

Routine Disclosure – Notifications of State servant suspensions from duty as a result of allegations of child sexual abuse – Since October 2020

As at 19 July 2024

Number	Located in the North	Located in the South	Historical	Contemporary	Notifications to appropriate legal authority ¹	Notifications to regulatory body (if applicable)	ED5 process commenced	ED5 Findings		Returned to duty
								Breach of Code of Conduct in relation to child sexual abuse and sanction determined	No breach in relation to child sexual abuse	
90	54	36	40	50	90	89 ²	85 ³	10	35	22 ⁴

Explanatory Notes to Data

1	This includes cases where the notification to an Agency was initiated by an appropriate legal authority
2	No applicable regulatory body for one case
3	An ED5 process may not have commenced and not be reflected in this category due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investigation under Employment Direction 5 is yet to commence for reasons such as awaiting the outcome of a police assessment or court proceedings • The preliminary assessment found no evidence of wrongdoing • The employee has already resigned from the Tasmanian State Service • The employee is deceased.
4	Two employees, found not to have breached the Code of Conduct in relation to child sexual abuse, resigned

Notes to Table

The Tasmanian Government uses the same broad definition of child sexual abuse as the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, which is victim-centered but takes into account legal definitions and frameworks. The definition can be found on Page 19 of the [Commission's Final Report](#).

Regulatory bodies include: Teachers Registration Board of Tasmania, Australian Health Practitioners Regulatory Authority (AHPRA), Legal Profession Board, Working with Vulnerable People Registrar.

Legal authorities: means any agency established to prevent, detect, investigate or prosecute criminal offences and other offences (including, the Australian Federal Police, Tasmania Police, Director of Public Prosecutions), a Commission of Inquiry, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Ombudsman, the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, the Australian Crime Commission, and the Integrity Commission.

Scope of action reported in this table: This table includes suspensions of State Servants under investigation for an alleged breach of the [State Service Code of Conduct](#). This table does not include Tasmania Police matters or civil legal findings.

Working with Vulnerable People (RWVP) processes: If a Government Agency becomes aware by any means, or suspects on reasonable grounds, that a registered person has engaged, or may have engaged, in reportable behaviour, the reporting body is to notify the Registrar, as soon as practicable, of the name and other identifying particulars of the person and of the behaviour (Section 53A of the RWVPA).

'Reportable behaviour' is behaviour that poses a risk of harm to vulnerable persons, whether by reason of neglect, abuse or other conduct.

On receiving a notice under section 53A(1) or otherwise becoming aware of reportable behaviour, the Registrar is to enter the information relating to the reportable behaviour in the Register (Section 53B of the RWVPA).

The Registrar may also cancel registration if they have conducted an additional risk assessment and are satisfied that the person poses an unacceptable risk of harm to vulnerable persons generally or to all the classes of vulnerable persons to which the regulated activities allowed by the registration apply.

Definitions of historical and contemporary:

- Historical allegations of child sexual abuse are where the alleged misconduct occurred prior to the conclusion of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in December 2017.
- Contemporary allegations of child sexual abuse are where the alleged misconduct occurred from the commencement of 2018 to present.