Branch Board/Council should be sent to the Chairperson of the Branch Board/Council.

3. If you require independent advice, please contact Safe Ministry Resources. (for contact details, see front page)

4. Making a Complaint

If you feel aggrieved by the behaviour of another person who is subject to a CMS Code of Conduct, you may report your grievance to the relevant authority within CMS as listed above. Such a report will be deemed to be a complaint.

A complaint should constitute either a verbal communication, an email communication, or a written communication in a sealed envelope marked "private and confidential", that provides a clear account of the breach, with as many dates and details as you can recall.

A verbal communication will be documented by the relevant authority and form the basis of the complaint.

You can access the **Complaints Procedure** in the Missionary Guidelines (section 1), on the CMS Intranet, or you can request a copy from your Branch or the CMS-Australia office.

You can access the CMS **Whistle Blower Policy** on the CMS Intranet, or you can request a copy from your Branch or the CMS-Australia office.

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