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TARA INSTITUTE

PROTECTING from ABUSE POLICY

March 2024

PROTECTING FROM ABUSE POLICY

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 TARA INSTITUTE DESCRIPTION

Tara Institute is an FPMT centre. We strive to fulfil the FPMT mission statement, with a particular focus on the transmission of Tibetan Buddhism through the study, practice, and dissemination of Mahayana Buddhist teachings, emphasising the teachings of the Gelukpa school of Tibetan Buddhism, as taught by Lama Thubten Yeshe and Lama Zopa Rinpoche. All in positions of authority and leadership in this centre have signed an acknowledgement to abide by the FPMT Ethical Policy.

1.2. OUR COMMITMENT TO PROTECTING FROM ABUSE

Tara Institute is committed to protecting people attending the centre from harm and abuse. We will also ensure that all staff and volunteers work together, in line with this Protecting from Abuse policy, and act promptly when dealing with allegations or suspicions of abuse or inappropriate behaviour.

We acknowledge that children, young people and adults can be the victims of physical, sexual and psychological abuse, and neglect. We accept the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Human Rights, which states that everyone is entitled to “all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”. We also concur with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that children should be able to develop their full potential, free from hunger and want, neglect and abuse.

1.3 PROTECTING EVERYONE FROM ABUSE

Everyone associated with Tara Institute has a right to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

We sometimes use the term ‘safeguarding’ to describe everything we do to keep people safe, protect them from abuse, and act appropriately if anyone has been abused.

Protecting from Abuse is Everybody’s Responsibility

We will work together to prevent and minimize the risk of harm or abuse. If we have concerns that someone is at risk of being abused our first duty is to the individual concerned.

Doing Nothing Is Not An Option

If we know or suspect that someone is at risk, we will respond and ensure our concerns are properly recorded. We will respond according to this policy and other Tara Institute procedures.

1.4 PEOPLE DESIGNATED FOR PROTECTING FROM ABUSE

Each such individual is known as a Designated Protection Person.

- a) Tara Institute onsite person.
- b) The Centre Director.
- c) Executive committee member with oversight of Protecting from Abuse, who will support the Designated Protection Person and oversee the development of Protecting from Abuse policy and practice.

- d) Chair of the Executive Committee.

IF YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS – TELL THE DESIGNATED PROTECTION PERSON

2. CONFIDENTIALITY

Tara Institute is committed to respecting the right to confidentiality of everyone at the centre.

However sometimes it is necessary to share information to ensure a person's wellbeing. For example, there may be a statutory requirement; or sometimes practical information needs to be shared with the staff and volunteer team. Occasionally, sensitive information may be shared in this way. Such sharing will only include those who need to know and the information necessary to ensure that the person is protected from harm and abuse and that proper processes are followed if they have been harmed.

Under Tara Institute's Confidentiality Policy, staff, volunteers, and teachers who are informed that a person may have been abused or be at risk of abuse or are made aware of circumstances in which someone is at risk, may need to share sensitive information in order to take practical steps to protect the person at risk. These circumstances include:

- If the participant is under 18 and they disclose information that may indicate risk to themselves or other children or young people;
- If an adult discloses past child abuse and it is known that children or young people are currently at risk from the abuser;
- If a staff member, teacher, or volunteer believes that a participant could cause danger to themselves or to others;
- If the participant gives information that indicates that a crime has been committed;
- If the participant gives information that indicates a possible terrorist threat.

Also, refer to 4.2, Working in Partnership with the FPMT Organisation.

In any of these cases, the person at risk will be informed that the disclosure they are making may not be kept confidential. If a decision has to be taken to break confidentiality, it will be done only after consultation with a Designated Protection Person and the Director. Any disclosure will be shared internally or with external agencies as required while respecting the person's privacy as much as possible.

3. PREVENTION

3.1 UNDERSTANDING ABUSE

Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person or group of people.

Abuse may be single or repeated episodes. It is not only harming somebody; it also includes neglect of their basic needs or failure to protect them from harm.

3.2 HOW WE MIGHT RECOGNISE SIGNS OF ABUSE

This section considers the different types and patterns of abuse. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list but an illustrative guide as to the sort of behaviour which could give rise to a concern regarding abuse.

- **Physical:** including hitting, slapping, pushing, restraining or inappropriate uninvited touching. Intimate partner violence. Self-harm.
- **Psychological and emotional:** including harassment, blaming, humiliation, threats of harm or abandonment, intimidation, verbal abuse and coercion.
- **Financial:** including the illegal or unauthorized use of a person's property, money or other valuables, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance. Modern slavery, and human trafficking.
- **Sexual:** such as forcing a person to take part in any sexual activity without his or her informed consent.
- **Discriminatory:** including racist or sexist remarks or comments based on a person's age, race, sex, national origin, disability, pregnancy, marital status, sexual orientation, medical condition or illness; and other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment. This also includes stopping someone from being involved in other cultural activity, services or support networks.
- **Institutional:** the collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service, especially to vulnerable people. This includes a failure to ensure the necessary safeguards are in place to protect people and maintain good standards of care in accordance with individual needs, including training of staff, supervision and management, record keeping and liaising with other providers.
- **Misuse of spiritual authority or power.** This can take the form of all of the abuses listed above. Furthermore, all forms of abuse have the potential to cause damage to the individual's emergent spirituality. Holding a spiritual position or role involves differing power relationships and imbalances and these need to be recognised to respect the autonomy or rights of the individual.

Some abuse is *spiritual* abuse because of the context in which it occurs, or where it invokes status as a teacher or someone of higher spiritual authority or uses religious teachings to coerce or manipulate people into performing behaviours which meet the needs of the abuser rather than those of the individual concerned. In some cases, it may be well intentioned rather than malicious, but nevertheless is harmful, as it overrides the respect of an autonomous individual's right to make informed choices regarding their own lives and spiritual practices, for example due to fear, shame, humiliation etc.

3.3 HOW MIGHT WE BECOME AWARE OF ABUSE

Concerns about or evidence of abuse can come to us through:

- A direct disclosure by the person concerned.
- A complaint or expression of concern by a staff member, a volunteer, another centre user, a carer or caregiver, a member of the public, or relative.
- An observation of the behaviour of the person at risk.

3.4 CLEAR PROVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

It is essential that staff, volunteers, and members of the public know who to contact if there are any concerns about abuse at *Tara Institute*. How to access relevant information, including the relevant policies and reporting procedures, together with who to contact must be available on a suitably placed notice board on the premises, and on the website.

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFE PRACTICE

4.1 TARA INSTITUTE IS COMMITTED TO:

- Identifying abuse.
- Responding effectively to concerns and formal complaints.
- Creating a safe space for everyone at Tara Institute.
- Regularly monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of our policies, procedures and practices for protecting people.
- Ensuring that our policies, procedures and practices stay up to date with good practice and the law in relation to protecting from harm and abuse.

The centre will use various channels for informing everyone about who are the Designated Protection Persons and how to contact them, along with how to access this policy.

Staff, volunteers and facility users are entitled to respect, and protection from harm and abuse. We aim to give everyone a positive and rewarding experience.

We recognize that Dharma practice can be a powerful experience that brings underlying issues to the surface. In the event that participation in a course brings underlying issues to the surface, or reveals some form of mental or emotional disability, the teacher or Designated Protection Persons may recommend that the course participant seek suitable professional support. We aim to respond empathically in such circumstances.

It is important for staff and students to appreciate the limits of teachers' and volunteers' role, time, and skills. On some occasions we will suggest that suitable professional support is required.

Statutory and legal responsibilities:

There may be serious incidents, involving children under 18 or 'adults at risk of harm'. In these cases, there may be a statutory or legal requirement to inform the local authority and other relevant agencies to ensure protection from significant harm or abuse.

(In the UK, for example, an 'adult at risk' is defined as a person aged 18 years or over, who may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.)

We recognize that everyone can be vulnerable at times, due to life events. Therefore, this policy covers not only children and adults at risk, but also everyone at Tara Institute. However, the response to any incident may vary according to the legal and statutory guidance for different groups.

4.2 WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE FPMT ORGANISATION

Tara Institute is committed to working in partnership with the FPMT organisation to develop good practice for preventing harm and abuse. This includes adopting FPMT Inc. policies and attending training provided by FPMT Inc. (International Office).

Tara Institute will discuss their local context with the Centre Services director at FPMT Inc., in order to consider together where local jurisdiction and practices need to be taken into account and reflected in their policy.

Tara Institute will inform the FPMT Inc. Centre Services director and their local FPMT regional and/or national coordinator of any allegations of concerns regarding abuse about a board member, director, spiritual program coordinator, and resident teacher, and action taken.

Tara Institute will inform the FPMT Inc. Teacher Services director and their local FPMT regional and/or national coordinator of any allegations of concern regarding abuse about a registered or Tibetan teacher, and action taken.

Tara Institute will inform the FPMT International Mahayana Institute (IMI) director of any allegations of concern regarding abuse about a monk or nun, and action taken.

Reporting to the relevant individual within the FPMT organisation will not indicate failure on the part of Tara Institute but will rather indicate vigilance and a commitment to protecting from harm and abuse.

5. PRACTICE GUIDANCE

5.1. RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS, TEACHERS AND VOLUNTEERS

Workers, teachers, introductory class leaders and volunteers at the centre are in a position of trust. We recognize that it is important that vetting processes are in place to ensure that no one who may pose a risk of abuse or harm is put in such a position.

5.2 CODE OF BEHAVIOR FOR STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

You Must Avoid:

- ❖ Spending time alone or making unnecessary physical contact with children or adults at risk.
- ❖ Arranging private meetings of students with teachers anywhere other than in Tara Institute's designated meeting areas or public places. This also applies to online meetings and courses.
- ❖ Non-consensual touching in general.
- ❖ Meeting alone with children and adults at risk associated with Tara Institute, outside of the work environment.
- ❖ Investigative questioning after an allegation or concern has been raised. Instead, listen with an open mind in a caring manner. Then record the information and report it to the Designated Protection Person, who will notify the appropriate authorities if required.

You Should Never (Even in Fun):

- ❖ Initiate or engage in sexually provocative conversations or activity.
- ❖ Allow the use of inappropriate language to go unchallenged.
- ❖ Do things of a personal nature for children or adult at risks that they can do themselves.
- ❖ Trivialise or exaggerate child or adult abuse issues.
- ❖ Allow any allegations made by a child or adults, students, staff, or volunteers, to go without being reported and addressed.
- ❖ Make promises to keep any disclosure confidential from relevant authorities.

Regarding All Your Relationships Within and Around Tara Institute:

- ❖ Respect everyone's right to privacy.
- ❖ Help create a culture in which everyone feels able to report experiences of harmful, uncomfortable attitudes or behaviour.
- ❖ Act with discretion where regards to your personal relationships. Ensure your personal relationships do not undermine harmony or impact on your capacity for impartiality.
- ❖ Be aware that conflicts of interest can arise, leading to misunderstandings. This can happen particularly where there is an imbalance of power or close personal relationship. Where such potential situations arise, one should discuss this with the Director, and possibly the team as relevant.
- ❖ Be aware of the procedures for reporting concerns or incidents and how to contact the Designated Protection Person.
- ❖ Should you find yourself the subject of inappropriate affection or attention from anyone, it is essential to record this, including the date and time, and report it to the Designated Protection Person.
- ❖ Report any concerns to one of the Designated Protection People. If they are not available, tell another responsible person at the Tara Institute.
- ❖ Maintain appropriate boundaries with others at Tara Institute. Be aware of the scope of your role and when necessary, pass information to those whose role it is to deal with specific matters. Be careful not to give personal or Dharma advice to individuals that goes beyond your expertise or role. Respond with empathy and kindness, rather than being drawn into giving expert advice. If there are concerns that a person might need further help this should be reported to the Designated Protection Person or Director.
- ❖ Study, sign and abide by the FPMT Protecting from Abuse policy and the FPMT Ethical Policy.

6. RESPONDING TO ALLEGATIONS AND CONCERNS

Under no circumstances should a worker or volunteer carry out their own investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse.

Suspicious must not be discussed with anyone other than those nominated above. A written record of the concerns should be made in accordance with these procedures and kept in a secure place.

6.1 RECEIVING, RESPONDING AND REPORTING AN ALLEGATION OR CONCERN

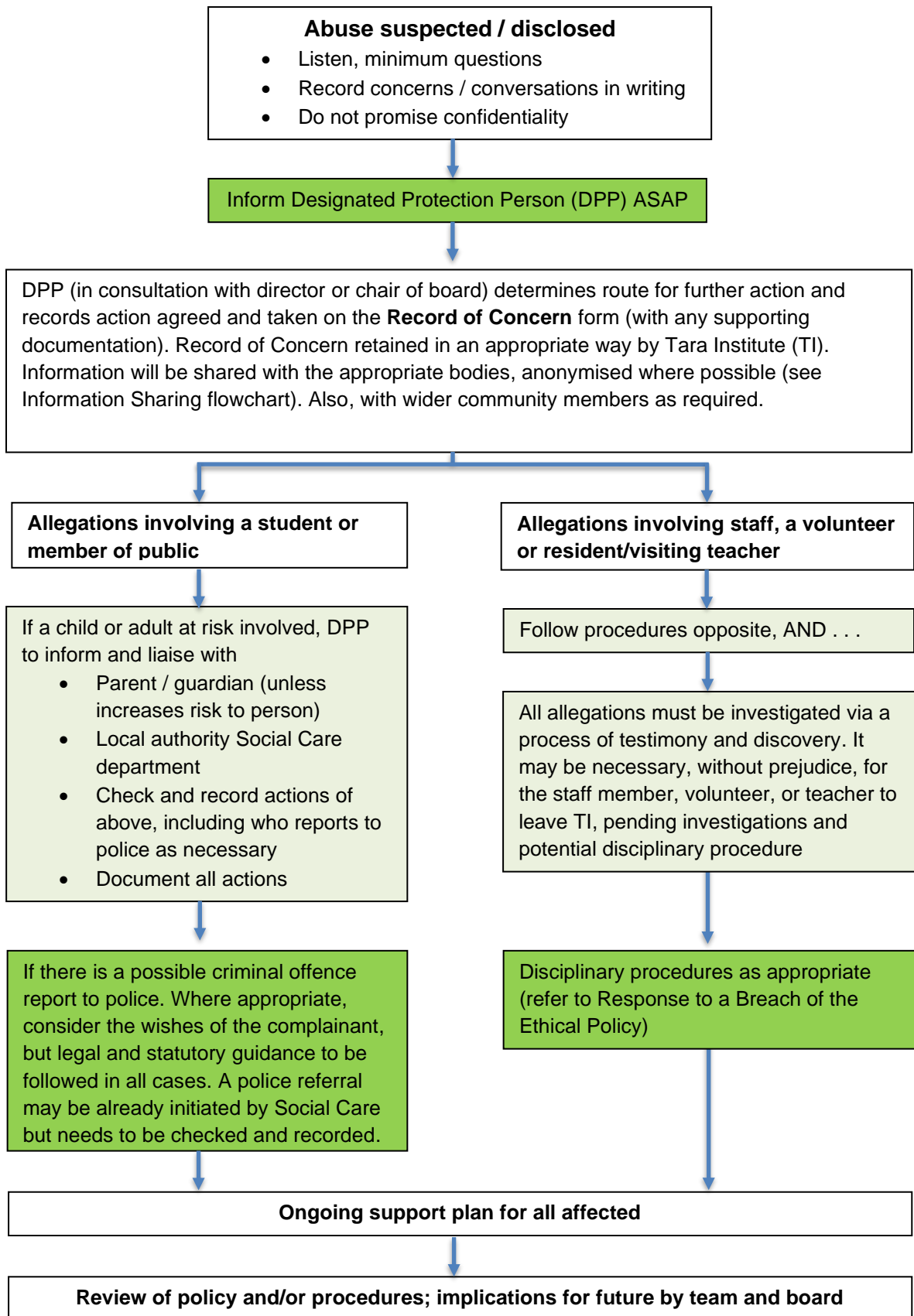
- Never promise unconditional confidentiality.
- Explain that if the person expressing the concern may have been abused or be at risk of abuse you may need to tell someone. Explain the role of the Designated Protection Person.
- Listen very carefully.
- Only ask questions to clarify your understanding.
- Do not ask searching questions – this could compromise a future investigation.
- Offer reassurance and thank the person for telling you.
- Tell the person you will try to get them the help they need.
- Explain what you will do, e.g., tell the Designated Protection Person.

6.2 ALLEGATIONS AGAINST WORKERS

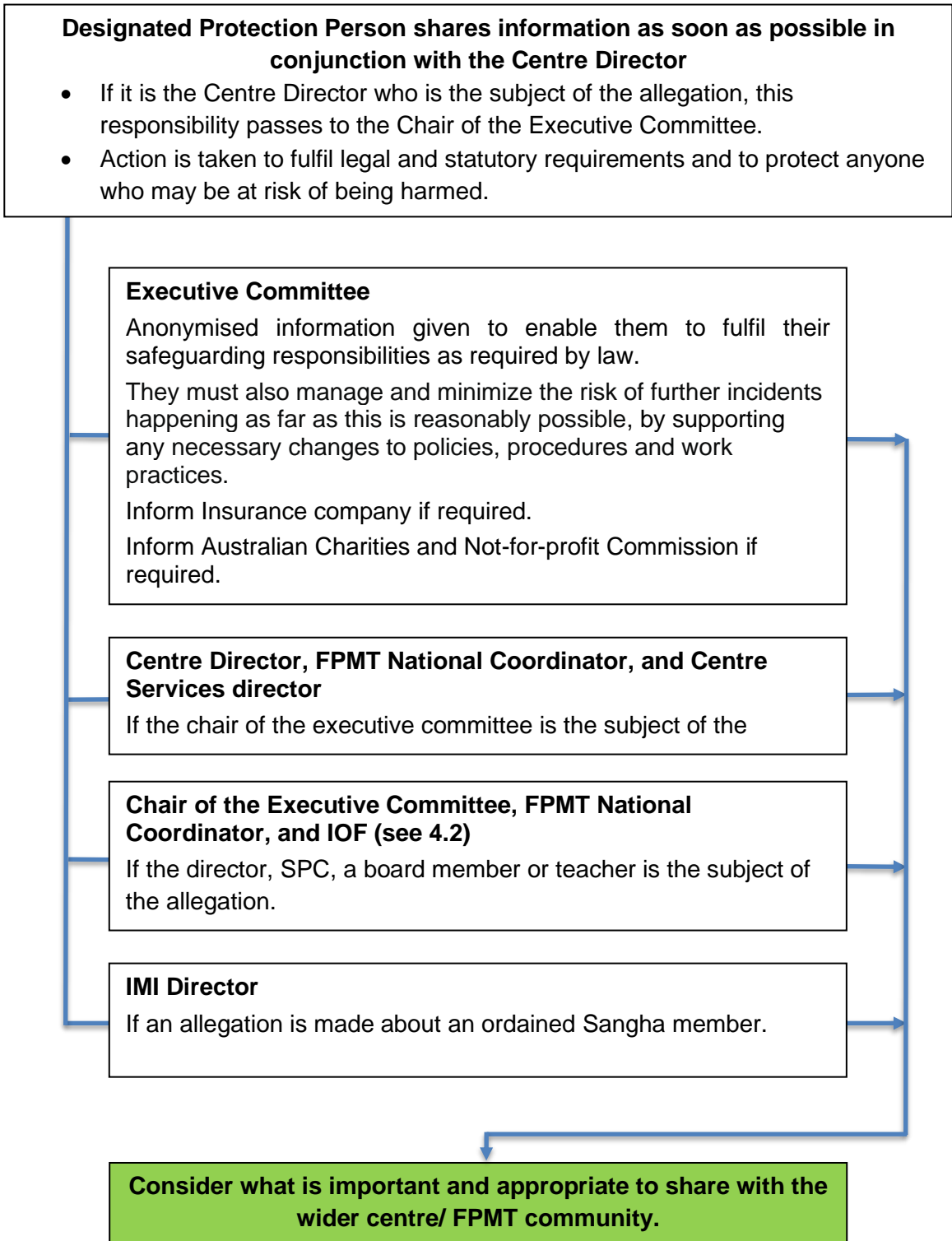
If an allegation is made against a worker (whether a volunteer or paid member of staff) whilst following the procedure outlined above, this must be reported immediately to the Designated Protection Person (unless they are the subject of the allegation) and the Director (unless they are the subject of the allegation).

All allegations or concerns regarding the director, spiritual program coordinator, and resident and/or registered teacher/s must be reported to the Centre Services or Teacher Services director as appropriate at International Office (as explained in 4.2 above), and to the local FPMT regional and/or national coordinator.

6.3 PROCEDURES FLOW-CHARTS



INFORMATION SHARING DURING / FOLLOWING AN INVESTIGATION



7. CARE AND SUPPORT

Tara Institute is committed to offering care and support, working with statutory agencies as appropriate, to all those who have been affected by abuse who have contact with or are part of the Tara Institute. This may include the alleged victim and the alleged perpetrator. Support may be needed for the wider community also.

7.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Prioritise the wellbeing and safety of all who reside, visit, or come into contact with the Tara Institute.
- Never promise to keep anything reported confidential. It should be explained at the outset that any disclosure will be shared internally or with external agencies as required. However, the person's privacy will be respected as much as possible.
- For the purposes of recording, it is important to listen. Questions should be kept to the minimum necessary to understand what is being alleged, and leading questions avoided. *(The use of leading questions can cause problems for any subsequent investigation and court proceedings.)*
- All those involved should take great care in reaching conclusions and making decisions. Regarding sharing information within the centre, confidentiality and privacy of all the individuals concerned should be protected as appropriate and feasible. When the process is complete, consideration should be given to what is appropriately shared with the wider Tara Institute community.
- Whatever action you may have to take, and even if the authorities are involved, don't lose sight of the person or persons at the centre of the concern. Ensure that there is someone to whom they can turn for support after any allegation or investigation. If they give further information, then go through the process of listening and recording as already described.
- When dealing with adults at risk, their wishes, feelings and mental capacity must be taken into account and people should be supported to make their own decisions and encouraged to give informed consent when possible and safety considerations permit.
- Be aware that although the particular individual that has disclosed abuse may now be safe and protected, it is important to think about the potential risk to others from the alleged perpetrator. If the matter is serious, inform the appropriate agencies as required, and also pass information to those who may need be aware in order to protect others.
- It is important to think carefully how best to maximize everyone's rights to privacy as much as is feasible. There will be people with whom information needs to be shared. In many cases this could be anonymised, and the person's name only be shared with those where this is essential. Consider carefully what is shared by email, particularly bearing in mind data protection considerations, and again anonymise where feasible, or encrypt and password protect documents with names of alleged perpetrators and those who have been harmed.
- Tara Institute needs to make clear decisions to promote the wellbeing and safety of all they come into contact with. However, it is important to maintain equanimity towards all those involved in any allegation and at the same time ensure robust safeguarding procedures. Respect and compassion need to be shown to both the person harmed and the alleged perpetrator, and where appropriate and feasible, care and support given.

8. CONTACT INFORMATION

8.1 TARA INSTITUTE CONTACT DETAILS

Designated Protection People (DPP):

- **Centre Manager:** Paul Cross, 9596 8900, 0492 876 677, admin@tarainstitute.org.au
- **Centre Director:** Kerry Whitlock, 0438 575 991, director@tarainstitute.org.au
- **Executive Committee Member – Culture & Ethics:** Diana Johns, cultureandethics@tarainstitute.org.au
- **Executive Committee Chair:** Sahil Shekar, president@tarainstitute.org.au

FPMT mandated contacts:

- **National Coordinator:** Peter Stickels, 0404 428 545, office@fpmta.org.au
- **FPMT Centre Services:** Director: François Lecointre, francois@fpmt.org
- **FPMT Teacher Services Director:** Jeff Highfill, jeff@fpmt.org
- **IMI Director:** Venerable Tendar, director@imisangha.org

8.2 LOCAL CONTACTS FOR REPORTING ABUSE IF NECESSARY

- **POLICE** 000
- Victorian Legal Aid 1300 792 387 (Mon to Fri 9 – 5) Free legal Advice
- **Child Protection** 13 12 78 (24 hours)
- **Safe Steps Family Violence Response Centre** 1800 015 188 (for people who have experienced sexual assault)
- **Centres against Sexual Assault (CASA)** 1800 806 292 (24 hours)
- **Men’s Referral service** 1300 766 491 (help to overcome violent or controlling behaviour)
- **InTouch Multicultural centre against Family Violence** 03 9413 6500 or 1800 755 988
- **Victims of Crime** 1800 819 817 or Text 0427 767 891 (8am to 11pm every day)
Support for adult male victims of family violence
- **Child First** 1300 721 383 (support to Families voluntary service)

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

9.1 FPMT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Ensure **FPMT Policies and guidelines** are available, understood and followed. These policies and guidelines are available in the FPMT Affiliates Area on the FPMT website and in the Members Area of the FPMT in Australia website.

9.2 RESOURCES

LAWS RELATING TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND DISCRIMINATION

The following laws operate at a federal level and the Australian Human Rights Commission has legislative responsibilities under them:

- *Age Discrimination Act 2004*
- *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986*
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*
- *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*

- *Sex Discrimination Act 1984.*

The following laws operate at a state and territory level, with state and territory equal opportunity and anti-discrimination agencies having legislative responsibilities under them:

- Australian Capital Territory – *Discrimination Act 1991*
- New South Wales – *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977*
- Northern Territory – *Anti-Discrimination Act 1992*
- Queensland – *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991*
- South Australia – *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*
- Tasmania – *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998*
- Victoria – *Equal Opportunity Act 2010*
- Western Australia – *Equal Opportunity Act 1984.*

LINKS TO RESOURCES ON BULLYING

Dealing with Workplace Bullying: A Worker's Guide, [Safe Work Australia, 2013 Preventing and Responding to Workplace Bullying](#)

[Dealing with Workplace Bullying](#) – a worker's guide (SafeWork Australia)

Safe Work South Australia guidance on [preventing and responding to violence at work](#)

LINKS TO RESOURCES ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Australian Government Volunteers' Guide to Safe Work practices

https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1703/volunteers_guide.pdf

Victorian Government Health & Safety handbook for Community Organisations

https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/208013/ISBN-Volunteer-health-and-safety-handbook-for-community-service-organisations-2008-10.pdf

NSW government website

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/essential-guide-work-health-and-safety-volunteers>

Volunteering Queensland

https://volunteeringqld.org.au/docs/VM_Resource_PFVI_Volunteering_Queensland_Volunteer_Handbook.pdf

Queensland Government website

<https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-health-and-safety-laws/specific-obligations/non-profit-organisations-and-volunteers>

South Australia Volunteering website

<http://www.volunteering-sa-nt.org.au/assets/pdfs/work-health-and-safety.pdf>

Northern Territory government website, contains link to Safework Oz handbook

<http://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/SMafetyAndPreventions/Pages/Volunteers.aspx>

Volunteering Western Australia – contains links

<https://volunteeringwa.org.au/volunteers/faqs>

Safe Work Australia, (2014) [*model Code of Practice: How to manage work health and safety risks*](#)

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AGENCIES

Australian Human Rights Commission

Level 8 Piccadilly Tower
133 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Complaints Info line: 1300 656 419 (local call)

TTY: 1800 620 241 (free call)

Website: <http://www.humanrights.gov.au>

ACT Human Rights Commission

Level 4, 12 Moore Street
Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone: (02) 6205 2222

TTY: (02) 6207 0525

Website: <http://www.hrc.act.gov.au/>

Anti-Discrimination Board of New South Wales

Level 4, 175 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: (02) 9268 5555

TTY: (02) 9268 5522

Toll free: 1800 670 812 (only within NSW)

Website: <http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/adb>

Northern Territory Anti-Discrimination Commission

Level 7, 9-11 Cavanagh Street
Darwin NT 0800

Telephone: (08) 8999 1444

Free call: 1800 813 846 (Australia wide)

TTY: (08) 8999 1444

Website: <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/adc>

Anti-Discrimination Commission Queensland

Level 1, 189 Coronation Drive
Milton, Brisbane QLD 4064 (continued next page)
Free call: 1300 130 670 (Australia wide)

TTY: 1300 130 680

Website: <http://www.adcq.qld.gov.au>

Equal Opportunity Commission (South Australia)

Level 2, 45 Pirie Street

Adelaide SA 5000

Telephone: (08) 8207 1977

Toll free: 1800 188 163 (only within SA)

TTY: (08) 8207 1911

Website: <http://www.eoc.sa.gov.au>

Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner – Tasmania

Level 5, 15 Murray Street

Hobart TAS 7000

Telephone: (03) 6224 4905

Free call: 1300 305 062 (only within Tasmania)

Website: <https://equalopportunity.tas.gov.au>

Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission

Level 3, 380 Lonsdale Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

Telephone: (03) 9281 7111

Toll free: 1800 134 142 (only within country Victoria)

TTY: (03) 9281 7110

Website: <http://www.humanrightscommission.vic.gov.au>

Equal Opportunity Commission – Western Australia

Level 2, Hartley Poynton Building

141 St Georges Terrace

Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9216 3900

Toll Free: 1800 198 149 (only within WA)

TTY: (08) 9216 3963

Website: <http://www.equalopportunity.wa.gov.au>

10. RECORD OF CONCERN

Strictly Private and Confidential

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Name of the subject of the report</p> | |
| <p>Contact information</p> | |
| <p>Person initiating concern</p> | |
| <p>Concern or incident (information received)</p> | |
| <p>Date, time and location</p> | |
| <p>Any relevant additional information</p> | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Action taken immediately (to be completed by Designated Protection Person to whom the report was made)</p> | |
| <p>Follow-up plan (by both designated protection people including the director)</p> <p>State clearly if other agencies and FPMT individuals were required to be contacted and when this was done</p> | |
| <p>Name: [print]</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date:</p> | |

One copy to be retained confidentially by Tara Institute: duration according to legal advice.
Anonymised copy created by removing identifying details sent to chair of Tara Institute executive committee to confidentially share with other board members.

11. POLICY REVIEW

We are committed to reviewing our policy and good practice annually. This procedure was last reviewed on:

Diana Johns (Executive Committee Member – Culture & Ethics) 26 March 2024

Signed: (Sahil Shekhar).....(Name)
[Chair of Tara Institute executive committee]

Date: 28 March 2024