Reporting requirements across Australia

Reporting requirements	Legal framework	Who needs to report	What must be reported	When to report and how to make a report
Western Australia				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In WA, Mandatory Reporting is governed by the ***Children and Community Services Act 2004.***	**Who needs to report:** • Doctors. • Nurses and midwives. • Teachers (including TAFE lecturers). • Police officers. • Youth justice workers. • Psychologists. • School counsellors. • Boarding supervisors. • Ministers of religion. • Out-of-home care workers. • Early childhood workers. • Departmental officers of the Department of Communities.	**What must be reported:** A belief on reasonable grounds that a child (under the age of 18 years) has been or is the subject of ongoing child sexual abuse. **The threshold for reporting:** You don't need to have proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have formed a belief on reasonable grounds that child sexual abuse has occurred.	**When to report:** If during paid or unpaid work a Mandatory Report must be made as soon as practicable after forming the belief. **How to report:** A Mandatory Report is made to the Department of Communities - Mandatory Reporting Service. To make a report, either contact the Mandatory Reporting Service by phone or online:

		• Assessors appointed under section 125A of the Children and Community Services Act 2004.		• Mandatory Reporting Online Form. • For technical difficulties, email mrs@communities.wa.gov.au to request a hard copy for completion. • Ph: 1800 708 704. • Fax: (08) 6414 7316. • Post: Mandatory Reporting Service, PO Box 8146, PERTH BC, WA 6849. If you make a Mandatory Report by phone, it must be followed by a written report as soon as practicable after (ideally within 24 hours). **For more information see:** Mandatory Reporting of Child Sexual Abuse in WA.

Reportable Conduct	**Legislation/ Act:** In WA Reportable Conduct is governed by the ***Parliamentary Commissioner Amendment (Reportable Conduct) Act 2022.*** **In the education and care setting:** An education and care service as defined in the Education and Care Services National Law (Western Australia) section 5(1). A child care service as defined in the	**Who needs to report:** All Western Australian early childhood education and care services. Employees must be over 18 years of age, and include: • Officers or employees of the organisation. • Volunteers or contractors engaged to provide services to children. • Carers of a child under a placement arrangement. • Family day care educators. • Ministers of religion or religious leaders. • Police officers or constables.	**What must be reported:** • Sexual offences against, with or in the presence of a child. • Sexual misconduct against, with or in the presence of a child. • Physical assault against, with or in the presence of a child. • Significant neglect of a child. • Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child. Reportable conduct may occur at work or outside of work. **The threshold for reporting:**	**When to report:** A report must be made within 7 working days of the head of the organisation becoming aware of the matter. The **Ombudsman Western Australia office (OWA)** is the Oversight Authority. **How to report:** Reportable Conduct reports are made to OWA. To make a report, notify OWA online or by phone: • OWA Notification Form • For technical difficulties or questions, email: reportableconduct@ombudsman.wa.gov.au

	Child Care Services Act 2007 section 4.		A belief on reasonable grounds that reportable conduct has occurred. This includes reportable allegations and reportable convictions.	• Ph: (08) 9220 7471. **For more information see:** Ombudsman Western Australia.
South Australia				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In SA, mandatory reporting is governed by the ***Children and Young People (safety) Act 2017.***	**Who needs to report:** • Prescribed health practitioners, including medical practitioners, pharmacists, registered or enrolled nurses, dentists, and psychologists. • Police officers. • Community corrections officers under the *Correctional Services Act 1982.* • Social workers. • Ministers of religion.	**What must be reported:** Any reasonable suspicion that a child or young person is, or may be, at risk of harm. Harm is defined as physical harm or psychological harm (whether caused by an act or omission), and includes harm caused by: • Sexual abuse • Physical abuse • Mental or emotional abuse	**When to report:** If you have formed a suspicion in the course of employment (whether paid or voluntary), a mandatory report must be made as soon as is reasonably practicable. **How to report:** A Mandatory Report is made to the Department for Child Protection.

		• Employees of, or volunteers in, an organisation formed for religious or spiritual purposes. • Teachers employed in a school, pre-school, or kindergarten (within the meaning of the *Education and Early Childhood Services [Registration and Standards] Act 2011*). • Employees of, or volunteers in, an organisation that provides health, welfare, education, sporting, recreational, childcare, or residential services wholly or partly for children or young people, being a person who:	• Neglect **The threshold for reporting:** You don't need to have proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have formed a suspicion on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is, or may be, at risk of harm.	For serious and urgent concerns, a report is made by contacting the Child Abuse Report Line (CARL) • Ph: 13 14 78 (available 24 hrs a day) • Serious concerns include when you suspect a child is in immediate danger of serious harm, serious injury, chronic neglect, or when they are in the care of the Department of Child Protection and may be at risk For non-urgent reports, a report is made online via Child Protection – Online Reporting System (e-CARL).

		• provides such services directly to children and young people, or • holds a management position that includes direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of these services to children or young people. • Officers or employees of a prescribed organisation (as per section 114 of the *Children and Young People [Safety] Act 2017)* who hold a management position that includes direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of services		**For more information see:** Process for mandated reporters | Department for Child Protection

		to children and young people.		
Reportable conduct	**South Australia does not currently have a Reportable Conduct Scheme.**			
New South Wales				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In NSW, mandatory reporting is governed by the ***Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998.***	**Who needs to report:** • Health care (e.g., medical practitioners, specialists, nurses, midwives, occupational therapists, speech therapists, psychologists, dentists, and other allied health professionals working in a sole practice or in public or private health practices).	**What must be reported:** Reasonable grounds to suspect that a child has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm from abuse or neglect. Abuse and neglect types that must be reported: • Physical Abuse • Sexual abuse • Emotional/Psychological abuse • Neglect • Exposure to family violence	**When to report:** You have formed a reasonable suspicion during or from your work or role. A Mandatory Report must be made as soon as practicable. **How to report:** A Mandatory Report is made to the Department of Communities and Justice.

		• Welfare (e.g., social workers and case work practitioners). • Education (e.g., principals, teachers, and counsellors). Children's services (e.g., childcare workers, family day carers, and home-based carers). • Residential services (e.g., refuge workers, community housing providers) • Disability services (e.g., disability support workers and personal care workers). • Law enforcement (e.g., police). • Persons in religious ministry or providing religion-based activities	**The threshold for reporting:** You don't need to have proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have formed a suspicion on reasonable grounds that a child is at risk of significant harm.	To make a report, follow the Mandatory Reporting Guide to determine whether a report to the Child Protection Helpline or Child Wellbeing Unit is needed. To make an immediate report, contact the Child Protection Helpline • Ph: 13 21 11 To make an online report to the Child Protection Helpline or Child Wellbeing Unit (in the next 24 hours) • Online: By eReport via the ChildStory Reporting website. In addition to the above, contact the NSW Early Learning Commission

		to children (e.g., minister of religion, priest, deacon, pastor, rabbi, Salvation Army officer, church elder, religious brother or sister). • Registered psychologists providing a professional service as a psychologist to adults.		within 24 hrs of becoming aware of an incident. **For more information see:** Mandatory reporters | Communities and Justice
Reportable Conduct	**Legislation/ Act:** In NSW Reportable Conduct is governed by the ***Children's Guardian Act (2019).*** **In the education and care setting:** All approved education and care services within the	**Who needs to report:** **Head of the entity:** The head of the entity has primary responsibility for reporting under the scheme. Any employee aware of reportable conduct can also make a report.	**What must be reported:** • Sexual offence. • Sexual misconduct (with, towards or in the presence of a child - section 22). • Ill treatment of a child. • Neglect of a child. • Assault against a child. • An offence under section 43B or 316A of the Crimes Act 1900.	**When to report:** Relevant entities must notify the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian (OCG) within 7 days of becoming aware of a reportable allegation or reportable conviction involving an employee, contractor or volunteer.

	meaning of the Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW) or the Children. (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Act 2011.	**Individuals included in the scheme:** Employees of an entity are: • Employees of the entity. • Any volunteer engaged to provide services to children. • Any contractor who holds, or is required to hold, a WWCC for the purposes of the engagement with the entity. • The head of a third-party employer contracted to provide services to children on behalf of the entity, if the individual holds or is required to hold a WWCC. • If the entity is an individual, the individual.	• Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child. **The threshold for reporting:** *Heads of relevant* entities must make a notification when they: • 'become aware' of a reportable allegation, or • when they become aware of an allegation that their employee may be the subject of a conviction for an offence involving reportable conduct.	A reportable allegation does not require proof that the conduct occurred. Depending on the nature of the organisation, an allegation about an employee may need to be notified even when the allegation relates to their conduct outside of the workplace. If the Department of Communities and Justice and/or police are already investigating a reportable allegation against an employee, the entity is still required to notify the OCG of the allegation.

		Employees of public authorities: • Employees of the public authority. • Any volunteer who is engaged to provide services to children. • Any contractor who holds, or is required to hold, a WWCC for the purposes of their engagement with the public authority. • The head of a third-party employer contracted to provide services to children on behalf of the public authority, if the individual holds or is required to hold a WWCC.		**How to report:** The **Office of the Children's Guardian** is the Oversight Authority. **For more information see:** Landing page | Reportable Conduct Scheme | Office of the Children's Guardian

		• If the public authority is an individual, the individual.		
Victoria				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In Victoria, mandatory reporting is governed by the ***Children, Youth and Families Act 2005.***	**Who needs to report:** Mandatory reporters in Victoria include certain professionals working with children. • Registered medical practitioners. • Nurses. • Midwives. • Registered teachers and early childhood teachers. • Approved providers and nominated supervisors of early childhood services. • School principals. • School counsellors.	**What must be reported:** A belief on reasonable grounds that a child needs protection. A child may need protection if they have experienced or are at risk of significant harm, **and** their parents have not protected or are unlikely to protect them. Significant harm may relate to: • Physical injury, • Sexual abuse, • Emotional or intellectual development,	**When to report:** If you have formed a belief while practising your profession or carrying out duties of your office, position or employment. A Mandatory Report must be made as soon as practicable after forming a belief. A report must be made on each occasion you become aware of any further reasonable grounds for a belief. Under section 327 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic), any adult who forms a reasonable belief that a

		• Police officers. • Out of home care workers (excluding voluntary foster and kinship carers). • Early childhood workers. • Youth justice workers. • Registered psychologists. • People in religious ministry.	• Physical development or health, • Abandonment or parental incapacity. • Mandatory reporters are required to report significant harm from physical injury or sexual abuse. They may choose to report other types of significant harm. **The threshold for reporting:** You don't need to have proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have formed a belief on reasonable grounds that a child needs protection.	sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 years of age must report that information to police (section 327 of the Crimes Act 1958). **How to report:** A Mandatory Report is made to Child Protection by contacting the Child Protection Intake Service (covering the local government area where the child normally resides). To make a report during business hours, contact the relevant child protection division using the phone numbers below:

				• North Division: 1300 598 521 • South Division: 1300 555 526 • East Division: 1300 360 452 • West Division: 1300 360 462 To report concerns about immediate child safety outside of normal business hours, on weekends and public holidays, contact After Hours Child Protection Emergency Service. • Ph: 13 12 78 **For more information see:** Professional reporter and referrer information hub - DFFH Service Providers

Reportable Conduct	**Legislation/ Act:** In Victoria Reportable Conduct is governed by the ***Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005.*** **In the education and care setting:** • An applicable entity that operates a registered school within the meaning of the Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic). • An approved provider of an	**Who needs to report:** **Head of the organisation:** The head of the organisation has primary responsibility for reporting under the scheme. Any person may disclose a reportable allegation to the Social Services Regulator. **Individuals included in the scheme:** Employees or volunteers over 18 years of age who are or were: • An employee of an organisation covered by the Scheme. • A minister of religion, religious leader or officer of a religious body, or a foster or kinship carer.	**What must be reported:** • Sexual offences (against, with or in the presence of, a child). • Sexual misconduct (against, with or in the presence of, a child). • Physical violence (against, with or in the presence of, a child). • Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm. • Significant neglect. **The threshold for reporting:** Reasonable belief, that a worker or volunteer has committed reportable conduct or misconduct that may involve reportable conduct.	**When to report:** A report and notification must be made by the *head of organisation* to the Social Services Regulator within 3 working days of becoming aware of a reportable allegation. If you form a reasonable belief that someone in an organisation has committed reportable conduct or misconduct that may involve reportable conduct, you may notify your head of organisation or the Social Services Regulator. As part of the Child Safe Standards, organisations that work with children are required to have processes for responding to and reporting suspected child

	approved education and care service within the meaning of the Education and Care Services National Law (Victoria). • An approved provider of an approved children's service within the meaning of the Children's Services Act 1996 (Vic).	• A volunteer, contractor, office holder, officer, or other position directly engaged to provide services by an organisation covered by the Scheme. • A worker or volunteer provided by a labour hire agency or other provider. • A secondee. • A company director. • An individual who carries on a business.		abuse. Organisations also have obligations such as having a commitment to child safety and a code of conduct. (See Child Safe Standards) **How to report:** The **Social Services Regulator** is the Oversight Authority. Reporting to the Social Services Regulator Reportable Conduct Scheme **Information specific for education and care staff can also be found here.**
Queensland				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In Queensland, mandatory reporting is	**Who needs to report:** • Doctors. • Registered nurses. • Teachers	**What must be reported:** A reasonable suspicion that a child has suffered, is suffering or is at risk of	**When to report:** The timeframe for when to make a Mandatory Report is not specified. However, the

	governed by the ***Child protection Act 1999.***	• Police officers (who, under a direction given by the commissioner of the police service under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, is responsible for reporting under this section). • Persons performing a child advocate function under the *Public Guardian Act 2014.* • Early childhood education and care professionals (including staff from family day care, kindergarten, limited-hours care, long day care, and after-school hours care). *This excludes individuals who*	suffering, significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse, **and** may not have a parent able and willing to protect them. Harm can be caused by physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, sexual abuse or exploitation, or neglect. Although not specified in the legislation, mandatory reporters should also report concerns if a child needs protection caused by any other form of abuse or neglect. **The threshold for reporting:** You do not need to have proof of harm or abuse –	best advice is to report as soon as practical. **How to report:** A Mandatory Report is made to the Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services, and Child Safety - Child Safety Services Centres. To make a report during normal business hours, contact the Regional Intake Service on the relevant phone number listed below. • Brisbane and Moreton Bay: 1300 682 254 • South East Queensland: 1300 679 849 • South West Queensland (Darling Downs): 1300 683 390

		are volunteers or under 18 years of age. For reports relating to children in care: • Child Safety employees. • Employees of a departmental care service or licensed care service. • Employees of an entity mentioned in the *Child Protection Act 1999* section 82(1)(f). • An approved foster or kinship carer. In addition to the above Mandatory Reporting requirements, all adults must report child sexual abuse offences to the police – unless concerns have	you just need to have formed a reasonable suspicion that a child may need protection, or that an unborn child may need protection after they are born.	• South West Queensland (West Moreton): 1880 316 855 • North Queensland: 1300 706 147 • Sunshine Coast and Central Queensland: 1300 703 762 • Far North Queensland: 1300 684 062 To make a report outside of normal business hours, after hours and on weekends, contact the Child Safety After Hours Service Centre. • Ph: 1800 177 135 or 3235 9999 **For more information see:** Mandatory reporting | Department of Families,

		already been reported to Child Safety or another adult has or will report it.		Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety
Reportable Conduct	**Legislation/ Act:** In Queensland, Reportable Conduct is governed by the ***Child Safe Organisations Act 2024.*** The scheme applies to organisations captured under the term 'reporting entities'. **In the education and care setting:** • All approved providers under	**Who needs to report:** **Head of the entity:** The head of the entity has primary responsibility for reporting under the scheme. **Individuals included in the scheme:** A person who performs work of any kind for a reporting entity. This includes employees, volunteers, approved carers and member of approved carers household, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, labour-hire workers, trainees, work experience students	**What must be reported:** • A child sexual offence. • Sexual misconduct committed in relation to, or in the presence of, a child. • Ill-treatment of a child. • Significant neglect of a child. • Physical violence committed in relation to, or in the presence of, a child. • Behaviour that causes significant emotional or psychological harm to a child. • May be one act or a series of acts that meet the definition of	**When to report:** A report or notification must be made by a *head of entity* to the Commission within 3 business days after the *head of entity* becomes aware of the allegation or conviction. If a person who is a worker of the reporting entity becomes aware of a reportable conviction or reportable allegation of a worker of the reporting entity, they must, as soon as practicable report the matter to the *head of the reporting entity*.

	the Education and Care Services National Law (Queensland). • Queensland approved providers under the Education and Care Services Act 2013.	(including children younger than 18) and religious leaders.	reportable conduct, occurring during either the course of work for the reporting entity or at any other place or time outside of performing work, for anyone defined as a worker under the scheme. **The threshold for reporting:** If a person becomes aware of a reportable allegation about a worker of a reporting entity or a reportable conviction of a worker of a reporting entity.	If the matter relates to the *head of the reporting entity,* report the matter to the commission. **How to report:** The **Queensland Family and Child Commission** is the Oversight Authority. **For more information see:** Reportable Conduct Scheme | Queensland Family and Child Commission
Tasmania				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In Tasmania, mandatory	**Who needs to report:** • Medical practitioners.	**What must be reported:** A belief, suspicion, or knowledge on reasonable	**When to report:** If you have formed a belief, suspicion, or have

	reporting is governed by the ***Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997.***	• Registered nurses or enrolled nurses • Persons registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania) in the midwifery profession. • Persons registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania) in the dental profession as a dentist, dental therapist, dental hygienist or oral health therapist. • Persons registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania) in the psychology profession.	grounds that a child, young person or unborn baby is, or is likely to: • Be abused or neglected. • Have their safety, psychological wellbeing, or interests affected by family violence. • Be killed, abused or neglected by a person they live with. • If the baby is not born yet, need medical treatment or other intervention because of behaviour by the pregnant woman or another person. Abuse or neglect includes sexual abuse, or physical or emotional injury.	knowledge gained whilst carrying out official duties or in the course of your work (whether paid or voluntary). A Mandatory Report must be made as soon as practicable after a belief or suspicion is formed or knowledge is gained. **How to report:** A Mandatory Report is made to the Department for Education, Children and Young People – Child and Families Division. To make a report, contact the Strong Families Safe Kids Advice and Referral

		• Police officers. • Probation officers (appointed or employed under Section 5 of the *Corrections Act 1997*). • Principals and teachers in any educational institution (including kindergarten). • Persons who provide childcare, or a childcare service, for fee or reward. • Persons concerned in the management of an approved education and care service, within the meaning of the Education and Care Services National Law (Tasmania) or a childcare service licensed under the *Child Care Act 2001.*	**The threshold for reporting:** You don't need proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have reasonable grounds to form a belief, suspicion, or have knowledge that a child (including unborn) or young person is or has been abused or neglected.	Line (ARL) or complete the online form: • Ph: 1800 000 123 • Online Contact Form **For more information see:** Strong Families Safe Kids - Call 1800 000 123

		• A member of the clergy of any church or religious denomination.
		• A member of the Parliament of this State
		• Any other person who is employed or engaged as an employee for, of or in, or who is a volunteer in –
		  ○ a Government Agency that provides health, welfare, education, childcare or residential services wholly or partly for children; and
		  ○ an organisation that receives any funding from the		

		Crown for the provision of such services. • Any other person of a class determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* to be prescribed persons.		
Reportable Conduct	**Legislation/ Act:** In Tasmania, Reportable Conduct is governed by the ***Child and Youth Safe Organisations Act 2023*.** **In the education and care setting:** • An approved provider, or an entity that provides an	**Who needs to report:** **Head of the entity:** The head of the entity has primary responsibility for reporting under the scheme. **Individuals included in the scheme:** A worker, of an entity, is a person who is 18 years or over who: • Is employed by the entity, or is engaged	**What must be reported:** • A relevant offence committed against, with or in the presence of a child, whether or not criminal proceedings in relation to the offence have been commenced or concluded. • Sexual misconduct, that does not form part of a sexual offence, against, with or in the presence of a child.	**When to report:** A report must be made within 3 business days of the *head of the entity* becoming aware of the reportable allegation or reportable conviction. Whilst the reporting obligation is on the head of entity, the Independent Regulator can receive voluntary reports from anyone including children, parents and workers.

	approved service within the meaning of the Education and Care Services National Law (Tasmania). • An entity that provides a child care service within the meaning of the Child Care Act 2001.	by the entity to provide services, including as a volunteer, contractor, subcontractor, consultant, director, member of a management committee, office holder or officer • Is engaged in training or work experience with the entity.	• Physical violence against a child. • Grooming of a child. • Conduct that causes, or is likely to cause, significant emotional or psychological harm to a child. • Significant neglect of a child. Regardless of whether or not the alleged conduct occurred within the course of a worker's duties in respect of an entity. **The threshold for reporting:** If the *head of a relevant entity* becomes aware of a reportable allegation or a reportable conviction	**How to report:** The **Office of the Independent Regulator** is the Oversight Authority. Reportable Conduct Scheme | Office of the Independent Regulator

			against a worker of the relevant entity.	
Northern Territory				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In Northern Territory, mandatory reporting is governed by the ***Care and Protection of Children Act 2007 (NT).***	**Who needs to report:** Any adult person.	**What must be reported:** A belief on reasonable grounds that: • A child is being or is likely to be harmed or exploited. Harm includes physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, sexual abuse (including exploitation), neglect, and exposure to family domestic violence. • A child aged less than 14 years has been or is likely to be a victim of a sexual offence. • A child has been or is likely to be a victim of an offence against section	**When to report:** A Mandatory Report must be made as soon as possible after forming the belief. **How to report:** A report is made to the Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities. To make a report, either contact the Child Protection Reporting Line by phone or online: • Ph: 1800 700 250

			128 of the Criminal Code. This means, a child who is of or over the age of 16 years and under the special care of the offender (e.g., stepparent, guardian, foster parent, teacher, religious leader, sports instructor etc.). **The threshold for reporting:** You don't need proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have formed a belief on reasonable grounds that a child has been harmed or is likely to be harmed.	• Mandatory Reporting Online Reporting Tool via CARE Services. **For more information see:** Report child abuse | NT.GOV.AU
Reportable Conduct	**Northern Territory does not currently have a**			

	Reportable Conduct Scheme.			
Australian Capital Territory				
Mandatory Reporting	**Legislation/Act:** In the Australian Capital Territory, mandatory reporting is governed by the ***Children and Young People Act 2008 (ACT).***	**Who needs to report:** • Doctors. • Dentists. • Nurses and Midwives. • Teachers (including a paid teacher's assistant or aide). • Persons employed to counsel children or young people at a school. • Persons authorised to inspect education programs, materials or records used for home education of a child or young person under the *Education Act 2004.* • Childcare workers or persons monitoring a	**What must be reported:** A belief on reasonable grounds that a child has experienced or is experiencing sexual abuse or non-accidental physical injury. **The threshold for reporting:** You don't need proof of harm or abuse – you just need to have formed a belief on reasonable grounds that a child has experienced or is experiencing abuse.	**When to report:** If you have formed a belief from information obtained during, or because of, your work (whether paid or unpaid). A Mandatory Report must be made as soon as practicable after forming the belief. **How to report:** A report is made to Child and Youth Protection Services. To make a report, either contact Children, Youth and

		home-based care for a family day care provider. • Persons caring for a child at a childcare centre, including paid childcare assistant or aide. • Family day care co-ordinators. • Educators. • Education and care service providers. • Police officers. • Psychologists. • Public servants in the course of their employment as a public servant, works with, or provides services personally to children and young people or families.		Families by phone or using the online portal. • Ph: 1300 556 729 • Online portal. **For more information see:** Reporting child abuse: the law - ACT Government

		• Public advocates or official visitors. • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner. • Ministers of religion or religious leaders. • Persons who in the course of work has contact with or provides services to children, young people and their families and is prescribed by regulation.		
Reportable Conduct	**Legislation/ Act:** In ACT Reportable Conduct is governed by the ***Ombudsman Act 1989.***	**Who needs to report:** **Head of the entity:** The head of the entity has primary responsibility for reporting under the scheme.	**What must be reported:** • Ill-treatment of a child (such as emotional abuse or use of force). • Neglect. • Psychological harm.	**When to report:** A report must be made as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the employer becomes aware of the conduct.

	In the education and care setting: All education and care service providers, including after school care.	The head of the entity must ensure that the entity has practices and procedures in place that: • Enable any person, including an employee, to notify the head of the entity of a reportable allegation or reportable conviction involving an employee of the entity. • Deal with a reportable allegation or reportable conviction involving an employee of the entity. • Deal with the receipt, handling and disclosure of information relating to reportable allegations, reportable convictions and	• Misconduct of a sexual nature. • Sexual or physical offences and convictions where a child is a victim or is present. • Inappropriate discipline or not protecting children from harm. Conduct occurring in either a professional or personal capacity is reportable for anyone defined as an employee under the scheme. **The threshold for reporting:** If the *head of the entity* becomes aware of the allegation or conviction.	The **ACT Ombudsman** is the Oversight Authority. **How to report:** To make a report, notify the ACT Ombudsman: • The ACT Reportable Conduct Scheme S17G Notification form • For technical difficulties or questions, email: act@ombudsman.gov.au • Ph: (02) 5117 3650. **For more information see:** Reportable conduct | ACT Ombudsman

		investigation information. **Individuals included in the scheme:** Employees of an entity are: All employees under contract of employment to an employer in the scheme. This means that some employees under the scheme will not work directly with children. Volunteers and contractors are also considered as employees but only if they are engaged to provide services to children.		