The Reportable Conduct Scheme

The Reportable Conduct Scheme requires leaders of organisations to report concerns about conduct related to child abuse involving a worker, and investigate the concerns.



What you need to know

The Reportable Conduct Scheme puts responsibilities on leaders of organisations.

The Reportable Conduct Scheme requires leaders of specific organisations to report concerns of conduct related to child abuse involving a worker of their organisation, and conduct investigations.

Investigations are overseen by the Independent Regulator.

The Independent Regulator that monitors compliance with the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework will have oversight of the Reportable Conduct Scheme.

In most cases, the organisation itself will investigate the conduct.

The Independent Regulator will provide advice and guidance to leaders on how to conduct a reportable conduct investigation.

Leaders will be required to conduct a reportable conduct investigation and must give to the Independent Regulator the investigation findings, reasons for findings and actions.



Why it matters

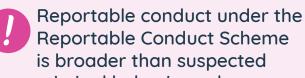


If you see concerning behaviour involving a child and you're asking yourself should you report that, it is your responsibility to report it.

— From a Tasmanian victim-survivor.



What 'Reportable Conduct' means



Reportable Conduct Scheme is broader than suspected criminal behaviour alone, and includes:

- significant emotional or psychological harm
- significant neglect
- physical violence
- a sexual offence
- sexual misconduct
- grooming
- relevant offences such as failing to report child abuse and female genital mutilation.





How it works

Report



Within three business days: Leaders must notify the Independent Regulator of reportable conduct in writing and provide:

- that a reportable conduct allegation has been made, or that a reportable conviction recorded against, a worker
- the worker's name and, if known, date of birth
- if the reportable allegation is suspected criminal behaviour, if Tasmania Police has been informed
- the name, address, and telephone number of the organisation
- the leader of the organisation's name.

Investigate



As soon as possible: Leaders must start an investigation (or get an independent investigator to do so).

Update



Within 30 days: Leaders must provide updated information to the Independent Regulator, including:

- all the information they have, at that point, about the allegation or conviction
- whether any actions have been taken (for example, placing a limit on a worker's contact with children)
- any written submissions the worker involved has asked to be taken into consideration.

Close Off



At the end of the investigation: Leaders must provide the following information to the Independent Regulator:

- findings of the investigation
- reasons for the findings
- · details of any actions that have been taken as a result.