

Community Protection and Public Child Sex Offender Register (Daniel's Law) Bill 2025

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**Community Protection and Public Child Sex Offender Register
Bill 2025 (Daniel's Law)**

Submission to the Queensland Parliament
Author Melissa Halliday

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1. Introduction & Executive Summary

I am a survivor of child sexual abuse and a legal advocate committed to culturally safe, trauma-informed reform. My lived experience informs both my legal and policy advocacy, particularly in areas where systemic failures have allowed harm to persist. This submission supports the passage of the *Community Protection and Public Child Sex Offender Register Bill 2025 (Daniel's Law)*, that strengthens its protective impact and ensures it does not replicate past injustices.

Daniel's Law honours the legacy of Daniel Morcombe and responds to longstanding gaps in Queensland's child protection framework. The Bill proposes a three-tier public register of child sex offenders, enabling families to access targeted information while safeguarding privacy and rehabilitation rights. It introduces penalties for misuse, exemptions for specific cases, and a statutory review after five years. Drawing on national data, institutional reports, and real-world cases, this submission demonstrates the urgency of reform and recommends enhancements to ensure cultural safety, trauma-informed implementation, and integration with existing systems such as the Blue Card framework.

2. The Objective

The Bill aims to:

- Establish a public register for child sex offenders under defined conditions;
- Empower families to make informed safety decisions;
- Deter reoffending through transparency and accountability;
- Penalise misuse and protect registry administrators.

Introduced on 27 August 2025 by Hon Dan Purdie MP, the Bill is under review by the Justice, Integrity and Community Safety Committee. A public hearing is scheduled for 19 September, with a final report due by 17 October.

3. Evidence

The Australian Child Maltreatment Study (2023) found that more than one in three girls and almost one in five boys had experienced child sexual abuse before the age of 18. Among those affected, 78% experienced abuse more than once, and 11% were abused over 50 times.

In 2024, Queensland recorded nearly 10,000 sexual assault victims over half were children. Breaches by registered offenders rose from 616 (2019) to 938 (2023), with only 43 officers supervising nearly 3,000 offenders.

The AFP and ACCCE reported 82,764 incidents of online child exploitation in 2024–25, a 41% increase. These include grooming, sextortion, and livestreamed abuse.

Queensland cases include:

- Brett Peter Cowan (Daniel Morcombe’s killer), who reoffended despite supervision;
- Jason Crutch and Ashley Griffith, who exploited digital platforms and institutional gaps;
- A daycare worker with a CSA conviction who dressed as Santa;
- Multiple missing offenders currently under police investigation.

Child sexual abuse causes long-term trauma, PTSD, depression, anxiety and erodes community trust. Daniel’s Law offers families a pathway to knowledge and empowerment.

4. Comparative Analysis & System Integration

Western Australia’s disclosure scheme includes three tiers and discretionary police disclosure. Daniel’s Law builds on this model with stronger penalties and clearer public access.

This submission recommends integration with Queensland’s Blue Card system. CSA convictions are disqualifying offences under the *Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000*, but registry data is not currently shared. Interoperability would strengthen employment screening and prevent offenders from exploiting system gaps.

5. Duration & Accountability Measures

Inclusion on the register is tied to offence type, risk level, and reporting obligations:

- Tier 1: Indefinite until compliance is restored;
- Tier 2: Duration of supervision or lifetime reporting; and
- Tier 3: Case-specific and time-limited.

The Bill includes a statutory review after five years. This submission recommends clearer guidance on duration and reassessment protocols.

Daniel’s Law also reflects a “*two strikes and you’re out*” approach: a first conviction triggers reporting obligations; a second breach or reoffence leads to public disclosure. Premier Crisafulli affirmed that repeat offenders “lose their right to anonymity.” This zero-tolerance stance prioritises community safety and deterrence.

6. Responses to Government Consultation Questions

Q1: Does the three-tier registry structure appropriately balance public safety with offender rights and privacy? *Yes. The structure is proportionate and targeted, with safeguards to prevent misuse. It reflects best practice from other jurisdictions and ensures that disclosures are lawful, necessary, and protective.*

Q2: Are the types of personal data disclosed proportionate and effective for safety? *Yes. The proposed disclosures name, photo, birth year, and general location are sufficient to inform families without compromising rehabilitation or privacy beyond what is necessary.*

Q3: Are the penalties for misuse sufficient safeguards? *Yes. Penalties of up to 10 years for harassment and 3 years for improper sharing are appropriate and send a strong message that the registry is a protective tool, not a punitive weapon.*

Q4: Would enabling public reporting of offending or registry breaches strengthen transparency and monitoring without creating undue risk? *Yes. Public reporting pathways enhance accountability and allow communities to participate in child protection without undermining law enforcement or due process.*

7. Conclusion

Daniel's Law is a transformative reform that honours Daniel Morcombe's legacy and responds to urgent child protection needs. It empowers families, strengthens accountability, and restores public trust. With cultural safety, system integration, and clearer duration protocols the Bill will deliver one of Queensland's most significant child safety reforms.

Yours sincerely,

Mel Halliday

E: [REDACTED]

M: [REDACTED]

Daniel's Law: The National Child Sex Offenders Disclosure Scheme

Dated: 11 December 2024

Presented: Hon Minister Jason Wood, Minister Pat Congahan, Senator Kerryne Liddle and Bruce & Denise Morcombe

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1. Daniel's Law

This proposal describes the National Public Child Sex Offenders disclosure scheme, also known as “**Daniel's Law**” named after Daniel Morcombe, who was abducted and murdered by twice convicted sex offender Brett Cowan on 7 December 2003. This disclosure scheme will enable members of the public to ask the police whether an individual, a neighbour or family friend is a convicted sex offender.

This scheme has similarities to the “*Sarah's Law*” scheme that was introduced in the United Kingdom (UK), which required all states to establish some form of community notification system in respect of sex offenders living locally.

The primary purpose of the register is three tiered system:

- **Tier One includes a publicly available website** with photographs and personal details of reportable offenders, and those who have failed to comply with their reporting obligations or provided false or misleading information to police.
- **Tier Two includes an application-based system** to identify high-risk offenders living in a local area. The community will be able to apply for a photograph of the offender, and their personal details that will also confirm their registrable offence class and the town they reside in so the public know what they look like and can be more vigilant of risks.
- **Tier Three includes a Community Protection Disclosure Scheme.** Parents or guardians will be able to inquire about a specific person who has regular unsupervised contact with their child, so they know if their child is being exposed to dangerous offenders.

The Register follows the LNP's major \$383 million Safer Children, Safer Communities policy which will reform the broken Child Safety system and protect our State's most vulnerable children.

The proposal will have a **two year** review to ensure that appropriate information is recorded on the register and to assess the level of risk is adequate for monitoring offenders, protecting children and mitigating the risk of the serious harm that we know is caused to children and the community by sexual offending.

The purpose of the register will assist:

- Law enforcement agencies to monitor and manage the behaviour of convicted sex offenders, all law enforcement agencies;
- The view of keeping communities safe from predators; and
- Alerting the community to reports of a missing sex offender.

The functionality of the register would allow the public to perform a local search similar to the Western Australia's public register pursuant to the *Community Protection (Offender*

Reporting) Act 2004 which will provide the applicant with access information on known sex offenders residing in their area.

2. Who will be placed on the sex offenders registry?

(The following list is not exhaustive.)

- High risk serious sexual offenders subject to supervision orders under the High Risk Serious Offenders Act 2020;
- Serious repeat reportable offenders;
- Persons who have been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 5 years or more, and concern is held that this person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more persons or persons generally;
- Persons who were convicted by another state, the federal government or country for crimes that are comparable to sex offences.
- Persons who have demonstrated an offence has occurred and it has been proven and no conviction recorded.
- Persons who may suffer from an intellectual disability or serious mental illness that substantially reduces the moral culpability of their offending behaviour.
- Juveniles who commit child sexual assault offences.

The registry can be accessed by Victims of crimes, law enforcement officials, the general public, and interested organisations. However, not all information on the registry is available to each of these groups. For example, no information about minors is accessible to the public, and no information about juvenile adjudications is accessible to the public.

There could be provisions in relation to particularly serious cases of offending by a juvenile for the prosecution to make an application to the court, once the offender has acquired the age of eighteen, for that person to be listed on the public register if the court, having considered various psychiatric and other evidence, is of the view it is appropriate to do so in the interests of community protection.

Access to this information is primarily for the purposes of enhanced public awareness and safety. The misuse of information disclosed from the website would be considered a criminal offence and would be found guilty of committing such an offence could be liable to up to 2 years imprisonment.

3. Proposed Changes

The current Legislative changes would be implemented to support the register:

- Where a suppression order is made that would identify the child victim and related offender, that the adult victim have the opportunity to make a request to the Parole Board and or court to have the current order reviewed for consideration to list the offender on the public register, and that the final proceedings have concluded as a means of open justice and free speech for the victim.
- That any person aged 18 years or under and has committed an offence that is considered low risk, and is not a repeat offender, and where both parties have provided consent should not be listed on the public register.
- That there be a BAN on travel plans of convicted child sex offenders to travel overseas. Currently, INTERPOL has issued Green Notices to cover a variety of serious criminal offences, with 94 per cent of them from Australia are related to child sex offenders. Australia currently has over 900 active Green Notices listed with INTERPOL, which is the third-most of any country in the world.
- There must be a review of the current resources and financial budget over the two year term to implement this register at a National level.

Currently, under the Act, there are two types of registrable offences:

Class 1 Offences, which include:

- Murder of a child,
- Any offence that involves sexual intercourse with a child, including outside of Australia, and
- Some offences of sexual abuse of a child, such as persistent sexual abuse.

The period for which a person with a Class 1 registrable offence is required to report is 15 years. This is known as the 'reporting period'.

Class 2 Offences, which include:

- Manslaughter
- Causing serious harm to, a child
- Procuring or grooming a person under 16 for unlawful sexual activity
- Kidnapping or abduction
- Promoting or participating child prostitution or benefiting from it in any way
- Sexual offences and acts of indecency against children, including those that occurred overseas.

The reporting period for Class 2 registrable offences is 8 years.

- *We propose that Class 2 registrable offences should be aligned to Class 1 with registration being to report for 15 years due to the seriousness of the crimes.*

If a person is convicted of multiple offences, the reporting period is 15 years and re-offenders must report for life.

- *We propose that an increase to Class 1 & 2 registrable re-offences must report for 18 years as a deterrent.*

Offenders must register within 7 days of being convicted. The Act defines a child as a person under the age of 18 years.

- *We propose that Offenders must register within 48hrs of being convicted.*

Working With Children - Blue Card Services

- *Police notify Working With Children - Blue Card services immediately which will allow access to this public site to assess any investigations pending and or convictions or concerning reports recorded so that appropriate steps are taken when working with children.*

4. Current Public Child Sex Offence Registers

Megan Kanka - Megan's Law

Megan's Law is the first public sex offenders register that was set up back In 1994, after seven year old Megan Kanka was killed by a convicted sex offender who had moved into her New Jersey street, her parents circulated a petition demanding immediate legislative action to give parents the right to know if a potentially dangerous sex offender moves into their neighbourhood. This led the state of New Jersey to pass what became known as "Megan's law" legislation that required convicted sex offenders to register with the authorities and enabled local communities to find out whether any registered offenders live in their neighbourhoods.

The New Jersey state law was followed in 1996 by a federal Megan's law, which was passed as an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children And Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. This required all states to establish community notification systems relating to sex offenders, which they have all now done in some form or other.

Sarah Payne - Sarah's Law

In July 2000, eight year old Sarah Payne was abducted while playing outside her grandparents' house in West Sussex. Her body was discovered some days later. Roy Whiting, who lived approximately five miles away from the scene of Sarah's disappearance, was eventually charged with her abduction and murder. Following his conviction in December 2001 it emerged that he was on the sex offenders' register as the result of a previous conviction for abducting and indecently assaulting another young girl.

Shortly after Sarah's disappearance, the News of the World newspaper (supported by Payne's parents) launched a "For Sarah" campaign calling for the introduction of "Sarah's law", a UK version of Megan's law.

Sofia Rodriguez-Urrutia Shu - The WA Register was introduced after Sofia

On 26 June 2006, eight year old Sofia Rodriguez-Urrutia Shu was sexually assaulted, raped and murdered by Dante Arthurs who stalked and dragged Sofia down a corridor heading towards the toilets at Livingston Shopping Centre in Canning Vale. The assault was said to have only lasted for 3 to 5 minutes, it was brutal and vicious with details mentioned that Sofia passed away as the direct result of strangulation.

Arthurs, then aged just 23 years old, pleaded guilty to the murder and deprivation of liberty of Sofia Rodriguez-Urrutia Shu. For this, he was sentenced to life in prison with a non-parole period of 13 years, as well as two years for unlawful detention. Sadly, the police were unable to confirm that Sofia was sexually assaulted prior to her death, her killer's name will never appear on the sex offenders list despite being sentenced to a life jail term, the minimum 13-year sentence means he will be considered for parole in 2025.

Following a long fight by Sofia's family, Western Australia endorsed an online public sex offenders register on 8 December 2004 known as the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*, hoping that it might stop a tragedy like Sophia's in the future.

Carly Ryan - Carly's Law

In 2006 Carly Ryan who was only 14 years old had met Brandon Kane, a 18yr old musician from Melbourne. Brandon was in fact an internet construct, the cyberspace alter ego created by Garry Francis Newman, a 50yr old predator and serial paedophile. Carly fell in love with Brandon during 18 months of online contact and phone calls. Within 11 days, detectives located Garry Newman in Victoria sitting at his computer, logged in as Brandon Kane talking with another innocent 14yr old girl in Western Australia.

Garry Francis Newman was found guilty of murder. He was sentenced on 31 March 2010 with Justice Trish Kelly ordering Newman to serve a life behind bars with a 29 yr non parole period.

The Carly Ryan Foundation (CRF) was created by Carly's mum Sonya Ryan in 2010 with the aim to create awareness and educate children and parents who may use the internet, find gaps in child protection legislation, draft and recommend additions to policy and equip law enforcement to arrest child predators sooner enabling courts to successfully prosecute offenders.

5. Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC)

The Commonwealth currently manages the register being the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) who administers, on behalf of each state and territory policing agencies, the National Child Offender System. This system is 'a web-based application that allows Australian police to record and share child sex offender information'.

The ACIC manages and maintains the database, which stores information such as the name, date of birth, address, and a photograph of the registered person, as well as the offence or offences for which the person was convicted.

The register is managed as follows:

- Australian National Child Offender Register (ANCOR), which 'allows authorised police officers to register, case manage and share information about registered persons'; and
- Managed Person System, which holds information on alleged offenders who are charged but not convicted, or after an offender's reporting obligations have been completed.

In the table below, the ACIC monitors the restricted database to help identify and manage offenders against children, helping to protect children at risk. This includes the Working with Children Checks, National Reference System (WWCC NRS) and the National Child Offender System (NCOS).

The proposed Child Protection section is what that state is currently petitioning whereby a public Child Offender Register is being considered, or a new amendment to the existing Act has been proposed.

State or territory	Restricted Child Protection Legislation	Proposed Child Protection Legislation
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005 of the Australian Capital Territory</i>	Daniel's Law
New South Wales	<i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 of New South Wales</i>	<i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Bill 2024</i> Link to Bill Daniel's Law
Northern Territory	<i>Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Registration) Act 2004 of the Northern Territory</i>	Daniel's Law
Queensland	<i>Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004 of Queensland</i>	Daniel's Law
South Australia	<i>Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006 of South Australia</i>	<i>Child Sex Offenders Registration (Child-Related Work) Amendment Bill 2024</i> Link to Bill
Western Australia	<i>Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Act 2011 of Western Australia</i>	
Victoria	<i>Sex Offenders Registration Act 2004 of Victoria</i>	Daniel's Law
Tasmania	<i>Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005</i>	<i>Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2023</i>

		(pending endorsement) Link to Bill
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The current Registry is bound by legislation as seen in the table above that applies to each state and territory on how they are to manage the information about offenders who have been convicted of child sexual offences, as well as those convicted of many other offences, known as a whole as registrable offences.

Keeping in mind any implementation of a public register would require a review and potential further amendments to legislation pertaining to the Freedom Of Information (FOI) and Request For Information (RTI) to allow this process to be fully operational.

Western Australia

The Western Australian Government is the only state who has allowed restricted public access to information about sex offenders since 2012. This process allows members of the public to enter their name and driver's licence in order to access information on missing registered sex offenders and if any sex offenders are living in their area. Parents may submit a request as to whether an individual who has contact with their child is a registered offender.

South Australia

The South Australian Government has introduced legislation on 29 August 2024, that would be available to the public. Based on Western Australia's own database created in 2012, it would allow residents who provided their name and driver's licence details to request information about registered sex offenders living in their area. The proposed legislation is part of a suite of amendments to child sex offence laws, including lifetime electronic monitoring and indefinite imprisonment for repeat child sex offenders.

Under this register, there would be a three-tiered disclosure scheme allowing the Police Commissioner, Grant Stevens to publish:

- Any or all personal details, including a photograph, of a registrable offender whose whereabouts is unknown and who has failed to comply with reporting obligations or has provided false or misleading information;
- Photographs of dangerous and high-risk offenders living in the same suburb or town as an individual who applies for them; and
- Information about an individual who has unsupervised contact with a child in response to an application from the child's parent or guardian.

The release of this information will be made available through the planned 'Digital Police Station', which the government has dedicated \$19M over a four year term towards the 2024-25 State Budget.

The online system will provide a range of services currently only available from a police station, which includes lodging national police certificate requests, freedom of information requests, vehicle collision reports and clamping and impounding payments.

Once the public register is fully implemented, it is expected to release the equivalent of 47 police officers and staff back into operational duties.

Tasmania

The Tasmanian Government has proposed to amend the Community Protection Offender Reporting Act 2005 (the Act) in the draft *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2023*. The main purpose of the Bill is to refocus the operation of the act to ensure that children and the community are protected from the harms of sexual offending.

New South Wales

NSW has introduced the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Bill 2024* which will amend the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000* to ensure that it remains fit for purpose to assist police in meeting its statutory objectives of protecting children from serious harm.

The bill strengthens the child protection offender registration scheme in several critical ways.

- It expands the range of offences that trigger mandatory reporting obligations. Offences introduced in recent New South Wales and Commonwealth legislation, including crimes against humanity committed against children such as sexual slavery and enforced prostitution, will now be included.
- This expansion ensures that all relevant offenders are captured under the scheme without the need for further court intervention.
- Additionally, the bill tightens the timelines for reporting changes in key personal information. Registered persons will now have just five days, rather than seven, to report changes in residence, employment or vehicle ownership.
- More importantly, all contact with children, whether in person or through digital platforms like social media, must be reported to the police within 24 hours. This measure will allow police to act quickly and decisively, identifying risks and preventing harm to children.

6. The Government's Approach

The Attorney-General's Department advised back in the 2019 Budget that \$7.766 million would be funded over a four year term in support of ACIC to implement and build the system at a National level, and that each State and Territory law enforcement agencies will be responsible for providing, vetting and managing the information to be included on the Register. This information would need to include the offender's name and known aliases of

child sex offenders, photographs of the offender, their date of birth, physical description, general location and nature of offending. It has been advised that the committee sought updates on this budget measure but it appears there has been little progress.

In March 2023, the Attorney-General's Department provided a timeline of key developments which included:

- In June 2019, the Former Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management and the Council of Attorneys-General agreed 'to convene the National Working Group on Child Sex Offenders to assess whether a national public register is in the best interests of community safety'.
- In August 2020, the working group finalised its report.
- In February 2021, the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management was disbanded by National Cabinet

In December 2021, the committee was advised that all jurisdictions' police and justice Ministers had met in October 2021 and were considering the working group's findings and will determine next steps from there. When the committee sought an update in February 2023, Ms Tara Inverarity, First Assistant Secretary at the Attorney-General's Department, reported that:

'This is an area where states and territories have primary responsibility and would need to amend their legislation in order for a register to be effective.'

So this is an area where we have briefed the new government as to an update on what has been committed to and some of the issues that have been experienced in seeking to progress that commitment, so that further conversations can occur with the states and territories about the proposal for a national register and how that might be framed and achieved.

In September 2024, the LNP announced a Public Child Sex Offender Register will be introduced under a Crisafulli LNP Government, to ensure the safety of our State's children.

7. Statistics

The Australian Childhood Maltreatment Study (ACMS) has shown that 14% of Australians report child sexual abuse perpetrated by an adolescent.

Overall, known adolescents (excluding current or former romantic partners) are most reported as offenders of childhood sexual abuse (10%), followed by parents or caregivers in the home (8%), other known adults (8%), unknown adults (5%), adolescents who were current or former romantic partners (3%), institutional caregivers (2%), siblings (2%) and unknown adolescents (1%).

Girls were more likely than boys to experience child sexual abuse by all classes of perpetrator except for institutional caregivers. Data from the ACMS also shows that there

has been a significant increase in child sexual abuse perpetrated by adolescents who are current or former romantic partners (6% of 16-24-year-olds report sexual abuse perpetrated by an adolescent partner compared with 3% of 25-44- year-olds).

Victoria

The following information is an insert from the Victoria Police Annual report 2022 - 2023. The Prescribed information in the *Sex Offenders Registration Regulations 2014 - 38(a) with respect to the total number of registrable offenders included in the Register as at the immediately preceding 30 June [2023]*.

The number of registrable offenders by gender	Gender	Number
	Male	9,942
	Female	213
	Self-identified	5
The number of registrable offenders aged under 18		1
The reporting periods (RP) applying to registrable offenders	Reporting period	Number
	4 years	17
	7.5 years	96
	8 years	2,908
	15 years	2,996
	Life	3,259
	Other	884
	Total	10,160
The number of registrable offenders living in Victoria and subject to reporting obligations		<u>4,638</u>
The number of registrable offenders in government custody		902

The number of registrable offenders outside Victoria (excluding registrable offenders to whom Division 9 of Part 3 of the Act applies)	Owning jurisdiction	Status	Number
	Victoria	Residing Overseas	263
	Other	Interstate	801

	Total		1,064
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The number of registrable offenders whose reporting period has ended			<u>2,648</u>
The number of deceased registrable offenders			877

8. Stripping paedophiles from parental responsibility

This proposal is similar to the Jade's Law (UK law) which applies an automatic suspension of parental responsibility in cases where a perpetrator has sexually abused a child or killed a partner or ex-partner with whom they share children together.

While the courts do have the power to strip parental responsibility when it is in the best interest of a child, currently it requires families and former partners of perpetrators to instigate those proceedings to secure these orders to protect their children.

Under this new approach local authorities will be responsible for making the application to the family courts, shielding the families involved from the burden of initiating proceedings and meeting legal costs.

Parental responsibility can already be restricted by the court through a range of orders if it is in the best interests of the child. In the most serious cases, this can effectively amount to restricting all exercise of parental responsibility. A new Order should be created as preventive steps and they can be made whether the parent has been convicted of a crime or not.

9. All convictions for Child Sexual Abuse to be recorded

Under the current law, it is at the Judge's discretion whether the offender's conviction will be recorded. This decision poses a significant risk to children as we know sex offenders tend to place themselves around children if given the opportunity especially with employment opportunities and be given future bail as failing to record convictions.

There is an exclusion of any complaints reported where the offender is under 18 and both parties had given consent to the act committed at that time their details would be excluded from being recorded on their criminal file and register.

10. Introducing new law ' *Aggravated Child Abuse* '

This proposal has two categories:

- a. The child suffers serious physical injury or harm is punishable by imprisonment of not less than 14 years. This includes child rape; and
- b. The child suffers serious mental or emotional injury punishable by imprisonment of not less than 14 years. This includes child rape and or attempted rape.

The current law does not reflect the crime committed against children. Children suffer a lifetime of trauma from these types of offences while the offender is out in the community within a short amount of time. By introducing this proposal, it will mean children's pain and suffering in the most heinous of crimes are seen, heard and the appropriate punishment is applied to the full extent of law.

11. Consultation

Several consultation meetings have taken place to discuss the Disclosure Scheme:

1. Tuesday, 28 May 2024 - Virtual roundtable discussion.
2. Thursday, 27 June 2024 - Follow up discussion.

1.1 Meeting held 28 May 2024, was to propose Daniel's Law with the Minister's.

Attendees:

[REDACTED] Advocate Melissa Halliday,
[REDACTED]

2.1 Meeting held 27 June 2024, was to discuss the scope of the register before presenting an opinion paper.

Attendees:

Advocate Melissa Halliday, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Furthermore, by introducing this register ' *Daniel's Law*' it will assist all government agencies with working with children checks and or employment checks. The public will have access to this information so they can keep their families safe, and law enforcement will have access to assist with missing persons or offenders which will also act as a deterrent.

Yours sincerely,

Melissa Halliday