

# The Shopfront

YOUTH LEGAL CENTRE

## The Child Protection Register

### 1 What is the Child Protection Register?

---

If you are found guilty of certain offences against children, you will be put on the Child Protection Register.

This means you will have to register with the police. You will also have to keep reporting to the police and updating them about your personal information for a period of time.

There are two ways you can end up on the Child Protection Register:

1. If you are found guilty of a “Class 1” or “Class 2” offence. Being found guilty of a “Class 1” or “Class 2” offence will usually result in you being placed on the Child Protection Register, but there are situations when this may not happen (see Parts 2.3 and 2.4 below); or
2. If you are found guilty of another type of offence and a court makes a “child protection registration order”.

***You will stay on the Child Protection Register for the rest of your life, but in most cases you will only have to report to the police for a certain period of time.*** The amount of time depends on what the offence was, and whether you were a child or an adult when you committed the offence.

In 2024, some amendments were made to the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act*. These changes are not in force yet but are expected to commence in late 2025. The main changes are summarised further on in this fact sheet, and include:

- Instead of the police trying to work out who is a “registrable person”, it will now be up to the court to make a “registrable person order” when sentencing someone for a “registrable offence”.
- Courts that are sentencing juvenile offenders for a “registrable offence” will have discretion to decide whether to make a “registrable person order” (see Part 2.3 below).
- For adult offenders, the court doesn’t have any discretion to decide whether to make a “registrable person order”. It is simply a matter of interpreting the law and working out whether it does or doesn’t apply to the offender (see Part 2.4 below).
- Changes to the reporting obligations for registrable people, including what personal information must be declared, and changes to the time limits to report it (see Parts 6.3 and 6.4 below).
- Additional powers for police to investigate reported information and ensure people are complying with their reporting obligations (see Part 6.7 below).

## 2 Registrable offences and registrable persons

---

### 2.1 What is a registrable offence?

“Registrable offences” are certain offences committed against a victim who is a child (anyone under the age of 18 years at the time of the offence).

Registrable offences are:

- **Class 1 offences:** these include offences such as murder, most types of offences involving sexual intercourse with a child, and repeatedly sexually abusing a child.
- **Class 2 offences:** these include offences such as kidnapping or abducting a child (unless the offender is the child’s parent or carer), manslaughter of a child (other than as a result of a motor vehicle accident), wounding or causing grievous bodily harm to a child under 10 with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, sexual touching or a sexual act against a child under 16, grooming a child under 16 for unlawful sexual activity, and offences involving child prostitution and child pornography.
- Offences that are not in Class 1 or 2, if the court makes a **Child Protection Registration Order**.

### 2.2 Who is a registrable person?

If you have been found guilty of a Class 1 or Class 2 offence, you will automatically be a “registrable person”, *with some exceptions* (see Parts 2.3 and 2.4 below, depending on whether you were an adult or a child at the time of the offence).

You may also be a “registrable person” if the court decides to make a Child Protection Registration Order (see Part 3 below, *Child Protection Registration Orders*).

### 2.3 If you were an adult at the time of the offence(s)

You will automatically be a registrable person when your case is finalised if:

- you committed a Class 1 or Class 2 offence when you aged 18 or over; and
- you are found guilty (which includes pleading guilty); and
- a conviction is formally recorded.

For an adult offender, a formal conviction will be recorded unless the court decides to deal with you under section 10 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act*. For more information about section 10, see our fact sheet on *Convictions and criminal records*.

Under the current scheme, it is up to the police to work out whether you are a registrable person and how long your reporting obligations last. *This will change when the new amendments come into effect*. If you are being sentenced for a registrable offence, the court must interpret the law and decide whether you are a registrable person and how long your reporting obligations last. If you are a registrable person, the court must make a “registrable person order”.

## 2.4 If you were a child at the time of the offence(s)

If you committed a Class 1 or Class 2 offence when you were under 18, you will automatically be a registrable person *unless*:

1. you were dealt with under section 33(1)(a) of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act* or section 10 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act*; or
2. you were found guilty of a single offence (or offences of the same type arising from a single incident) involving sexual acts, sexual touching, child pornography, or similar offences; or
3. if you are sentenced on or after 1 December 2018, the court may declare that you are “non-registrable” if:
  - it was a sexual offence; and
  - the victim was under 18; and
  - you weren’t sentenced to full-time detention or imprisonment; and
  - you haven’t previously committed a Class 1 or Class 2 offence; and
  - the court is satisfied you aren’t a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children (see Part 4 below: *What is a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children?*).

*This will change when the new amendments take effect.* Courts will only be required to make a “registrable person order” for a juvenile offender if the prosecution requests it, *and* if the court is satisfied that the person is a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children (see Part 4 below: *What is a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children?*).

## 3 Child Protection Registration Orders

---

If you are found guilty of an offence which is *not* a Class 1 or Class 2 offence, the court may decide to make a Child Protection Registration Order (CPRO).

If the court makes a CPRO, you will be a registrable person and you will have the same reporting obligations as someone found guilty of a Class 2 offence.

A court may make a CPRO if:

- the court imposes a sentence on you other than an order under section 10 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act* or section 33(1)(a) of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act*; and
- the prosecution asks the court to make the order; and
- the court believes you pose a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children (see Part 4 below: *What is a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children?*).

## 4 What is a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children?

---

For a person to be considered a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children, there must be a risk that they will engage in conduct that would amount to a Class 1 or Class 2 offence.

The court will consider both the present risk and the possibility of future risk. It is not necessary for the court to find that the person is a risk to a particular child or children.

When deciding whether a person poses such a risk, a court will consider:

- the seriousness of registrable offences committed by the person;
- the age of the person when those offences were committed;
- the age of the victim when those offences were committed;
- the period of time since those offences were committed;
- the seriousness of any other offences;
- the likelihood of the person committing a registrable offence in the future;
- the impact on the person if the order is made compared with the likelihood that the person may commit a registrable offence; and
- any other matters the court considers relevant.

## 5 How long will I be on the Register?

---

Once you are on the Register, **you will stay on it for the rest of your life** unless there is a change to your conviction, sentence, or court order and you are no longer a registrable person (see Part 9 below: *Can I get off the Child Protection Register?*).

However, **your reporting obligations will not necessarily last for your whole life** (see Part 6.6 below: *Obligations to report and provide information*).

Some of the consequences of being on the Register, even after your reporting obligations are over, are:

- You cannot make an application to change your name without written approval from the Commissioner of Police.
- The police may apply for a Child Protection Prohibition Order (CPPO) against you (see below Part 8: *Can I have contact with children if I am on the Register?*). If a CPPO is made against you, your reporting obligations will start again.
- If you commit another “Class 1” or “Class 2” offence, you may have to start reporting again.

## 6 Obligations to report and provide information

---

### 6.1 How do I know if I have to report?

Once you are sentenced for a registrable offence, you will be given a notice that sets out your reporting obligations and what could happen if you don't comply.

Usually, this notice will be given to you by your probation/parole officer or Youth Justice officer. Sometimes it will be given to you by the court.

If you are a child or a person who has special needs and you can't understand the written notice, the police (or Community Corrections or Youth Justice) must help you to understand your reporting obligations and the consequences for failures to comply.

Even if you aren't given a notice, you still have reporting obligations. If you think that you might have to report but are not sure, you should seek legal advice.

When the new amendments take effect, if a court makes a registrable person order or child protection registration order, the court will explain your reporting obligations and what may happen if you don't comply. You will also get a copy of the order and a written notice setting out your reporting obligations and the consequences if you don't comply.

## 6.2 When do I have to report?

You must report to a designated police station in person within 7 days of being sentenced. If you are sentenced to custody because of the offence, this 7 day period begins once you are released.

You also have to report to the police every year after that, for as long as your reporting obligations last (see Part 6.6 below: *How long do reporting obligations last for?*).

You will also have to report changes in your relevant personal information as they occur.

## 6.3 What do I have to report?

If you are a registrable person, you have to tell the police "relevant personal information".

The information you have to tell the police includes:

- Name and date of birth.
- Address [*If you are homeless, you have to notify the police where you usually reside. This may include details about where you sleep regularly including a refuge, a park or beach. You must tell the police the address and location of these places if you stay more than once in a 14-day period.*]
- Details of employment.
- Vehicle registration and details of any vehicle you own, hire or drive regularly.
- Details of any affiliation with clubs that have child participants.
- Details of tattoos or distinguishing marks.
- Email addresses, online usernames and details of your phone and internet service providers.
- Intentions to leave New South Wales on average at least once per month.
- Whether you have been found guilty of a registrable offence overseas.
- Whether you hold a valid passport, Australian or foreign, and the details of that passport.
- The names and dates of birth of any children living in the household.
- The name, date of birth and address of children you come into contact with, in some circumstances. "Contact" includes physical contact (both touching and being in very close proximity), as well as written and verbal communication. This applies when a registrable person is:
  - supervising or caring for a child, or
  - visiting or staying at a household where a child is present, or
  - exchanging contact details with a child, or
  - attempting to befriend a child.

If you were a child when you were placed on the register, you may be excused from reporting contact with other children if the court considers it would stop you from going to school or interacting with children your age.

You must also tell the police about any changes to your personal information (see below *Reporting changes to personal information*).

You will also have to let the police know (and sometimes get their approval) if you want to travel (see Part 7 below: *Can I travel if I'm on the Register?*).

When the new amendments take effect, you will need to give the police the name, date of birth and address of children you try to contact. You will also need to provide information about any web-based services that you intend to use (such as online platforms, apps and games), if those services allow you to talk to other people online.

## 6.4 Reporting changes to personal information

You must also tell the police about any changes to your personal information (see Part 6.3 above for a list of relevant personal information).

Most updates can be made over the phone, except for changes to your address or distinguishing features (e.g., tattoos), which must be reported in person.

Most changes must be reported to police within 7 days of the change, however:

- Changes to the details of any children living in your household must be reported within 24 hours.
- If you want to change your address, you must tell police where you are thinking of moving 14 days before you move. If you don't know exactly where you are moving to, you still have to tell police the area you are thinking of moving to.
- If you have told the police about your planned change of address, and you go through with the move as planned, you don't have to report after you have moved. However, if you change your plans (e.g., you move to a different address, or on a different date, or you don't move at all) you have to report this.
- If you are moving because of an emergency, or there are exceptional circumstances which make it impossible to report before changing address, you must tell police within 3 days after moving.
- If you have to leave your address and you have nowhere to go, you have to report this. For information about what you have to tell the police if you are homeless, see Part 6.3 above: *What do I have to report?*

When the new amendments take effect, you will need to report any changes to your personal information within 5 days of the change. You will also need to report within 24 hours any "contact" you have with a child (see Part 6.3 above: *What do I have to report?*).

## 6.5 How do I report?

The following reports need to be made in person to the police:

- your first report;
- each annual report;
- changes of address; and
- changes to distinguishing marks (e.g., tattoos).

If you are under 18, or if you have a disability that makes it hard to report by yourself, you can go to the police station with a support person (a parent, guardian, or anyone else you choose) and they can make the report for you.

For other details that you don't have to report in person, you can report to the Crime Manager at your local police station over the phone.

## 6.6 How long do reporting obligations last for?

The length of time you have to report your details and travel plans is different depending on your age and what you were found guilty of.

### ***If you were 18 or over at the time of the offence:***

- For a single Class 1 offence or two Class 2 offences: 15 years.
- For a single Class 2 offence or an offence where a Child Protection Registration Order was made: 8 years.
- For people who commit a second offence when they were already a registrable person: life.

### ***If you were under 18 at the time of the offence:***

- For a Class 1 offence or two Class 2 offences: 7.5 years.
- For a single class 2 offence or an offence where a Child Protection Registration Order was made: 4 years.
- Where a juvenile offender commits a second offence when they were already a registrable person: 7.5 years.

These periods can be extended in some situations, for example:

- if your reporting was suspended (paused) while you were in custody;
- if you are overseas for more than one month and you are not required to report to a corresponding agency overseas;
- if you fail to make an initial or annual report within a month after the due date.

## 6.7 Can police check reported information?

Police have limited powers to enter a registrable person's home without notice to verify any information provided under reporting obligations.

Police can only inspect a person's house twice in the first year a person is registered and then once a year after that.

Police cannot enter or inspect the home of a person whose reporting obligations have expired.

Only a person's reported place of residence may be inspected, but if a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person is staying somewhere else, they can enter and inspect that address.

A registrable person must allow police to enter and inspect their home and co-operate with police. Denying police entry or not co-operating is considered a breach of reporting requirements (see Part 6.8 below: *What happens if I don't report?*).

*When the new amendments take effect*, police will be allowed to inspect a registered person's house twice a year. Police will also be able to enter and inspect your vehicles and access information on any devices in your house or vehicle. A senior police officer will be able to authorise further inspections if the police have reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is not complying with their reporting obligations.

## 6.8 What happens if I don't report?

If you don't report without a reasonable excuse, or make an untruthful report, you may be guilty of an offence. The maximum penalty is a fine of \$55,000, or 5 years' imprisonment, or both.

The court will consider a range of factors to decide whether you have a reasonable excuse for not reporting. These include your age, any disability that affects your ability to understand your reporting obligations, whether the notice you received and was enough to let you know about your obligations, and anything else the court thinks is relevant.

You will have a reasonable excuse for not reporting if you have not received a notice and are not aware of your reporting obligations.

## 7 Can I travel if I'm on the Register?

---

### 7.1 Within Australia

You do not need police permission to travel within Australia, but *if you still have reporting obligations and you want to travel outside NSW for 14 days or more* you have to tell the police about your plans.

At least 7 days before leaving NSW, or within 24 hours if impossible to report sooner, you must provide details of:

- where you intend to go;
- each address or location that you will be staying while away from NSW;
- how long you will be away and the dates at each location; and
- whether you intend to return to NSW.

When you return, you must report this to the police within 7 days. You also have to tell the police if you change your mind and decide not to go, or if you change your travel plans.

### 7.2 Overseas

If you want to travel overseas, and you still have reporting obligations, you will have to report the details to NSW Police. You may also need to seek permission to travel.

If you are an *Australian Citizen*, and you are a *registrable person with reporting obligations*, **it is an offence to travel overseas without permission from the police**. This offence is punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment.

When deciding whether to give you permission, NSW Police will consider the proposed travel destination, the reasons for the travel, the seriousness of the registrable offences, your overall criminal history, your compliance with your reporting obligations and anything else they consider relevant. *In practice, permission to travel will only be granted in exceptional circumstances*, and your ability to travel will also depend on whether the foreign country allows entry.

If you travel overseas for more than a month, your reporting obligations will be paused (unless the police tell you that you have to report to a similar agency overseas) and continue to count when you get back. That means that if you have to report for 8 years and you travel overseas for 2 months, you would have to report for 8 years and 2 months to make up for the time when you didn't have to report.



When you return, you have to report to the police in NSW within 7 days.

If you were planning on travelling and had already told the police, and then you change your mind or change your travel plans, you have to let the police know.

For more information about passports and travelling overseas while on the register see: <https://www.passports.gov.au/information-reportable-offenders>.

## 8 Can I have contact with children if I am on the Register?

---

### 8.1 Contact with children

Being on the Register doesn't automatically stop you from having contact with children. However, you must report your contact with children to the police (see Part 6.3 above: *What do I have to report?*).

If you are a registrable person, the police may apply for a Child Protection Prohibition Order (CPPO) against you. A CPPO may prevent you from being in contact with children (either a particular child, a group of children, or all children generally).

### 8.2 Working with children

Being on the Register doesn't automatically stop you from working with children.

However, if you have been found guilty of a registrable offence, it is likely that you will also fail the Working With Children Check (WWCC). You will fail the WWCC not because you are on the Register, but because of the offence you have committed.

For more information see our fact sheet on *The Working With Children Check*.

## 9 Can I get off the Child Protection Register?

---

### 9.1 To get off the register

***You will only get off the Register if:***

- a court decides you are not guilty of the registrable offence by quashing or setting aside your conviction; or
- your sentence is reduced or changed so that the new sentence would not make you a registrable person; or
- you were on the register because of a Child Protection Registration Order and that order is quashed on appeal or ceases to have effect.

### 9.2 To stop your reporting obligations

You can apply to the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) to stop your reporting obligations early but *only* if:

- you are required to report for the rest of your life; and
- 15 years have passed since you were released from prison or were sentenced for a registrable offence (whichever is later); and

- the Tribunal is satisfied that you do not pose a risk to the safety of children (see Part 4 above: *What is considered a risk to the lives or sexual safety of children?*).

An exemption granted by NCAT will stop, and you will have to start reporting again, if you are later found guilty of a registrable offence or if a child protection registration order is made against you.

**The Shopfront Youth Legal Centre  
Updated February 2025**

The Shopfront Youth Legal Centre  
356 Victoria Street, Darlinghurst, NSW 2010  
Tel: 9322 4808  
Email: [shopfront@theshopfront.org](mailto:shopfront@theshopfront.org)  
Web: [www.theshopfront.org](http://www.theshopfront.org)

*The Shopfront Youth Legal Centre is a service provided by Herbert Smith Freehills in association with Mission Australia and The Salvation Army.*

*This document was last updated in February 2025 and to the best of our knowledge is an accurate summary of the law in New South Wales at that time.*

*This document provides a summary only of the subject matter covered, without the assumption of a duty of care. It should not be relied on as a substitute for legal or other professional advice.*

*This document may be distributed, in hard copy or electronically, on the condition that the document is reproduced in its entirety and no fee is charged for its distribution.*