



Female genital mutilation: mandatory duty for pharmacy professionals to report

All children should be protected from abuse and neglect. Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians must share their concerns if they think a child is at risk.

What is the new mandatory duty for pharmacy professionals in England and Wales?

All pharmacy professionals now have a legal duty¹ to report, orally or in writing, to the police if:

- they observe physical signs that female genital mutilation (FGM) may have taken place in a girl under the age² of 18, or
- a child or young person tells them that they have had FGM

The mandatory duty to report is the responsibility of the pharmacy professional and cannot be passed on to anyone else.

There is no specific legal duty to report suspected FGM in Scotland. But professional obligations to raise concerns, and existing child protection framework requirements, do apply.

How do I report FGM?

The Department of Health (DH) has produced guidance and resources to help support pharmacy professionals in reporting, including

www.gov.uk/government/publications/fgm-mandatory-reporting-in-healthcare

What is FGM?

FGM³ includes all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs, for non- medical reasons. FGM may also be referred to as circumcision, initiation, or being 'cut', as well as specific terms used in other languages, for example 'sunna'⁴.

FGM is a criminal act and is illegal in Great Britain⁵.

What do our standards say?

Pharmacy professionals have a responsibility to:

- take action to safeguard people, particularly children and vulnerable adults
- make the care of the person their first concern and act in their best interests
- respect and safeguard a person's dignity and take steps to maintain the person's privacy and confidentiality
- challenge poor practice and behaviours, and promptly tell their employer and all relevant authorities (including the GPhC) about concerns they may have

Every pharmacy professional has a duty to raise any concerns about individuals, actions or circumstances that may be unacceptable and that could result in risks

³ Female Genital Mutilation Risk and Safeguarding- guidance for professionals Part 4

⁴ Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines: Female Genital Mutilation, Appendix B

⁵ In England and Wales under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, in Scotland under the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005, both as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015.

¹ Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015 (section 74)

² For the purposes of the duty, the relevant age is the girl's age at the time of the disclosure or identification of FGM.

to people and public safety ([see GPhC guidance on raising concerns](#)).

Pharmacy owners and superintendent pharmacists

Pharmacy owners and superintendent pharmacists must make sure our standards for registered pharmacies are met. They must:

- have safeguarding policies in place
- make sure all staff are appropriately trained on child protection and safeguarding issues

Owners and superintendents should make sure all members of the pharmacy team are aware of the new mandatory duty to report. They should also review their current safeguarding policies and practice to reflect this.

When does the duty to report not apply?

The mandatory duty to report will not apply:

- if a pharmacy professional can see that another individual working in the same profession has already made a report to the police about the same act of FGM
- to cases when a pharmacy professional believes a child or young person may be at risk of FGM
- to cases when FGM is suspected, but has not been observed by the pharmacy professional or reported to them by the child or young person
- to women over 18, in which case their right to confidentiality must be respected if they do not want any action to be taken

In these circumstances pharmacy professionals must apply local safeguarding protocols.

How does the new duty work alongside obligations to maintain confidentiality?

Pharmacy professionals must respect and protect people's dignity and privacy, and only disclose confidential information without consent when the law says they must or in exceptional circumstances.

The law allows for disclosure of confidential patient information in specific circumstances, including when the law says it is required, or when it is in the public interest to do so ([see GPhC guidance on confidentiality](#)). The [Home Office guidance](#) says that the duty to report does not breach any confidentiality requirement or other restriction on disclosure which might otherwise apply.

What will happen if pharmacy professionals fail to report?

Pharmacy professionals in England and Wales have a mandatory duty to report FGM in under 18s. Our regulatory standards and guidance are clear and apply to pharmacy professionals across Great Britain. Failure to meet our standards could place a pharmacy professional's registration at risk.

Other guidance and resources

[Multi Agency Practice Guidelines: FGM](#) (HM Government, 2014) (applies in England and Wales only)

[Female Genital Mutilation \(FGM\) Information Resources](#) from the Scottish Government

Home Office Mandatory Reporting of FGM [procedural information](#)

[Safeguarding women and girls at risk of FGM](#) safeguarding guidance (DH)

Health Education England [FGM e-learning resource](#)

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) FGM Helpline Freephone 0800 028 3550 www.nspcc.org.uk/fgm

NHS Choices [FGM guidance and resources](#) for professionals

Department of Health [leaflet about FGM](#)

[Working Together to Safeguard Children \(March 2015\)](#) (applies in England only)