



Australian Capital Territory

Human Rights Commission Act 2005

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About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 11 April 2024. It also includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting this republished law to 11 April 2024.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication includes amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. Any uncommenced amendments that affect this republished law are accessible on the ACT legislation register (www.legislation.act.gov.au). For more information, see the home page for this law on the register.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see the *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

At the republication date, the value of a penalty unit for an offence against this law is \$160 for an individual and \$810 for a corporation (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 133).



Australian Capital Territory

Human Rights Commission Act 2005

Contents

	Page
Part 1	Preliminary
1	Name of Act 2
3	Dictionary 2
4	Notes 2
5	Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc 3
Part 2	Objects and important concepts
6	Main objects of Act 4
6A	What is a <i>prescribed service</i> ? 5
7	What is a <i>health service</i> ? 6
8	What is a <i>disability service</i> ? 7
8A	What is a <i>service for children and young people</i> ? 8

R44
11/04/24

Human Rights Commission Act 2005
Effective: 11/04/24-10/06/24

contents 1

	Page
9	8
9A	9
10	9
Part 3	The commission
Division 3.1	Establishment, constitution and functions of commission
11	10
12	10
13	10
14	11
15	12
16	12
17	12
Division 3.2	President
18	12
18A	15
18B	16
18C	16
Division 3.2A	Appointment of commission members
18D	17
18E	17
18F	18
Division 3.3	Children and young people commissioner
19B	19
19C	20
Division 3.4	Disability and community services commissioner
21	20
Division 3.5	Discrimination commissioner
23	21
Division 3.6	Health services commissioner
25	23

	Page
Division 3.7	Human rights commissioner
27	Human rights commissioner's functions 23
Division 3.7A	Public advocate
27B	Public advocate's functions 24
27BA	Public advocate to report to ACAT 26
27BB	Disclosure of information about investigations by public advocate 26
27BC	Engagement of lawyer by public advocate 26
Division 3.7B	Victims of crime commissioner
27C	Victims of crime commissioner's functions 27
Division 3.9	Commission procedures
30	Time and place of commission meetings 27
31	Presiding member at meetings 27
32	Quorum at meetings 28
33	Voting at meetings 28
34	Individual with more than 1 role 28
35	Conduct of meetings etc 29
Division 3.10	Consultants of commission
37	Consultants of commission 29
Part 4	Complaints
Division 4.1	Making complaints
38	Outline—div 4.1 30
39	When may someone complain about a health service? 30
40	When may someone complain about a disability service? 31
40A	When may someone complain about a service for children and young people? 32
41	When may someone complain about a service for older people? 32
41A	When may someone complain about an occupancy dispute? 33
41B	When may someone complain about treatment of vulnerable people? 33
41C	Victims rights complaints 34
42	What complaints may be made under this Act? 35
43	Who may make a complaint under this Act? 36
44	Complaint to be in writing 38

Contents

	Page	
45	Commission's obligation to be prompt and efficient	39
46	Complainant's obligations in relation to complaint	42
Division 4.2 Dealing with complaints		
47	Outline—div 4.2	44
48	Consideration without complaint or appropriate complainant	45
49	Treatment of complaint if complaint dealt with as commission-initiated consideration	47
51	Referring complaints for conciliation	47
51A	Referral of advocacy matters—children and young people	47
51B	Referral of advocacy matters—vulnerable people	48
52	Considering complaints	49
52A	Referral to appropriate statutory office-holder	49
52B	Dealing with vulnerable person complaints	50
52C	Effect of declaration made under Children and Young People Act 2008	51
Division 4.2A Discrimination complaints to ACAT		
53	Definitions—div 4.2A	51
53A	Referral of discrimination complaints other than commission-initiated discrimination matters	52
53B	Late application in exceptional circumstances	52
53BA	Referral of commission-initiated discrimination matters	53
53C	Parties to ACAT proceeding on discrimination complaint	53
53CA	Onus of establishing complaint about discrimination etc	54
53D	Reliance on exceptions and exemptions	55
53DA	Commission to give information etc to ACAT	55
53DB	Consideration of positive duty	56
53E	Kinds of orders—unlawful acts under the Discrimination Act	56
53EA	Effect of declaration made under Children and Young People Act 2008	58
Division 4.2B Certain older people service complaints to ACAT		
53F	Definitions—div 4.2B	58
53G	Application—div 4.2B	58
53H	Retirement village complaints—referral	58
53I	Retirement village complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances	59
53J	Retirement village complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding	60

	Page	
53K	Retirement village complaints—ACAT jurisdiction	60
53L	Retirement village complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT	60
53M	Retirement village complaints—ACAT orders	61
53N	Retirement village complaints—no monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT	61
53O	Retirement village complaints—other options for dispute resolution	61
Division 4.2C Certain occupancy dispute complaints to ACAT		
53P	Definitions—div 4.2C	61
53Q	Application—div 4.2C	62
53R	Occupancy dispute complaints—referral	62
53S	Occupancy dispute complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances	62
53T	Occupancy dispute complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding	63
53U	Occupancy dispute complaints—ACAT jurisdiction	63
53V	Occupancy dispute complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT	64
53W	Occupancy dispute complaints—ACAT orders	64
53X	Occupancy dispute complaints—monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT	64
53Y	Occupancy dispute complaints—other options for dispute resolution	65
Division 4.2D Conversion practice complaints to ACAT		
53Z	Meaning of <i>person complained about</i> —div 4.2D	65
53ZA	Conversion practice complaints—referral	65
53ZB	Conversion practice complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances	66
53ZC	Conversion practice complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding	66
53ZD	Conversion practice complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT	67
53ZE	Conversion practice complaints—ACAT orders	67
53ZF	Conversion practice complaints—no monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT	68
Division 4.3 Conciliation of complaints		
54	Outline—div 4.3	69
55	What is <i>conciliation</i> ?	69
56	Delegation of commission's function of conciliation	69

Contents

	Page	
57	Parties to conciliation	70
58	Request for third party to attend	70
59	Compulsory attendance at conciliation	70
60	Conduct of conciliation	71
62	Conciliated agreements	71
63	Use of conciliation agreement by commission	71
65	End of conciliation	72
66	Admissibility of evidence	72
67	Conciliation attendees protected from civil liability	73
Division 4.4 Consideration of complaints		
68	Outline—div 4.4	73
69	Purpose of considering complaints	73
70	Single consideration of several complaints	74
71	Representative complaints	74
71A	Commission may treat person as person complained about	74
72	Conduct of consideration	75
73	Power to ask for information, documents and other things	76
74	Requiring attendance etc	77
75	Privileges against self-incrimination and exposure to civil penalty	80
76	Commission may keep document or other thing etc	81
Division 4.5 Closing complaints and reporting		
77	Outline—div 4.5	81
78	When complaints can be closed	81
79	Reopening complaints	83
80	How complaints are closed	84
81	Final report	85
82	Closing discrimination complaints	85
82A	Closing retirement village complaints	85
82B	Closing occupancy dispute complaints	86
82C	Closing conversion practice complaints	86
83	Third-party reports	87
84	Commission-initiated reports	88
85	Responding to recommendations	88

	Page	
86	Publication of name and details of non-complying entity	89
87	Reporting to Minister	91
88	Discrimination referral statements	91
88A	Retirement village referral statements	92
88B	Occupancy dispute referral statements	92
88C	Conversion practice referral statements	93
Part 5	Additional matters for health service complaints	
Division 5.1	Health code of health rights and responsibilities	
89	Approval of health code	94
90	Contents of health code	94
Division 5.2	Relationship between commission, health profession boards and veterinary practitioners board	
91	Meaning of <i>registered health practitioner</i> and <i>registered veterinary practitioner</i> —div 5.2	95
92	Referral of complaints to boards	96
93	Complaints referred to veterinary practitioners board	96
94	Consideration of complaints	97
Division 5.3	Health care worker code of conduct	
94A	Definitions—div 5.3	97
94B	Meaning of <i>health care worker</i> —div 5.3	99
94C	Code of conduct may be prescribed	99
94D	Code of conduct breach by public servants	99
94E	Code of conduct breach by public servants—information sharing	101
94F	Principles for making prohibition or condition order or public statement	102
94G	Interim prohibition or condition order	102
94H	Final prohibition or condition order	103
94I	Public statement about health care worker or health service	105
94J	Statement of reasons for prohibition or condition order or public statement	106
94K	Correction of public statement	108
94L	Variation of prohibition or condition order	108
94M	Cancellation of prohibition or condition order	109

Contents

	Page	
94N	Health care worker must give notice of registration as health practitioner	109
94O	Non-compliance with prohibition or condition order	110
94P	Non-compliance with corresponding prohibition or condition order	110
94Q	Commission to keep register	111
94R	Exchange of information	111
Division 5.4 Notification and review of decisions		
94S	Meaning of <i>reviewable decision</i> —div 5.4	112
94T	Reviewable decision notices	112
94U	Applications for review	112
Part 6 Miscellaneous		
95	Information about complaints	113
96	Inspection of incorporated documents	114
97	Notification of certain incorporated documents	114
98	Victimisation etc	116
99	Secrecy	117
99A	Information sharing between commissioners	119
99B	Information sharing with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner	120
99C	Cooperation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner's office	121
100	Protection of officials from liability	122
100A	Protection of others from liability	122
100B	Independence of DPP	123
101	Intergovernmental arrangements	123
102	Exercise of functions under intergovernmental arrangement	124
103	Determination of fees and expenses for people asked to attend conciliation	124
104	Approved forms	125
105	Regulation-making power	125

		Contents
		Page
Schedule 1	Reviewable decisions	126
Dictionary		127
Endnotes		
1	About the endnotes	135
2	Abbreviation key	135
3	Legislation history	136
4	Amendment history	143
5	Earlier republications	161



Australian Capital Territory

Human Rights Commission Act 2005

An Act to establish the Human Rights Commission, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this Act, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms defined elsewhere in this Act.

For example, the signpost definition ‘*unlawful act*, for division 4.2A (Discrimination complaints to ACAT)—see section 53.’ means that the term ‘unlawful act’ is defined in that section for division 4.2A.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 155 and s 156 (1)).

4 Notes

A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

Note See the [Legislation Act](#), s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

5 Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

Note 1 Criminal Code

The [Criminal Code](#), ch 2 applies to all offences against this Act (see Code, pt 2.1).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 Penalty units

The [Legislation Act](#), s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

Part 2 Objects and important concepts

6 Main objects of Act

- (1) The main object of the Act is to promote the human rights and welfare of people living in the ACT.
- (2) The main object is to be achieved by establishing a commission that will—
 - (a) promote the provision of community education, information and advice in relation to human rights; and
 - (b) identify and examine issues that affect the human rights and welfare of vulnerable groups in the community; and
 - (c) make recommendations to government and non-government agencies on legislation, policies, practices and services that affect vulnerable groups in the community; and
 - (d) promote understanding and acceptance of, and compliance with, the *Discrimination Act 1991* and the *Human Rights Act 2004*; and
 - (e) acknowledge, protect and promote the rights of victims; and
 - (f) promote the protection of children and young people and people with a disability from abuse and exploitation; and
 - (g) promote improvements in the provision of prescribed services; and
 - (h) promote the rights of users of prescribed services; and
 - (i) promote an awareness of the rights and responsibilities of users and providers of services to which this Act relates; and

- (j) provide an independent, fair and accessible process for the resolution of discrimination complaints and complaints between users and providers of prescribed services; and
- (k) provide a process to encourage and assist users and providers of prescribed services to make improvements in the provision of services, particularly by encouraging and assisting service users and providers to contribute to the review and improvement of service quality; and
- (l) foster community discussion, and the provision of community education and information, about—
 - (i) this Act and related Acts; and
 - (ii) the operation of the commission; and
 - (iii) the procedures for making complaints.

6A **What is a *prescribed service*?**

For this Act, a *prescribed service* means—

- (a) a health service; and
- (b) a disability service; and
- (c) a service for children and young people; and
- (d) a service for older people; and
- (e) a service for victims of crime.

7 What is a *health service*?

- (1) For this Act, a *health service* is a service provided in the ACT to someone (the *service user*) for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) assessing, recording, maintaining or improving the physical, mental or emotional health, comfort or wellbeing of the service user;
 - (b) diagnosing or treating an illness, disability, disorder or condition of the service user.
- (2) In applying this Act in relation to a veterinary practitioner, a *health service* is a service provided to an animal (the *service user*) for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1) (a) or (b).
- (3) A *health service* includes—
 - (a) a service provided by a health practitioner in the practitioner’s capacity as a health practitioner; and
 - (b) a service provided specifically for carers of people receiving health services or carers of people with physical or mental conditions; and
 - (c) a service provided by a veterinary practitioner in the practitioner’s capacity as a veterinary practitioner.

8 What is a *disability service*?

- (1) A *disability service* is a service provided in the ACT specifically for people with a disability or their carers.

Examples of services for people with a disability or their carers

- 1 a service that provides home help, personal care, home maintenance or modification, food services, respite care, transport, assessment or referral of support needs, education, training and skill development, information services, coordination, case management and brokerage, recreation, advocacy, community access, accommodation support, rehabilitation, or employment services, specifically for people with a disability or their carers
- 2 a service provided in association with the use of premises for the care, treatment or accommodation of people with a disability

- (2) In this section:

disability means a disability that—

- (a) is attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, sensory or physical impairment, or a combination of those impairments; and
- (b) is permanent or likely to be permanent; and
- (c) results in—
 - (i) the person having a substantially reduced capacity for communication, learning or mobility; and
 - (ii) the need for continuing support services for the person; and
- (d) may, but need not, be of a chronic episodic nature.

Note *Disability* is defined differently for complaints about discrimination on the grounds of disability (see [Discrimination Act 1991](#), s 5AA).

8A What is a *service for children and young people*?

A *service for children and young people* is a service provided in the ACT specifically for children, young people, both children and young people, or their carers.

Examples of services for children and young people and their carers

- 1 a service that provides care, respite care, transport, assessment or referral of support needs, education, training and skill development, information services, coordination, food services, case management and brokerage, recreation, advocacy, community access, accommodation support, rehabilitation or employment services specifically for children, young people, or their carers
- 2 a service provided in relation to the use of premises for the care, treatment or accommodation of children, young people, or their carers
- 3 a service provided in relation to a detention place, intensive therapy place or place of care under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*

9 What is a *service for older people*?

A *service for older people* is a service provided in the ACT specifically for older people or their carers.

Examples of services for older people

- 1 a service that provides home help, personal care, home maintenance or modification, food services, respite care, transport, assessment or referral of support needs, education, training and skill development, information services, coordination, case management and brokerage, recreation, advocacy, community access, accommodation support, rehabilitation, or employment services, specifically for older people or their carers
- 2 a service provided in association with the use of premises for the care, treatment or accommodation of older people.

9A What is a *service for victims of crime*?

A *service for victims of crime* is a service provided in the ACT specifically for victims of crime.

Examples—services for victims of crime

- counselling and grief support services
- court support services

10 Who is a *provider*?

- (1) For this Act, a *provider* of a service is an entity that provides, or holds out that it can provide, the service.
- (2) A *provider* of a service includes—
 - (a) an entity that employs someone who—
 - (i) provides the service; or
 - (ii) holds out that the person can provide the service; and
 - (b) a volunteer providing the service on behalf of someone else; and
 - (c) someone who was a provider when the service was provided, but is no longer providing the service.
- (3) However, a funding body does not provide a service only because the body pays for the service to be provided by someone else.

Part 3 The commission

Division 3.1 Establishment, constitution and functions of commission

11 Establishment of commission

The Human Rights Commission (the *commission*) is established.

12 Members of commission

- (1) The commission has the following members:
- (a) the president;
 - (b) the children and young people commissioner;
 - (c) the disability and community services commissioner;
 - (d) the discrimination commissioner;
 - (e) the health services commissioner;
 - (f) the human rights commissioner;
 - (g) the public advocate;
 - (h) the victims of crime commissioner.
- (2) The president of the commission is the human rights commissioner.
- (3) A person may hold 2 or more positions mentioned in subsection (1).

13 Commission's collegiate nature to be promoted

The commission members must act in a way that promotes the collegiate nature of the commission.

14 Commission's functions

- (1) The commission has the following functions:
- (a) encouraging the resolution of complaints made under this Act, and assisting in their resolution, by providing an independent, fair and accessible process for resolving the complaints;
 - (b) encouraging and assisting users and providers of prescribed services to make improvements in the provision of services, particularly by encouraging and assisting service users and providers to contribute to the review and improvement of service quality;
 - (c) encouraging and assisting people providing prescribed services and people engaging in conduct that may be complained about under this Act, to develop and improve procedures for dealing with complaints;
 - (d) identifying, inquiring into and reviewing issues relating to the matters that may be complained about under this Act;
 - (e) exercising any other function given to the commission under this Act or another Territory law.

Note The following Acts give the commission functions:

- [*Discrimination Act 1991*](#)
- [*Health Practitioner Regulation National Law \(ACT\)*](#)
- [*Health Records \(Privacy and Access\) Act 1997*](#)
- [*Human Rights Act 2004*](#)
- [*Veterinary Practice Act 2018*](#).

- (2) The commission must exercise its functions—
- (a) with regard to the principle—
 - (i) of the indivisibility and universality of human rights; and
 - (ii) that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights; and

- (b) efficiently, with a view to providing the greatest possible benefit to the people of the ACT.

15 Functions and human rights

The commission must act in accordance with the human rights under the *Human Rights Act 2004* when exercising a function under this Act or a related Act.

16 Independence of commission

The commission is not subject to the direction of anyone else in relation to the exercise of a function under this Act or a related Act, subject to section 17.

17 Minister's directions

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, direct the commission to inquire into and report to the Minister in relation to a matter that can be complained about under this Act.
- (2) The commission must comply with the direction.

Division 3.2 President

18 President's functions

- (1) The president has the following functions:
- (a) managing the administration of the commission;
- (b) the efficient and effective financial management of the commission's resources;
- (c) ensuring the commission's functions are exercised in an orderly and prompt way;
- (d) developing a governance and corporate support protocol in accordance with section 18A;

- (e) developing a client service charter in accordance with section 18B;
- (f) developing an operations protocol in accordance with section 18C;
- (g) ensuring, as far as practicable, the commission's functions are exercised in a way that takes into account, and is consistent with, the governance and corporate support protocol, the client service charter and the operations protocol;
- (h) reporting, or coordinating reporting, on behalf of the commission in accordance with subsection (2);
- (i) promoting community discussion, and providing community education and information, about—
 - (i) this Act and related Acts; and
 - (ii) the operation of the commission; and
 - (iii) the procedures for making complaints;
- (j) advising the Minister about any matter in relation to this Act or a related Act;
- (k) collecting information about the operation of this Act and related Acts, and publishing the information;
- (l) dealing with complaints about the operation of the commission (but not a complaint about a decision of a commissioner in relation to a complaint made under division 4.1);
- (m) if the president considers that a commissioner has a real or perceived conflict of interest in relation to a complaint—considering the complaint or allocating responsibility for consideration of the complaint to another commissioner;
- (n) any other function given to the president under this Act or another territory law.

- (2) The president—
- (a) must for each inquiry and review mentioned in section 14 (1) (d)—
 - (i) report, in writing, to the Minister and other appropriate entities about the inquiry or review; and
 - (ii) advise the Minister and other appropriate entities about those matters; and
 - (b) is responsible for giving reports (other than a health practitioner report) under the following sections on behalf of the commission:
 - (i) section 17 (Minister’s directions);
 - (ii) section 83 (Third-party reports);
 - (iii) section 84 (Commission-initiated reports);
 - (iv) section 87 (Reporting to Minister); and
 - (c) may report, in writing, to the Minister on the following systemic matters:
 - (i) a matter of public importance relating to the commission, including how the commission handles complaints under the Act;
 - (ii) a matter affecting the system—
 - (A) for the protection of the rights of users of prescribed services (or a class of user) as a whole, rather than a matter affecting an individual alone; and
 - (B) for the provision of prescribed services (or a class of prescribed services) as a whole, rather than a matter affecting an individual alone.
- (3) The president may exercise any function given to any other commissioner under this Act or another territory law.

- (4) To remove any doubt, the Minister may, but need not, present advice mentioned in subsection (2) (a) to the Legislative Assembly.

Note A report under s 87 must be presented to the Legislative Assembly.

- (5) In this section:

health practitioner report means—

- (a) a notification under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*, section 150 (2); or
- (b) a report under that Law, section 150 (5A).

18A Governance and corporate support protocol

The president must—

- (a) after consulting with the director-general and the other commissioners, prepare a draft governance and corporate support protocol for each 3-year period that includes—
- (i) how the responsible directorate and the commission will consult and communicate with each other; and
 - (ii) a strategic plan for the 3-year period; and
 - (iii) how funding will be allocated within the commission for each year in the 3-year period; and
 - (iv) a budget for each commissioner mentioned in section 12 for each year in the 3-year period; and
 - (v) performance criteria to be met by the commission in each year of the 3-year period; and
 - (vi) financial and performance reporting and auditing requirements for the 3-year period; and
 - (vii) processes for requesting funding; and
 - (viii) anything else prescribed by regulation; and

- (b) give the draft plan to the director-general for endorsement; and
- (c) publish the approved plan on the commission's website.

18B Client services charter

The president must—

- (a) every 3 years, after consulting with the ACT community for 8 weeks, prepare a client service charter that states—
 - (i) how the commission will provide services to the community; and
 - (ii) what the community can expect when dealing with the commission; and
- (b) publish the charter on the commission's website.

18C Operations protocol

The president must—

- (a) every 3 years, after consulting with the other commissioners, prepare a protocol that provides for the following:
 - (i) how enquiries and complaints generally will be received by the commission;
 - (ii) how enquiries will be dealt with within the commission;
 - (iii) how complaints will be referred within the commission;
 - (iv) how clients can access the commission's services;
 - (v) how the president undertakes advocacy and reporting on systemic matters under section 18 (2);
 - (vi) the kinds of questions or matters that may be considered at a commission meeting under section 33;
 - (vii) when complaints should be referred to other complaint handling entities;

- (viii) anything else the commission considers appropriate;
- (ix) anything else prescribed by regulation; and

Note For the making of complaints to the commission and how the commission deals with them, see pt 4.

- (b) publish the protocol on the commission's website.

Division 3.2A Appointment of commission members

18D Appointment of commission members

- (1) The Executive must appoint the commission members.

Note 1 For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.3.

Note 2 In particular, an appointment may be made by naming a person or nominating the occupant of a position (see s 207).

- (2) However, the Executive must not appoint a person as a member unless satisfied that the person has the experience or expertise necessary to exercise the member's functions.
- (3) A member must not be appointed for a term of longer than 5 years.

Note A person may be reappointed to a position if the person is eligible to be appointed to the position (see [Legislation Act](#), s 208 and dict, pt 1, def *appoint*).

- (4) A member's conditions of appointment are the conditions agreed between the Executive and the member, subject to any determination under the [Remuneration Tribunal Act 1995](#).

18E Ending appointments

- (1) The Executive may end the appointment of a person as a commission member—
 - (a) if the person contravenes a territory law; or
 - (b) for misbehaviour; or

- (c) if the person becomes bankrupt or personally insolvent; or

Note **Bankrupt or personally insolvent**—see the [Legislation Act](#), dictionary, pt 1.

- (d) if the person is convicted, in the ACT, of an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year; or

- (e) if the person is convicted outside the ACT, in Australia or elsewhere, of an offence that, if it had been committed in the ACT, would be punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year.

- (2) The Executive must end the person’s appointment—

- (a) if the person is absent, other than on leave approved by the Minister, for 14 consecutive days or for 28 days in any 12-month period; or

- (b) for physical or mental incapacity, if the incapacity substantially affects the exercise of the person’s functions.

Note A person’s appointment also ends if the person resigns (see [Legislation Act](#), s 210).

18F Delegation of member’s functions

A commission member may delegate the member’s functions under this Act or another territory law to another member or a commission staff member.

Note For the making of delegations and the exercise of delegated functions, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.4.

Division 3.3 Children and young people commissioner

19B Children and young people commissioner's functions

- (1) The children and young people commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to services for children and young people;
 - (b) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under this Act or any other territory law.
- (2) The exercise of the function mentioned in subsection (1) (a) is subject to any decision of the commission about the exercise of its functions in relation to services for children and young people.
- (3) In exercising the children and young people commissioner's functions, the commissioner must endeavour to—
 - (a) consult with children and young people in ways that promote their participation in decision-making; and
 - (b) listen to and seriously consider the views of children and young people; and
 - (c) ensure that the commission is accessible to children and young people; and
 - (d) be sensitive to the linguistically and culturally diverse backgrounds of children and young people.

19C Advisory committees for services for children and young people

- (1) The commission may establish advisory committees to assist the commission to exercise its functions in relation to services for children and young people.
- (2) Without limiting the people who may be appointed to an advisory committee, the commission may appoint children and young people, and people with experience or expertise in relation to services for children and young people, to the committee.

Division 3.4 Disability and community services commissioner

21 Disability and community services commissioner's functions

- (1) The disability and community services commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to disability services;
 - (b) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to services for older people;
 - (c) to deal with the following complaints:
 - (i) a children and young people service complaint;
 - (ii) a disability service complaint;
 - (iii) an older people service complaint;
 - (iv) a vulnerable person complaint;
 - (v) a victims rights complaint;
 - (vi) a conversion practice complaint;

- (d) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under this Act or any other territory law.
- (2) The exercise of the function mentioned in subsection (1) (a) is subject to any decision of the commission about the exercise of its functions in relation to disability services.

Division 3.5 Discrimination commissioner

23 Discrimination commissioner's functions

- (1) The discrimination commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to discrimination;
 - (b) to exercise any other function given to the commission under this Act or another territory law.
- (2) The functions of the commission in relation to discrimination include the following:
 - (a) to promote the right of people to be free from unlawful discrimination in—
 - (i) the areas of work, education and access to premises;
 - (ii) the provision of goods, services, facilities and accommodation; and
 - (iii) the activities of clubs;
 - (b) to promote the right of people to be free from sexual harassment in—
 - (i) the areas of work, education and access to premises; and
 - (ii) the provision of goods, services, facilities and accommodation; and
 - (iii) the activities of clubs;

- (c) to promote recognition and acceptance within the community of the equality of men and women;
 - (d) to promote recognition and acceptance within the community of the principle of equality of opportunity for all people.
- (3) The exercise of the function mentioned in subsection (1) (a) is subject to any decision of the commission about the exercise of its functions in relation to discrimination.
- (4) A term used in subsection (2) has the same meaning as in the *Discrimination Act 1991*.

Division 3.6 Health services commissioner

25 Health services commissioner's functions

- (1) The health services commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to health services;
 - (b) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under this Act or any other territory law.

Note See, for example, the [Health Practitioner Regulation National Law \(ACT\)](#), s 150 (Relationship with health complaints entity).

- (2) The exercise of the function mentioned in subsection (1) (a) is subject to any decision of the commission about the exercise of its functions in relation to health services and services for older people.

Division 3.7 Human rights commissioner

27 Human rights commissioner's functions

- (1) The human rights commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to human rights;
 - (b) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under this Act or any other territory law.
- (2) The functions of the commission in relation to human rights include the following:
 - (a) to provide education about human rights and the [Human Rights Act 2004](#); and
 - (b) to advise the Minister on anything relevant to the operation of the [Human Rights Act 2004](#).

- (3) The exercise of the function mentioned in subsection (1) (a) is subject to any decision of the commission about the exercise of its functions in relation to human rights.

Division 3.7A Public advocate

27B Public advocate's functions

- (1) The public advocate has the following functions:
- (a) to advocate for the rights of people with a disability and, as part of advocating for those rights, doing the following:
 - (i) fostering the provision of services and facilities for people with a disability;
 - (ii) supporting the establishment of organisations that support people with a disability;
 - (iii) encouraging the development of programs that benefit people with a disability (including advocacy programs, educational programs and programs to encourage people to act as guardians and managers);
 - (iv) promoting the protection of people with a disability from abuse and exploitation;
 - (b) to advocate for the rights of children and young people and, as part of advocating for those rights, doing the following:
 - (i) fostering the provision of services and facilities for children and young people;
 - (ii) supporting the establishment of organisations that support children and young people;
 - (iii) promoting the protection of children and young people from abuse and exploitation;
 - (c) to represent forensic patients before the ACAT or a court;

- (d) to listen to and investigate concerns from children and young people about the provision of services for the protection of children and young people;
- (e) investigate matters in relation to which the public advocate has a function;
- (f) monitoring the provision of services for the protection of children and young people;
- (g) dealing, on behalf of people with a disability and children and young people, with entities providing services;
- (h) any other function given to the public advocate under this Act or any other territory law.

Note The public advocate also has functions under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, the *Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991* and the *Mental Health Act 2015*.

(2) In this section:

disability means one of the following conditions if the condition gives rise to a need for protection from abuse, exploitation or neglect, or a combination of those things:

- (a) a physical, mental, psychological or intellectual condition;
- (b) a condition that would make a person a forensic patient.

forensic patient includes a person who has been—

- (a) apprehended by a police officer because the person's behaviour or statements indicate to the officer that the person may have a mental disorder or mental illness; or
- (b) found by a court or the ACAT to be unfit to plead; or
- (c) acquitted of a criminal charge because of mental impairment; or
- (d) found guilty of a criminal offence and is, or while serving a sentence of imprisonment has become, a person with a mental disorder or mental illness.

mental disorder—see the *Mental Health Act 2015*, section 9.

mental illness—see the *Mental Health Act 2015*, section 10.

27BA Public advocate to report to ACAT

The public advocate must report to the ACAT about a matter before the ACAT if asked by the ACAT.

27BB Disclosure of information about investigations by public advocate

- (1) Section 99 (Secrecy) does not prevent the public advocate from disclosing information to a person (including members of the public) about an investigation by the public advocate if the public advocate is satisfied that the disclosure is necessary and reasonable in the public interest.
- (2) However, the public advocate must not make a disclosure—
 - (a) that is likely to prejudice the investigation; or
 - (b) that includes an opinion that is (expressly or impliedly) critical of a person or body unless the public advocate has given the person, or the principal officer of the body, an opportunity to answer the criticism; or
 - (c) if the investigation arises from a reported concern—that identifies the subject of the concern (directly or indirectly) unless it is necessary and reasonable to do so.

27BC Engagement of lawyer by public advocate

The public advocate may engage a lawyer to appear before a court or the ACAT in relation to the exercise of the public advocate's functions under this Act.

Division 3.7B **Victims of crime commissioner**

27C **Victims of crime commissioner's functions**

- (1) The victims of crime commissioner has the following functions:
 - (a) to exercise functions for the commission in relation to services for victims of crime;
 - (b) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under this Act or any other territory law.

Note The victims of crime commissioner also has functions under the *Domestic Violence Agencies Act 1986*, the *Victims of Crime Act 1994* and the *Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Act 2016*.

- (2) The exercise of the function mentioned in subsection (1) (a) is subject to any decision of the commission about the exercise of its functions in relation to services for victims of crime.

Division 3.9 **Commission procedures**

30 **Time and place of commission meetings**

- (1) Meetings of the commission are to be held when and where it decides.
- (2) However, the commission must meet at least once each month.
- (3) The president may call a meeting of the commission.
- (4) The president, when calling a meeting, must give the other members reasonable notice of the time and place of the meeting.

31 **Presiding member at meetings**

- (1) The president presides at all meetings at which the president is present.
- (2) If the president is absent, the member chosen by the members present presides.

32 Quorum at meetings

Business may be carried on at a meeting of the commission only if at least 3 members of the commission are present.

33 Voting at meetings

- (1) At a meeting of the commission each member has a vote on each question to be decided.
- (2) A question is decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting but, if the votes are equal, the member presiding has the deciding vote.

34 Individual with more than 1 role

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person holds 2 or more positions under this Act; and
 - (b) the person is a member of the commission because of each of the positions.

Example

The disability and community services commissioner may be appointed as the health services commissioner.

- (2) The person is only entitled to 1 vote at commission meetings.
- (3) In working out whether 3 members are present at a meeting for section 32 (Quorum at meetings), the number of members is taken to be the number of individuals who are members.

Example

If the discrimination commissioner is also the human rights commissioner, the number of members is taken to be 4. Therefore, 2 members (rather than 3) would need to be present at a meeting to carry on business.

35 Conduct of meetings etc

- (1) A meeting may be held using a method of communication, or a combination of methods of communication, that allows a commission member taking part to hear what each other member taking part says without the members being in each other's presence.

Examples

a phone link, a satellite link, an internet or intranet link

- (2) A commission member who takes part in a meeting conducted under subsection (1) is taken, for all purposes, to be present at the meeting.
- (3) A resolution is a valid resolution of the commission, even if it is not passed at a meeting of the commission, if—
 - (a) notice of the resolution is given under procedures decided by the commission; and
 - (b) all members agree, in writing, to the proposed resolution.
- (4) The commission must keep minutes of its meetings.

Division 3.10 Consultants of commission

37 Consultants of commission

- (1) The commission may engage consultants for this Act.
- (2) Consultants are to be engaged on terms decided by the commission.
- (3) However, this section does not give the commission a power to enter into a contract of employment.

Part 4 Complaints

Division 4.1 Making complaints

38 Outline—div 4.1

This division sets out the complaints that may be made under this Act, who can complain and how.

39 When may someone complain about a health service?

- (1) A person may complain to the commission about a health service if—
- (a) the service is not being provided appropriately; or
 - (b) the person believes that the provider of the service has acted inconsistently with any of the following:
 - (i) the health code;
 - (ii) if there is no health code—the health provision principles;
 - (iii) the health care worker code of conduct prescribed under section 94C;
 - (iv) a generally accepted standard of health service delivery expected of providers of the same kind as the provider;
 - (v) any standard of practice applying to the provider under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)* or the *Veterinary Practice Act 2018*;
 - (vi) the National Standards for Mental Health Services endorsed by the Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council’s National Mental Health Working Group, as amended from time to time;
 - (vii) any other standard prescribed by regulation; or
 - (c) the service is not being provided.

(2) In this section:

health provision principles—see section 90 (2).

Note If the health services commissioner receives a complaint about a health practitioner, the commissioner must tell the national board for the practitioner's health profession about the complaint. The national board and commissioner must try to reach agreement about how the complaint is to be dealt with (see *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*, s 150).

40 When may someone complain about a disability service?

A person may complain to the commission about a disability service if—

- (a) the service is not being provided appropriately; or
- (b) the person believes that the provider of the service has acted inconsistently with any of the following:
 - (i) the Home and Community Care National Service Standards, as amended from time to time;
 - (ii) the human rights principles set out in the *Disability Services Act 1991*, schedule 1;
 - (iii) the requirements to be complied with in relation to the design and implementation of programs and services relating to people with disabilities set out in the *Disability Services Act 1991*, schedule 2;
 - (iv) the National Standards for Mental Health Services endorsed by the Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council's National Mental Health Working Group, as amended from time to time;
 - (v) the generally accepted standard of service delivery expected of a provider of the kind of service to which the complaint relates;

- (vi) standards (if any) approved under the *Disability Services Act 1991*, section 5A (Approval of standards);
- (vii) any other standard prescribed by regulation; or
- (c) the service is not being provided.

Note For the availability and the appropriate version of the standards mentioned in par (b) (i) and (iv), see s 96 (Inspection of incorporated documents) and s 97 (Notification of certain incorporated documents) (see also dict, def *incorporated document*).

40A When may someone complain about a service for children and young people?

A person may complain to the commission about a service for children and young people if—

- (a) the service is not being provided appropriately; or
- (b) the provider of the service has acted inconsistently with any of the following:
 - (i) the generally accepted standard of service delivery expected of a provider of the kind of service to which the complaint relates;
 - (ii) any other standard prescribed by regulation; or
- (c) the service is not being provided.

41 When may someone complain about a service for older people?

A person may complain to the commission about a service for older people if—

- (a) the service is not being provided appropriately; or

- (b) the provider of the service has acted inconsistently with any of the following:
 - (i) the Home and Community Care National Service Standards, as amended from time to time;
 - (ii) the generally accepted standard of service delivery expected of a provider of the kind of service to which the complaint relates;
 - (iii) the *Retirement Villages Act 2012*;
 - (iv) any other standard prescribed by regulation; or
- (c) the service is not being provided.

41A When may someone complain about an occupancy dispute?

A person may complain to the commission about an occupancy dispute.

41B When may someone complain about treatment of vulnerable people?

- (1) A person may complain to the commission about the treatment of a vulnerable person if the person believes on reasonable grounds that the vulnerable person is subject to or at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation.

- (2) In this section:

vulnerable person means an adult who—

- (a) has a disability within the meaning of the *Disability Services Act 1991*; or

- (b) is at least 60 years old and—
 - (i) has a disorder, illness or disease that affects the person’s thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgment or otherwise results in disturbed behaviour; or
 - (ii) has an impairment that—
 - (A) is intellectual, psychiatric, sensory or physical in nature; and
 - (B) results in a substantially reduced capacity of the person for communication, learning or mobility; or
 - (iii) for any other reason is socially isolated or unable to participate in the life of the person’s community.

41C Victims rights complaints

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person engages with a justice agency; and
 - (b) the person believes the justice agency has not complied with their victims rights; and
 - (c) the person is a victim.
- (2) The person may complain to the commission about the justice agency’s conduct (a *victims rights complaint*).

Note Alternatively, a victim may make a justice agency complaint to a justice agency (see *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, s 18D) or may raise a victims rights concern with the victims of crime commissioner (see *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, s 18F).

- (3) If the victims of crime commissioner refers a person's victims rights concern to the commission under the *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, section 18G (3), the victims rights concern is taken to be a victims rights complaint made by the person to the commission under this Act.

Note A person need not have made a justice agency complaint to a justice agency, nor raised a victims rights concern with the commissioner, under the *Victims of Crime Act 1994* before making a victims rights complaint to the commission under this Act.

- (4) In this section:

victim—see the *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, section 6.

victims rights—see the *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, section 14A.

victims rights concern—see the *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, section 18F (2).

42 What complaints may be made under this Act?

- (1) The following complaints may be made under this Act:

- (a) a children and young people service complaint;
- (b) a disability service complaint;
- (c) a complaint about an unlawful act under the *Discrimination Act 1991* (a *discrimination complaint*);
- (d) a health service complaint;
- (e) an older people service complaint;
- (f) a vulnerable person complaint;
- (g) a victims rights complaint;

Note A victims rights complaint is about the conduct of a justice agency.

- (h) a conversion practice complaint;

- (i) a complaint on a ground mentioned in the *Health Records (Privacy and Access) Act 1997*, section 18;
- (j) a complaint about an occupancy dispute (an *occupancy dispute complaint*).

Note 1 A complaint about a health practitioner or a veterinary practitioner is dealt with by way of commission-initiated consideration (see s 94 (2)).

Note 2 The commission may also consider matters that have not been raised by complaints under div 3.5 (see s 48).

- (2) For a discrimination complaint, the complaint may be made in relation to unfavourable treatment—
 - (a) on the grounds of 2 or more protected attributes under the *Discrimination Act 1991*; and
 - (b) occurring on 2 or more occasions.
- (3) To remove any doubt, a complaint that may be made under this Act is made under this division.

43 Who may make a complaint under this Act?

- (1) A complaint about an act, service or conduct may be made to the commission under this Act by—
 - (a) a person (the *aggrieved person*) aggrieved by the act, service or conduct; or
 - (b) an agent of the aggrieved person; or
 - (c) if the aggrieved person is a child or young person—a parent or guardian of the aggrieved person; or
 - (d) if a person has guardianship or control of the affairs of the aggrieved person under another law or an order of a court or tribunal—that person; or

- (e) if the aggrieved person cannot complain for any reason and no-one has guardianship or control of the aggrieved person's affairs under another law or an order of a court or tribunal—a person approved by the commission to make a complaint for the aggrieved person; or
- (f) if the complaint is a discrimination complaint—a person who has a sufficient interest in the complaint; or
- (g) if the complaint is a health service complaint, disability service complaint or older people service complaint—anyone; or
- (h) if the complaint is an occupancy dispute complaint—an occupant under the occupancy agreement.

Note 1 If a complaint is made under par (g) by a person who could not otherwise complain under another paragraph, the commission may conduct a commission-initiated consideration into the matters raised by the complaint (see s 48 (2)).

Note 2 If a person's victims rights concern is referred to the commission, the person is taken to have made a victims rights complaint (see s 41C).

- (2) For subsection (1) (f), a person has a *sufficient interest* in a complaint if the conduct complained about is a matter of a genuine concern to the person because of the way conduct of that kind adversely affects, or has the potential to adversely affect, the interests of the person or interests or welfare of anyone the person represents.
- (3) To remove any doubt—
 - (a) no-one may be required to make a complaint; and
 - (b) an aggrieved person may make a complaint under subsection (1) (a) even though the person is under a legal disability (for example, if a child is aggrieved, the child may make a complaint); and
 - (c) if a complaint is made under subsection (1) (g)—the complainant cannot require the complaint to be considered.

- (4) To remove any doubt, a carer may make a complaint as an agent of the aggrieved person under subsection (1) (b) even though the carer is under a legal disability (for example, if a child is a carer of the aggrieved person, the child may make a complaint as an agent of the person).
- (5) A person may act as the agent of the aggrieved person only if the person is—
 - (a) authorised in writing to act for the aggrieved person; or
 - (b) authorised by the commission to act for the aggrieved person.
- (6) A person mentioned in subsection (1) (f) may make a complaint only if the aggrieved person consents to the making of the complaint.
- (7) The commission may authorise a person to act as the agent of the aggrieved person only if the commission is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the aggrieved person cannot for any reason make a complaint or authorise a person to make a complaint for the aggrieved person.
- (8) A single complaint may be made by or for 2 or more aggrieved people.

44 Complaint to be in writing

- (1) A complaint must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) if the complaint is made by an agent—state that it is made for an aggrieved person and name the aggrieved person; and
 - (c) if the complaint is made by a person under section 43 (1) (f)—name the aggrieved person; and
 - (d) state the complaint and the grounds on which it is based; and
 - (e) include the name and address of the complainant.

- (2) For a discrimination complaint, the complaint need not state whether the discrimination complained about is direct discrimination or indirect discrimination.

Note **Discrimination** occurs when a person directly or indirectly discriminates against someone (see *Discrimination Act 1991*, s 8).

- (3) However, a person is entitled to reasonable assistance from the commission to put the complaint into writing.

Examples of when assistance would be reasonable

- 1 if the person cannot put the complaint in writing
- 2 if the person has difficulty putting the complaint in writing

- (4) Despite subsection (1) (a), a complaint may be made orally if the commission is satisfied on reasonable grounds that exceptional circumstances justify action without a written complaint.

Example—exceptional circumstances

Waiting until the complaint is put in writing would make action in response to the complaint impossible or impractical.

45 Commission's obligation to be prompt and efficient

- (1) The commission must deal with complaints promptly and efficiently.
- (2) In particular, the commission must—
 - (a) allocate each complaint as soon as possible; and
 - (b) if the commission decides to consider the complaint by a commission-initiated consideration under section 48 (2)—tell the person who made the complaint, in writing, about the decision and that the person will not receive progress reports about the consideration; and
 - (c) unless subsection (4) applies—before considering the complaint, tell the complainant and the person complained about, in writing, that the complaint is to be considered; and

- (d) if the complaint is a discrimination complaint (other than a matter under commission-initiated consideration) and the commission decides not to refer the complaint for conciliation—tell the complainant, in writing, that the complaint will not be referred for conciliation and include a discrimination referral statement with the notice; and
- (e) if the complaint relates to a service provided by the operator of a retirement village under the *Retirement Villages Act 2012* and the commission decides not to refer the complaint for conciliation—tell the complainant, in writing, that the complaint will not be referred for conciliation and include a retirement village referral statement with the notice; and
- (f) if the complaint is an occupancy dispute complaint and the commission decides not to refer the complaint for conciliation—tell the complainant, in writing, that the complaint will not be referred for conciliation and include an occupancy dispute referral statement; and
- (g) if the complaint is a conversion practice complaint and the commission decides not to refer the complaint for conciliation—tell the complainant, in writing, that the complaint will not be referred for conciliation and include a conversion practice referral statement with the notice; and
- (h) tell the complainant, in writing, how consideration of the complaint by the commission is progressing not later than—
 - (i) 6 weeks after the last time the commission told the complainant, in writing, (by a *progress report*) about the complaint's progress; or
 - (ii) if the latest progress report includes a statement to the effect that, for stated reasons, a further progress report will not be provided until a stated time or event—the time or the happening of the event stated in the latest progress report; and

- (i) if the complaint is closed for any reason—tell the complainant and the person complained about, in writing, that the complaint has been closed within 4 weeks after the day the complaint is closed.

Examples—par (h) (ii)

- 1 A complainant tells the commission that she is going overseas for 3 months. The commission may tell the complainant that the next progress report will not be given until the complainant returns from overseas and notifies the commission.
 - 2 The commission decides that it cannot consider a complaint further until an expert report about the complainant’s medical condition is provided. The commission may tell the complainant that the next progress report will not be given until 1 week after the commission receives the expert report.
- (3) However, the commission need not consider a complaint if satisfied that—
 - (a) the complaint—
 - (i) is frivolous, vexatious or not made honestly; or
 - (ii) lacks substance; or
 - (iii) is to be referred to another statutory officer-holder or dealt with by a national board under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*; or
 - (iv) cannot be made by the complainant under the Act; or
 - (v) cannot otherwise be made under the Act; or
 - (b) the complainant has been given a reasonable explanation and the complaint needs no further action by the commission; or
 - (c) the matters raised by the complaint have been, or are being, dealt with by a court or tribunal or have been dealt with by the commission; or

- (d) the complainant withdraws the complaint, whether in writing or otherwise, before notice of the complaint has been given to the person complained about.
- (4) Also, the commission need not give notice under subsection (2) to the person complained of if, because of subsection (3), it decides—
 - (a) not to consider the complaint; or
 - (b) not to consider the complaint further.
- (5) Also, for a commission-initiated consideration of a vulnerable person complaint, the commission—
 - (a) for subsection (2) (b)—may tell the person who made the complaint orally; and
 - (b) for subsection (2) (c), if the commission decides that it is not appropriate, because of the risk to the vulnerable person, to tell either the complainant or the person complained about—need not tell that person.

46 Complainant's obligations in relation to complaint

The complainant for a complaint must—

- (a) keep the commission informed of any change in the complainant's name or address while the commission is dealing with the complaint; and
- (b) if the commission requires the complainant under section 73 to provide further information, or produce any document or thing—provide the further information, or produce the document or thing, as required; and

- (c) if the commission requires the complainant under section 74 to attend before a person to answer questions—attend before the person, and answer questions, as required.

Note 1 A complaint may be closed if the complainant does not comply with a requirement under s 73 or s 74 (see s 78 (1) (c)).

Note 2 If the commission requires a person other than the complainant or aggrieved person (eg the person complained about) to provide information, produce a document or thing or attend to answer questions, the person commits an offence if the person does not comply with the requirement (see s 73 and s 74).

Division 4.2 Dealing with complaints

Note to div 4.2

The commission must close certain complaints. For example, the commission must close a complaint that is frivolous or vexatious, or a complaint that has been or is being dealt with by a court or tribunal (see s 78 (2), esp par (c) (ii) and (iii)).

47 Outline—div 4.2

- (1) This division sets out how the commission deals with the complaints it receives.
- (2) In summary, complaints may, but need not, go through the following steps:
 - (a) allocation;
 - (b) consideration;
 - (c) conciliation;
 - (d) closure;
 - (e) reporting.
- (3) Complaints need not go through the steps mentioned in subsection (2) in the order they appear in that subsection.
- (4) Also, a complaint may be referred to another entity under section 52A (Referral to appropriate statutory office-holder).

Note If the health services commissioner receives a complaint about a health practitioner, the commissioner must tell the national board for the practitioner's health profession about the complaint. The national board and commissioner must try to reach agreement about how the complaint is to be dealt with (see [Health Practitioner Regulation National Law \(ACT\)](#), s 150).

48 Consideration without complaint or appropriate complainant

- (1) The commission may, on its own initiative, consider (by a *commission-initiated consideration*)—
- (a) an act, service or conduct that appears to the commission to be an act, service or conduct about which a person could make, but has not made, a complaint under this Act; or
 - (b) any other matter related to the commission's functions.

Examples

The commission may consider an issue of public interest or public safety that relates to its functions.

Note 1 A complaint about a health practitioner or a veterinary practitioner may also be dealt with by commission-initiated consideration (see s 94 (2)).

Note 2 The commission—

- (a) must consult with the inspector of correctional services in relation to any commission-initiated consideration involving a detainee or correctional centre or service (see *Inspector of Correctional Services Act 2017*, s 33); and
 - (b) may refer a matter to the inspector if the commission reasonably believes the matter can be more appropriately dealt with by the inspector (see *Inspector of Correctional Services Act 2017*, s 34).
- (2) The commission may, on its own initiative, also consider (by a *commission-initiated consideration*) a complaint that is a children and young people service complaint, disability service complaint, health service complaint, older people service complaint, victims rights complaint or vulnerable person complaint, if—
- (a) the person who made the complaint could not have made the complaint under section 43 (1) (a) to (d); and

- (b) the commission does not approve the person under section 43 (1) (e) to make the complaint for the aggrieved person.

Note Under s 43 (1) (a) to (e), complaints may be made by an aggrieved person, an agent of an aggrieved person, a parent or guardian of an aggrieved person who is a child or young person, a person with guardianship or control of an aggrieved person or a person approved by the commission to make the complaint on an aggrieved person's behalf.

- (3) Without limiting when the commission may consider a matter by a commission-initiated consideration, the commission may consider a complaint by a commission-initiated consideration if—

- (a) the complainant has withdrawn the complaint for any reason; but
- (b) the commission is satisfied that it is in the public interest to consider the complaint.

Examples of when it may be in the public interest to consider withdrawn complaint

- 1 The complaint appears to reveal a systemic problem about an activity or a service.
- 2 The complaint, if substantiated, raises a significant issue for the ACT, or an issue of public safety.
- 3 It may be possible for action in relation to the complaint to be taken under another Act if the complaint is substantiated by, for example, reporting a veterinary practitioner to the veterinary practitioners board or making an application for an occupational discipline order in relation to the veterinary practitioner to the ACAT.

- (4) A commission-initiated consideration must, as far as practicable, be conducted as if it were a consideration of a complaint.

Note The commission is the complainant for a commission-initiated consideration (see dict, def *complainant*).

49 Treatment of complaint if complaint dealt with as commission-initiated consideration

- (1) This section applies if the commission decides to consider a complaint by commission-initiated consideration under section 48 (2).
- (2) The person who made the complaint stops being the complainant and the commission becomes the complainant.
- (3) However, the commission continues to have the same obligations under section 45 (2) (i) in relation to the person as the commission would have if the person were the complainant, but must not give the person information about the aggrieved person or the person complained about.

Note Under s 80 (3) the commission need not give the person a final report in relation to the complaint.

51 Referring complaints for conciliation

- (1) The commission may, at any time, conciliate a complaint, or matter that forms part of a complaint, if satisfied that the complaint or matter is appropriate for conciliation.

Note Conciliation is dealt with in div 4.3.

- (2) The commission may continue to consider a complaint that has been referred, or part of which has been referred, for conciliation.

51A Referral of advocacy matters—children and young people

- (1) This section applies to a children and young people service complaint if—
 - (a) the complaint relates to a child or young person; and
 - (b) the director-general under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* has parental responsibility for the child or young person.

- (2) The disability and community services commissioner may, at any time, refer the complaint, or a matter that forms part of the complaint, to the public advocate or the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner for advocacy if satisfied that—
 - (a) it is in the best interests of the child or young person that the complaint or matter be referred for advocacy; and
 - (b) the complaint or matter is appropriate for advocacy by the public advocate or the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner; and
 - (c) for a complaint or matter referred to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner—the complaint or matter relates to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person.
- (3) The disability and community services commissioner may continue to consider a complaint that has been referred, or part of which has been referred, for advocacy.

51B Referral of advocacy matters—vulnerable people

- (1) The disability and community services commissioner may, at any time, refer a vulnerable person complaint, or a matter that forms part of the complaint, to the public advocate for advocacy if satisfied it is appropriate.
- (2) The disability and community services commissioner may continue to consider a complaint that has been referred, or part of which has been referred, for advocacy.

52 Considering complaints

- (1) The commissioner given responsibility for considering a complaint for the commission must consider the complaint.

Note 1 Responsibility for considering complaints may be in accordance with the operations protocol made under s 18C.

Note 2 If the president considers that a commissioner has a real or perceived conflict of interest in relation to a complaint, the president may consider the complaint or allocate responsibility for considering the complaint to another commissioner (see s 18 (1) (m)).

- (2) The commissioner may, but need not, continue to consider the complaint while the complaint is being conciliated.
- (3) In considering a discrimination complaint, the commissioner may also consider whether the duty under the *Discrimination Act 1991*, section 75 has been met.

Note The commission may ask for information or documents relevant to a consideration under this subsection (see s 73).

52A Referral to appropriate statutory office-holder

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the commission considers that the act, service or conduct to which a complaint relates is a matter that could—
 - (i) have been complained about to a statutory office-holder; and
 - (ii) be dealt with more conveniently or effectively by the statutory office-holder; and
 - (b) the commission considers it would be appropriate for the complaint to be referred to the statutory office-holder; and
 - (c) the commission has consulted the statutory office-holder about the referral.

- (2) The commission may—
- (a) decide not to deal with, or further deal with, the complaint; and
 - (b) if paragraph (a) applies—must refer the complaint, together with any relevant documents or information in its possession or control, to the statutory office-holder.
- (3) In this section:
- statutory office-holder* means an office established under a territory law (other than this Act) or a law of the Commonwealth, a State or another Territory.
- (4) To remove any doubt, this section is in addition to, and does not limit, section 51A (Referral of advocacy matters—children and young people) or section 51B (Referral of advocacy matters—vulnerable people).

52B Dealing with vulnerable person complaints

- (1) Before taking either of the following actions in relation to a vulnerable person complaint, the commission must obtain the consent of the vulnerable person the subject of the complaint:
- (a) telling the person complained about, in writing, that the complaint is to be considered under section 45 (2) (c);
 - (b) referring a complaint to a statutory office-holder under section 52A.
- (2) However, consent is not required—
- (a) if the person is not capable of giving consent, even with appropriate support; or
 - (b) if it is not appropriate to obtain consent because of the seriousness of the complaint or the risk of harm to the vulnerable person; or

- (c) if the person is not capable of giving free or voluntary consent;
or
- (d) if the commission cannot access the person to seek their consent.

52C Effect of declaration made under Children and Young People Act 2008

If a court makes a conflict declaration under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, section 727AA in relation to a discrimination complaint, the commission must suspend dealing with the complaint until either of the following happen:

- (a) the court revokes the declaration;
- (b) the court proceeding in relation to which the declaration is made is finalised.

Division 4.2A Discrimination complaints to ACAT

53 Definitions—div 4.2A

In this division:

commission-initiated discrimination matter means a matter or complaint under commission-initiated consideration that involves an unlawful act.

complaint—

- (a) means a discrimination complaint; and
- (b) includes a commission-initiated discrimination matter.

unlawful act means an unlawful act under the *Discrimination Act 1991*.

**53A Referral of discrimination complaints other than
commission-initiated discrimination matters**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a complainant is given a discrimination referral statement under section 45 (2) (d); or
 - (ii) a statement under section 82 (1) is included in a final report in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) within 60 days after the statement is given, the complainant requires the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT.
- (2) The commission must—
 - (a) refer the complaint to the ACAT; and
 - (b) tell the complainant and the person complained about in writing about the referral.

Note The commission must also close the complaint (see s 78 (2) (d)).

- (3) In this section:
complaint does not include a commission-initiated discrimination matter.

53B Late application in exceptional circumstances

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a complainant has been given a statement under section 45 (2) (d) or section 82 (1); and
 - (b) the complainant has not required the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the statement is given to the complainant.
- (2) The complainant may apply to the ACAT for the complaint to be heard by the ACAT.

- (3) The ACAT may grant the application only if satisfied on reasonable grounds that exceptional circumstances prevented the complainant from requiring the complaint to be referred to the ACAT within the 60-day period.
- (4) If the ACAT grants the application, the complaint is, for this Act, taken to have been referred to the ACAT.
- (5) In this section:
complaint does not include a commission-initiated discrimination matter.

53BA Referral of commission-initiated discrimination matters

- (1) This section applies if a commission-initiated report is prepared under section 84 for a commission-initiated discrimination matter.
- (2) The commission may refer a commission-initiated discrimination matter to the ACAT within 60 days after the report has been prepared.
- (3) If the commission refers a commission-initiated discrimination matter to the ACAT, the commission must give written notice of the referral to the person complained about.

53C Parties to ACAT proceeding on discrimination complaint

The parties to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division are—

- (a) the complainant; and
- (b) the person complained about; and
- (c) if, on application by the commission, the ACAT joins the commission as a party to the complaint—the commission.

Note The commission is the complainant in relation to a commission-initiated consideration (see dict, def *complainant*).

53CA Onus of establishing complaint about discrimination etc

- (1) This section applies to a discrimination complaint, referred to the ACAT under this division, about discrimination by a person against another person by—
 - (a) treating, or proposing to treat, the other person unfavourably because of a protected attribute of the other person (*direct discrimination*); or
 - (b) imposing, or proposing to impose, a condition or requirement that has, or is likely to have, the effect of disadvantaging the other person because of a protected attribute of the other person (other than a condition or requirement that is reasonable in the circumstances) (*indirect discrimination*).
- (2) It is a rebuttable presumption that discrimination has occurred if the complainant—
 - (a) establishes that—
 - (i) for a complaint about direct discrimination—the treatment or proposed treatment is unfavourable; and
 - (ii) for a complaint about indirect discrimination—the condition or requirement has, or is likely to have, an effect of disadvantaging the other person; and
 - (b) presents evidence that would enable the ACAT to decide, in the absence of any other explanation—
 - (i) for a complaint about direct discrimination—that the treatment or proposed treatment is because of a protected attribute of the other person; or
 - (ii) for a complaint about indirect discrimination—that the effect of disadvantaging the other person is because of a protected attribute of the other person.

- (3) The presumption under subsection (2) is rebutted if the person complained about establishes that—
- (a) for a complaint about direct discrimination—the treatment is not because of a protected attribute of the other person; or
 - (b) for a complaint about indirect discrimination—the effect of disadvantaging a person is not because of a protected attribute of the other person.

Note The onus of establishing an exception or exemption to discrimination is on the person seeking to rely on it (see [Discrimination Act 1991](#), s 70).

- (4) In this section:

protected attribute means a protected attribute under the [Discrimination Act 1991](#).

53D Reliance on exceptions and exemptions

In considering whether an act is an unlawful act, the ACAT need not consider any exception in the [Discrimination Act 1991](#), part 4 or exemption in the [Discrimination Act 1991](#), part 10, unless the ACAT has information suggesting the exception or exemption applies to the act.

53DA Commission to give information etc to ACAT

The commission must give the ACAT (if asked by it) any information or copies of documents in relation to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division, other than—

- (a) a communication or document to which section 66 (Admissibility of evidence) applies; or
- (b) information, a document or something else relevant to a consideration in relation to a complaint given to the commission under section 73 (Power to ask for information, documents and other things); or

- (c) information given to the commission under section 74 (Requiring attendance etc).

53DB Consideration of positive duty

In considering a discrimination complaint, the ACAT may also consider whether the duty under the *Discrimination Act 1991*, section 75 has been met.

53E Kinds of orders—unlawful acts under the Discrimination Act

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the commission refers a complaint to the ACAT under this division; and
 - (b) the ACAT is satisfied that the person complained about engaged in an unlawful act.
- (2) The ACAT must make 1 or more of the following orders:
 - (a) that the person complained about not repeat or continue the unlawful act;
 - (b) that the person complained about perform a stated reasonable act to redress any loss or damage suffered by a person because of the unlawful act;
 - (c) unless the complaint has been dealt with as a representative complaint—that the person complained about pay to a person a stated amount by way of compensation for any loss or damage suffered by the person because of the unlawful act.
- (3) In making an order under subsection (2) (c), the ACAT must consider—
 - (a) the person’s right to equality before the law and the impact of the discrimination on the enjoyment of that right; and

- (b) the inherent dignity of all people and the impact of the discrimination on the person's dignity; and
- (c) the public interest in ensuring an appropriate balance between the right to equal and effective protection against discrimination and equality before the law without distinction or discrimination and other human rights; and
- (d) the nature of the discrimination; and
- (e) any mitigating factors.

Examples—par (b)—impact of discrimination

distress, humiliation, loss of self-esteem, loss of enjoyment of life

Example—par (c)—other human rights

freedom of expression

Examples—par (d)

serious or repeated discrimination, intentional or malicious discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of 2 or more protected attributes under the [Discrimination Act 1991](#)

Examples—par (e)

a public apology, systemic changes to protect against further discrimination

- (4) The commission may, with the ACAT's consent, intervene in a complaint to make submissions about an order under subsection (2) (c).
- (5) In this section:

representative complaint means a complaint that is dealt with by the commission as a representative complaint under section 71.

53EA Effect of declaration made under Children and Young People Act 2008

If a court makes a conflict declaration under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, section 727AA in relation to a discrimination complaint, the ACAT must suspend dealing with the complaint until either of the following happen:

- (a) the court revokes the declaration;
- (b) the court proceeding in relation to which the declaration is made is finalised.

Division 4.2B Certain older people service complaints to ACAT

53F Definitions—div 4.2B

In this division:

person complained about means the operator of a retirement village under the *Retirement Villages Act 2012*, section 7.

retirement village complaint—see section 53G.

53G Application—div 4.2B

This division applies to an older person service complaint that relates to a service provided by the operator of a retirement village under the *Retirement Villages Act 2012* (a *retirement village complaint*).

53H Retirement village complaints—referral

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a complainant is given a retirement village referral statement under section 45 (2) (e) (Commission’s obligation to be prompt and efficient); or

- (ii) a statement under section 82A (1) (Closing retirement village complaints) is included in a final report in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) within 60 days after the day the statement is given, the complainant requires the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT.
- (2) The commission must—
 - (a) refer the complaint to the ACAT; and
 - (b) tell the complainant and the person complained about, in writing, about the referral.

Note The commission must also close the complaint (see s 78 (2) (d)).

53I Retirement village complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a complainant has been given a statement under section 45 (2) (e) (Commission’s obligation to be prompt and efficient) or section 82A (1) (Closing retirement village complaints); and
 - (b) the complainant has not required the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the statement is given to the complainant.
- (2) The complainant may apply to the ACAT for the complaint to be heard by the ACAT.
- (3) The ACAT may grant the application only if satisfied on reasonable grounds that exceptional circumstances prevented the complainant from requiring the complaint to be referred to the ACAT within the 60-day period.
- (4) If the ACAT grants the application, the complaint is, for this Act, taken to have been referred to the ACAT.

53J Retirement village complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding

The following are parties to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division:

- (a) the complainant;
- (b) the person complained about;
- (c) if, on application by the commission, the ACAT joins the commission as a party to the complaint—the commission.

53K Retirement village complaints—ACAT jurisdiction

The ACAT has the same jurisdiction in relation to a retirement village complaint referred to the ACAT under this division as that provided for in the *Retirement Villages Act 2012*, section 177 (ACAT jurisdiction).

53L Retirement village complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT

The commission must give the ACAT (if asked by it) any information or copies of documents in relation to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division, other than—

- (a) a communication or document to which section 66 (Admissibility of evidence) applies; or
- (b) information, a document or something else relevant to a consideration in relation to a complaint given to the commission under section 73 (Power to ask for information, documents and other things); or
- (c) information given to the commission under section 74 (Requiring attendance etc).

53M Retirement village complaints—ACAT orders

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the commission refers a complaint to the ACAT under this division; and
 - (b) the ACAT is satisfied that the person complained about engaged in an unlawful act.
- (2) The ACAT may make 1 or more of the orders mentioned in the *Retirement Villages Act 2012*, section 181 (ACAT orders).

53N Retirement village complaints—no monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT

The ACAT is not, in exercising the jurisdiction conferred on it by this division, limited in the amount of money that it may order to be paid.

53O Retirement village complaints—other options for dispute resolution

Nothing in this division requires a complainant to attempt to resolve a complaint under the *Retirement Villages Act 2012* before making a complaint under this Act.

Division 4.2C Certain occupancy dispute complaints to ACAT

53P Definitions—div 4.2C

- (1) In this division:

occupancy dispute complaint—see section 42 (1) (j).

person complained about means the grantor under an occupancy agreement under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*.
- (2) In this section:

grantor—see the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 71A.

53Q Application—div 4.2C

This division applies to an occupancy dispute complaint.

53R Occupancy dispute complaints—referral

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a complainant is given an occupancy dispute referral statement under section 45 (2) (f) (Commission’s obligation to be prompt and efficient); or
 - (ii) a statement under section 82B (1) (Closing occupancy dispute complaints) is included in a final report in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) within 60 days after the statement is given, the complainant requires the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT.
- (2) The commission must—
 - (a) refer the complaint to the ACAT; and
 - (b) tell the complainant and the person complained about, in writing, about the referral.

Note The commission must also close the complaint (see s 78 (2) (d)).

53S Occupancy dispute complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a complainant has been given a statement under section 45 (2) (f) (Commission’s obligation to be prompt and efficient) or section 82B (1) (Closing occupancy dispute complaints); and

- (b) the complainant has not required the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the statement is given to the complainant.
- (2) The complainant may apply to the ACAT for the complaint to be heard by the ACAT.
- (3) The ACAT may grant the application only if satisfied on reasonable grounds that exceptional circumstances prevented the complainant from requiring the complaint to be referred to the ACAT within the 60-day period.
- (4) If the ACAT grants the application, the complaint is, for this Act, taken to have been referred to the ACAT.

53T Occupancy dispute complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding

The following are parties to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division:

- (a) the complainant;
- (b) the person complained about;
- (c) if, on application by the commission, the ACAT joins the commission as a party to the complaint—the commission.

53U Occupancy dispute complaints—ACAT jurisdiction

- (1) The ACAT has the same jurisdiction in relation to an occupancy dispute complaint referred to the ACAT under this division as that provided for in the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 76 (Jurisdiction of ACAT under this Act etc).
- (2) To remove any doubt, the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 73 (2) does not require a party to an occupancy agreement to attempt to resolve a dispute under a university dispute resolution procedure before the ACAT deals with a complaint referred to it under this division.

(3) In this section:

university dispute resolution procedure—see the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 73 (3).

53V Occupancy dispute complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT

The commission must give the ACAT (if asked by it) any information or copies of documents in relation to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division, other than—

- (a) a communication or document to which section 66 (Admissibility of evidence) applies; or
- (b) information, a document or something else relevant to a consideration in relation to a complaint given to the commission under section 73 (Power to ask for information, documents and other things); or
- (c) information given to the commission under section 74 (Requiring attendance etc).

53W Occupancy dispute complaints—ACAT orders

If the commission refers a complaint to the ACAT under this division, the ACAT may make 1 or more of the orders mentioned in the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 83 (Orders by ACAT).

53X Occupancy dispute complaints—monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT

The ACAT is, in exercising the jurisdiction conferred on it by this division, limited in the amount of money that it may order to be paid by the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 76 (Jurisdiction of ACAT under this Act etc).

53Y Occupancy dispute complaints—other options for dispute resolution

Nothing in this division requires a complainant to attempt to resolve a complaint under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997* before making a complaint under this Act.

Division 4.2D Conversion practice complaints to ACAT

53Z Meaning of *person complained about*—div 4.2D

In this division:

person complained about means the provider of a sexuality or gender identity conversion practice.

53ZA Conversion practice complaints—referral

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) a complainant is given a conversion practice referral statement under section 45 (2) (g); or
 - (ii) a statement under section 82C (1) is included in a final report in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) within 60 days after the day the statement is given, the complainant requires the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT.
- (2) The commission must—
 - (a) refer the complaint to the ACAT; and
 - (b) tell the complainant and the person complained about, in writing, about the referral.

Note The commission must also close the complaint (see s 78 (2) (d)).

53ZB Conversion practice complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a complainant has been given a statement under section 45 (2) (g) or section 82C (1); and
 - (b) the complainant has not required the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the statement is given to the complainant.
- (2) The complainant may apply to the ACAT for the complaint to be heard by the ACAT.
- (3) The ACAT may grant the application only if satisfied on reasonable grounds that exceptional circumstances prevented the complainant from requiring the complaint to be referred to the ACAT within the 60-day period.
- (4) If the ACAT grants the application, the complaint is, for this Act, taken to have been referred to the ACAT.

53ZC Conversion practice complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding

The following are parties to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division:

- (a) the complainant;
- (b) the person complained about;
- (c) if, on application by the commission, the ACAT joins the commission as a party to the complaint—the commission.

53ZD Conversion practice complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT

The commission must give the ACAT (if asked by it) any information or copies of documents in relation to a complaint referred to the ACAT under this division, other than—

- (a) a communication or document to which section 66 (Admissibility of evidence) applies; or
- (b) information, a document or something else relevant to a consideration in relation to a complaint given to the commission under section 73 (Power to ask for information, documents and other things); or
- (c) information given to the commission under section 74 (Requiring attendance etc).

53ZE Conversion practice complaints—ACAT orders

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the commission refers a complaint to the ACAT under this division; and
 - (b) the ACAT is satisfied that the person complained about engaged in a harmful practice.
- (2) The ACAT may make 1 or more of the following orders:
 - (a) that the person complained about not repeat or continue the harmful practice;
 - (b) that the person complained about perform a stated reasonable act to redress any loss or damage suffered by a person because of the harmful practice;
 - (c) unless the complaint has been dealt with as a representative complaint—that the person complained about pay to a person a stated amount by way of compensation for any loss or damage suffered by the person because of the harmful practice;

- (d) any other order the ACAT considers appropriate.
- (3) In making an order under subsection (2) (c), the ACAT—
- (a) must consider—
- (i) the inherent dignity of all people and the impact of the sexuality or gender identity conversion practice on the person’s dignity; and
- (ii) the nature of the sexuality or gender identity conversion practice; and
- (iii) any mitigating factors; and
- (b) may consider any other matter the ACAT considers relevant.

Examples—par (a) (i)—impact of sexuality or gender identity conversion practice

distress, humiliation, loss of self-esteem, loss of enjoyment of life

Example—par (a) (iii)

a public apology

- (4) In this section:

harmful practice means a sexuality or gender identity conversion practice that caused, or is likely to cause, harm to a person or otherwise has adversely affected, or is likely to adversely affect, a person’s rights, interests or welfare.

representative complaint means a complaint that is dealt with by the commission as a representative complaint under section 71.

53ZF Conversion practice complaints—no monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT

The ACAT is not, in exercising the jurisdiction conferred on it by this division, limited in the amount of money that it may order to be paid.

Division 4.3 Conciliation of complaints

54 Outline—div 4.3

This division sets out the process to help a complainant and the person complained about to endeavour to reach agreement on some or all of the matters complained about in a complaint.

55 What is *conciliation*?

- (1) For this Act, *conciliation* of a complaint involves the commission acting as an impartial third party to help the parties to the conciliation to endeavour to resolve the matters raised by the complaint.
- (2) Conciliation requires the parties' willing and informed agreement to take part in the conciliation.

Note The commission may require a party to attend conciliation, but may not require the party to take part.

- (3) The parties to conciliation decide the outcome of the conciliation, usually with advice from the commission.

56 Delegation of commission's function of conciliation

The commission may delegate the function of conciliation of a complaint to—

- (a) a commissioner other than the commissioner who is considering the complaint; or
- (b) a member of staff or a consultant engaged by the commission for this Act.

Note 1 Consultants may be engaged for this Act under s 37.

Note 2 For the making of delegations and the exercise of delegated functions, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.4.

57 Parties to conciliation

- (1) The parties to the conciliation are the complainant and the person complained about.
- (2) The commission may allow other people to attend the conciliation if the commission considers that their attendance will help the conciliation.
- (3) However, neither the complainant nor the person complained about may be represented by anyone else in the conciliation unless the commission is satisfied that the representation is likely to help the conciliation substantially.

58 Request for third party to attend

The commission may, in writing, ask a person other than a party to attend the conciliation if satisfied that the person's attendance is likely to help the conciliation.

59 Compulsory attendance at conciliation

- (1) The commission may, in writing, require a party to attend the conciliation.
- (2) The requirement to attend must state the time and place that the person is required to attend.

Note For the entitlement to representation at conciliation, see s 57 (3).

- (3) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is required to attend a conciliation; and
 - (b) the person does not attend as required.Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply—
 - (a) if the complaint is a victims rights complaint—to a justice agency; or

- (b) if the person has a reasonable excuse for not attending the conciliation as required.

60 Conduct of conciliation

Conciliation is to be conducted in the way the commission decides.

Example

The commission may decide that a complaint is to be split and the parts are to be conciliated separately.

62 Conciliated agreements

- (1) If a complaint is resolved by conciliation, the commission may help the parties make a written record (the *conciliation agreement*) of the agreement they have reached.
- (2) If a conciliation agreement is made, each party must sign the agreement.
- (3) The commission must—
 - (a) give each party a copy of the conciliation agreement; and
 - (b) if the complaint is a discrimination complaint, occupancy dispute complaint, retirement village complaint or a conversion practice complaint—give the agreement to the ACAT.

Note The ACAT may make an order in accordance with a conciliation agreement for a complaint (see *ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008*, s 55A).

63 Use of conciliation agreement by commission

- (1) This section applies if the parties to the conciliation make a conciliation agreement.
- (2) The commission may use information in the conciliation agreement, whether for considering the complaint to which the agreement relates or otherwise, only if the parties agree to the use by the commission of the agreement or the part of the agreement containing the information.

- (3) An agreement to allow the commission to use a conciliation agreement, or part of a conciliation agreement, may be in the conciliation agreement or elsewhere.
- (4) If the parties agree to the use by the commission of the conciliation agreement, or a part of the agreement, the commission may use anything in the conciliation agreement, or the part of the agreement, as the commission considers appropriate.

65 End of conciliation

- (1) Conciliation of a complaint ends if—
 - (a) agreement is reached on the matters raised by the complaint and the parties end the conciliation; or
 - (b) the parties agree to end the conciliation; or
 - (c) a party withdraws from the conciliation; or
 - (d) the commission is satisfied that the conciliation is unlikely to be successful.
- (2) If the conciliation ends, the commission must, as soon as practicable, tell the following people that the conciliation has ended and why it has ended:
 - (a) the complainant;
 - (b) the person complained about.

66 Admissibility of evidence

- (1) This section—
 - (a) applies to—
 - (i) a communication made between people attending a conciliation (including the commission); and
 - (ii) a document (whether delivered or not) that has been prepared in relation to the conciliation; but

- (b) does not apply to a conciliation agreement, or part of a conciliation agreement, if the parties have agreed under section 63 to allow the commission to use the agreement or part.
- (2) The *Evidence Act 2011*, section 131 (Exclusion of evidence of settlement negotiations) applies to a communication or document to which this section applies as if the communication or document were a communication or document mentioned in that Act, section 131 (1).

67 Conciliation attendees protected from civil liability

A person attending conciliation does not incur civil liability for an act done honestly and without recklessness at the conciliation.

Division 4.4 Consideration of complaints

68 Outline—div 4.4

This division sets out the process the commission follows, and the powers the commission may exercise, in considering a complaint.

69 Purpose of considering complaints

A consideration of a complaint has the following main purposes:

- (a) to allow the commission to decide whether the complaint is a complaint that may be made under this Act and whether the complainant is a person who may make the complaint under this Act;
- (b) to provide information that may be used to help conciliation of the complaint;
- (c) to work out whether the conduct complained about was engaged in in the way complained about and, however it was engaged in, whether there is an adequate ground for the commission to report;

- (d) for a health service complaint about a health care worker acting inconsistently with the code of conduct—whether action should be taken against the worker under division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct).

70 Single consideration of several complaints

The commission may conduct a single consideration in relation to 2 or more complaints that arise out of the same or substantially the same circumstances or subject matter.

71 Representative complaints

The commission may deal with a complaint as a representative complaint if the commission believes, on reasonable grounds, that—

- (a) the complainant is a member of a class of people the members of which have, or are reasonably likely to have, complaints against a single person or group; and
- (b) the material facts of the complainant's complaint are the same as, or similar or related to, the material facts of the complaints of other members of the class; and
- (c) common questions of law or fact arise, or would arise, in the consideration of complaints that have been, or could be, made by other members of the class in relation to the complaints; and
- (d) it is desirable to deal with the complaint as a representative complaint.

71A Commission may treat person as person complained about

- (1) This section applies if the commission is considering a complaint, and is satisfied on reasonable grounds that—
 - (a) the complaint should have been made against someone (the *new person*) other than the person complained about; or

- (b) the complaint could have been made by the complainant against someone else (also the *new person*) as well as the person complained about.
- (2) The commission may, by written notice given to the complainant and the new person, elect to treat the new person as a person complained about in the complaint.
- (3) If the commission elects to treat the new person as a person complained about in the complaint—
 - (a) the new person is taken to be a person complained about in the complaint for this Act and related Acts; and
 - (b) the complaint is taken to have been made against the new person at the time the commission elected to treat the new person as a person complained about.
- (4) Also, the commission must take reasonably practicable steps to ensure that the new person is not disadvantaged only because the commission elected to treat the person as a person complained about in the complaint rather than waiting for a new complaint to be made about the person.

72 Conduct of consideration

A consideration in relation to a complaint must be conducted in the way the commission decides, unless otherwise expressly provided by this Act.

Example

The commission may decide that a complaint is to be split and the parts are to be considered separately.

73 Power to ask for information, documents and other things

- (1) This section applies if the commission believes, on reasonable grounds, that a person can provide information or produce a document or something else relevant to a consideration in relation to a complaint.
- (2) The commission may, by written notice given to the person, require the person to provide the information or produce the document or other thing.
- (3) The notice must state how, and the time within which, the person must comply with the requirement.
- (4) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is required by a notice under this section to provide information to the commission for a consideration in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) the person is not the complainant or the aggrieved person for the complaint; and
 - (c) the person fails to provide the information to the commission as required.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note 1 See s 75 for when a person required by a notice under this section to provide information or produce a document or other thing cannot rely on the common law privileges against self-incrimination and exposure to the imposition of a civil penalty.

Note 2 If the commission requires a complainant to provide information or produce a document or other thing and the complainant does not comply with the requirement, the commission may close the complaint (see s 78 (1) (c)).

Note 3 Giving false information is an offence against the [Criminal Code](#), s 338.

- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply—
- (a) if the complaint is a victims rights complaint—to a justice agency; or
 - (b) if the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to provide the information to the commission as required.
- (6) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is required by a notice under this section to produce to the commission a document or other thing for a consideration in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) the person is not the complainant or the aggrieved person for the complaint; and
 - (c) the person fails to produce the document or other thing to the commission as required.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (7) Subsection (6) does not apply—
- (a) if the complaint is a victims rights complaint—to a justice agency; or
 - (b) if the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the document or other thing to the commission as required.

74 Requiring attendance etc

- (1) If the commission believes, on reasonable grounds, that someone can provide information relevant to a consideration in relation to a complaint, the commission may, by written notice given to the person, require the person to attend before a named person (an *interviewer*), at the reasonable time and place stated in the notice, to answer questions relevant to the consideration.

Note For how documents may be served, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.5.

- (2) A person who attends before an interviewer under a notice under subsection (1) must continue to attend as reasonably required by the interviewer to answer questions relevant to the consideration.
- (3) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is required by a notice under subsection (1) to attend before an interviewer to answer questions for a consideration in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) the person is not the complainant or the aggrieved person for the complaint; and
 - (c) the person does not attend before the interviewer as required.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply—
- (a) if the complaint is a victims rights complaint—to a justice agency; or
 - (b) if the person has a reasonable excuse for not attending before the interviewer as required.
- (5) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is required by a notice under subsection (1) to attend before an interviewer to answer questions for a consideration in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) the person is not the complainant or the aggrieved person for the complaint; and
 - (c) the person attends before the interviewer as required; and
 - (d) the person fails to continue to attend as reasonably required by the interviewer to answer questions relevant to the consideration.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply—
- (a) if the complaint is a victims rights complaint—to a justice agency; or
 - (b) if the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to continue to attend as required by the interviewer.
- (7) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is required by a notice under subsection (1) to attend before an interviewer to answer questions for a consideration in relation to a complaint; and
 - (b) the person attends before the interviewer as required; and
 - (c) the interviewer requires the person to answer a question; and
 - (d) the person fails to answer the question.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note 1 See s 75 for when a person required by a notice under s (1) to attend before an interviewer to answer questions cannot rely on the common law privileges against self-incrimination and exposure to the imposition of a civil penalty.

Note 2 Giving false information is an offence against the [Criminal Code](#), s 338.

- (8) Subsection (7) does not apply—
- (a) if the complaint is a victims rights complaint—to a justice agency; or
 - (b) if the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to answer the question.

75 Privileges against self-incrimination and exposure to civil penalty

- (1) This section applies if a person is required by a notice under section 73 to provide information or produce a document or other thing.
- (2) This section also applies if—
 - (a) a person is attending before an interviewer in accordance with a requirement under section 74; and
 - (b) the interviewer requires the person to answer a question.
- (3) However, this section does not apply to a person mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) if the information, document or other thing to be produced, or question asked, relates to a consideration of a complaint under division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct).
- (4) The person cannot rely on the common law privileges against self-incrimination and exposure to the imposition of a civil penalty to refuse to provide the information, produce the document or other thing or answer the question.

Note The [Legislation Act](#), s 171 deals with client legal privilege.

- (5) However, any information, document or other thing obtained, directly or indirectly, because of providing the information, the producing of the document or other thing, or the answering of the question is not admissible in evidence against the person in a civil or criminal proceeding, other than a proceeding for—
 - (a) an offence against this part; or
 - (b) any other offence in relation to the falsity of the information, document, other thing or answer.

76 Commission may keep document or other thing etc

- (1) If a document or something else is produced in accordance with a requirement under section 73 (Power to ask for information, documents and other things), the commission—
 - (a) may take possession of, make copies of, or take extracts from, the document or may take possession of the other thing; and
 - (b) may keep the document or other thing for the period that is necessary for the consideration to which the document or thing relates; and
 - (c) during that period, must allow anyone who would be entitled to inspect the document or other thing, if it were not in the possession of the commission, to inspect it and, for a document, make copies of, or take extracts from, it.
- (2) The commission must return a document or something else produced in accordance with a requirement under section 73 if the commission is no longer entitled to keep the document or thing under this section.

Division 4.5 Closing complaints and reporting

77 Outline—div 4.5

- (1) This division sets out when a complaint can be closed and how it is closed, including the making of closing and other reports.
- (2) This division also sets out what a report can contain, the people to whom it may be provided and what happens after a report is made.

78 When complaints can be closed

- (1) The commission may close a complaint at any time if—
 - (a) more than 2 years have elapsed since the circumstances that gave rise to the complaint happened; or

- (b) the complainant has, without good reason, failed to take reasonable steps to resolve the complaint; or
 - (c) the complainant has failed to comply with a requirement under section 73 (Power to ask for information, documents and other things) or section 74 (Requiring attendance etc); or
 - (d) the complainant tells the commission that the complainant wishes to withdraw the complaint, whether or not because it has been conciliated to the complainant's satisfaction; or
 - (e) the complaint has been referred to a national board under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)* or to the veterinary practitioners board; or
 - (f) the commission considers that conciliation is unlikely to succeed; or
 - (g) the matters raised by the complaint have been successfully conciliated.
- (2) The commission must close a complaint made to it if—
- (a) the complaint is not a complaint that may be made under this Act; or
Note For complaints that may be made under this Act, see s 42.
 - (b) the complaint is not made by a person who may make a complaint under this Act; or
Note For people who may make a complaint under this Act, see s 43.
 - (c) satisfied that—
 - (i) the complainant has been given a reasonable explanation and the complaint needs no further action by the commission; or
 - (ii) the complaint is frivolous, vexatious or not made honestly; or

(iii) the matters raised by the complaint have been, or are being, dealt with by a court or tribunal or have been dealt with by the commission; or

(iv) the complaint lacks substance; or

Example of complaint lacking substance

The complaint is about discrimination, but the discrimination is not an unlawful act under the *Discrimination Act 1991*.

(d) the complaint is a discrimination complaint, occupancy dispute complaint, retirement village complaint or a conversion practice complaint that has been referred to the ACAT; or

(e) the complaint has been dealt with to the commission's satisfaction; or

(f) the complaint has been referred under section 52A (Referral to appropriate statutory office-holder); or

(g) the complaint has otherwise been resolved.

79 Reopening complaints

(1) The commission may, but need not, reopen a complaint if—

(a) the complaint was closed under section 78 (1) (c) because the complainant had not complied with a requirement mentioned in the paragraph; and

(b) the complainant complies with the requirement.

(2) If the requirement was a requirement to do something by a stated time, the requirement is taken to have been complied with for subsection (1) even though the complainant did not do it within the required time.

- (3) The commission may, but need not, reopen a complaint if the commission considers that it would be reasonable to do so—
- (a) because of new information received about the complaint; or
 - (b) because of exceptional circumstances.

Example—exceptional circumstances

It appears to the commission that the original investigation was defective in some way.

80 How complaints are closed

- (1) The commission closes a complaint by giving a written report (the *final report*) to—
- (a) the complainant; and
 - (b) the person complained about; and
 - (c) if the complaint was referred to the commission by—
 - (i) a national board established under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*, section 31—the national board; or
 - (ii) the veterinary practitioners board—the board.

Note 1 If the complaint is dealt with by commission-initiated consideration, the commission cannot give the complainant information about the aggrieved person (see s 49).

Note 2 For how documents may be served, see the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.5.

- (2) However, the commission must not include an adverse comment in relation to a person in the final report unless the commission has given the person a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed comment.
- (3) The commission need not give a final report to close a commission-initiated consideration.

81 Final report

- (1) If the commission is satisfied that the person complained about has acted inconsistently with an applicable standard, the final report may make recommendations to the person.

Note **Applicable standard**—see dict.

- (2) A recommendation in a final report need not be limited to matters raised by the complaint being closed.
- (3) If a recommendation recommends that action be taken, it must state the reasonable time within which the action should be taken.

82 Closing discrimination complaints

- (1) The final report in relation to a discrimination complaint must include a discrimination referral statement.

Note **Discrimination referral statement**—see s 88.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the parties to the complaint have made a conciliation agreement in relation to the complaint; or
 - (b) the complainant has withdrawn the complaint.
- (3) This section is additional to the other requirements of this Act for a final report.

82A Closing retirement village complaints

- (1) The final report in relation to a retirement village complaint must include a retirement village referral statement.

Note **Retirement village referral statement**—see s 88A.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the parties to the complaint have made a conciliation agreement in relation to the complaint; or

- (b) the complainant has withdrawn the complaint.
- (3) This section is additional to the other requirements of this Act for a final report.

82B Closing occupancy dispute complaints

- (1) The final report in relation to an occupancy dispute complaint must include an occupancy dispute referral statement.

Note Occupancy dispute referral statement—see s 88B.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the parties to the complaint have made a conciliation agreement in relation to the complaint; or
 - (b) the complainant has withdrawn the complaint.
- (3) This section is additional to the other requirements of this Act for a final report.

82C Closing conversion practice complaints

- (1) The final report in relation to a conversion practice complaint must include a conversion practice referral statement.

Note Conversion practice referral statement—see s 88C.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the parties to the complaint have made a conciliation agreement in relation to the complaint; or
 - (b) the complainant has withdrawn the complaint.
- (3) This section is additional to the other requirements of this Act for a final report.

83 Third-party reports

(1) The commission may give a third party a report (a *third-party report*) other than a final report if, in considering a complaint, the commission is satisfied—

(a) that—

(i) the third party has acted inconsistently with an applicable standard that applies to the third party, or is otherwise failing to adequately do something the third party is required to do; or

Note *Applicable standard*—see the dictionary.

(ii) the report is about matters of public policy; or

(iii) the report is about matters that the third party has an appropriate interest in; and

(b) that it is in the public interest to give the report.

Examples—people to whom third-party report may be given

- 1 a Minister
- 2 a non-government provider
- 3 the employer of the person complained about
- 4 the veterinary practitioners board
- 5 a hospital or other institution where services are provided by the person complained about
- 6 a funding body

Examples—what third-party report may be about

- 1 systemic issues
- 2 issues of public interest
- 3 issues relating to safety

(2) A third-party report need not be limited to matters raised by the complaint.

(3) If a third-party report recommends that action be taken, it must state the reasonable time within which the action should be taken.

- (4) However, the commission must not include an adverse comment in relation to a person in a third-party report unless the commission has given the person a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed comment.
- (5) To remove any doubt, a third-party report may be made after a final report has been made, whether or not the person complained about has complied with any recommendation made to the person.
- (6) In this section:
third-party means an entity other than the complainant or the person complained about.

84 Commission-initiated reports

- (1) The commission may prepare a report (a *commission-initiated report*) of a commission-initiated consideration and give it to anyone the commission considers appropriate.

Example

The commission gives a report about a vulnerable person complaint to the ACAT because it involves matters relevant to the ACAT's power to, on its own initiative—

- (a) hold a hearing to consider the appointment of a guardian or manager (see *Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991*, s 19); or
 - (b) make an order about an enduring power of attorney (see that [Act](#), s 62).
- (2) However, the commission must not include an adverse comment in relation to a person in a commission-initiated report unless the commission has given the person a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed comment.

85 Responding to recommendations

- (1) An entity commits an offence if—
 - (a) a final report, a third-party report or commission-initiated report recommends that an entity take action within a stated time; and
 - (b) the entity has been given a copy of the report; and

- (c) the entity fails to tell the commission in writing about the action the entity has taken in relation to the recommendation within 45 days after the later of the following:
 - (i) the end of the stated time or any further period allowed by the commission;
 - (ii) 3 weeks after the day the entity is given the report.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to an entity that is a justice agency if the report is in relation to a victims rights complaint.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) The commission may extend, by no longer than 15 days, the period of 45 days mentioned in subsection (1) if, before the end of the period, the entity asks the commission in writing to extend the period.

Note If the entity has not complied with the recommendation, the commission may be able to make a third-party report or publish the entity's name etc under s 86.

- (5) In this section:

commission-initiated report—see section 84 (1).

86 Publication of name and details of non-complying entity

- (1) For this section, an entity is a *non-complying entity* if—
 - (a) a final report or third-party report recommends that the entity do something within, or stop doing something by, a stated time; and
 - (b) the entity has been given a copy of the report; and
 - (c) the entity has not done the thing, or stopped doing the thing, by the end of the time.

- (2) An entity is also a *non-complying entity* if—
- (a) the commission has required the entity under this Act to provide information, produce a document or thing or attend to answer questions; and
 - (b) the entity has not complied with the requirement.
- (3) The commission may do either or both of the following in relation to the non-complying entity's name and details of the entity's failure mentioned in subsection (1) or (2):
- (a) publish them;
 - (b) report them to the Minister.

Examples of where name and details may be published for par (a)

- 1 on the commission website
 - 2 in a newspaper
 - 3 in the commission's annual report
- (4) However, the commission must not publish or report under subsection (3) unless—
- (a) the commission has given the entity a written notice that—
 - (i) gives details of the entity's failure to which the notice relates; and
 - (ii) explains that the commission proposes to publish under subsection (3) the entity's name and details of the entity's failure; and
 - (iii) invites submissions about the proposed publication within the time stated in the notice (not less than 2 weeks after the day the entity is given the notice); and
 - (b) the time stated in the notice has ended; and

- (c) the commission has considered any submission made by the entity within the time and is satisfied that it is in the public interest to publish the entity's name and details of the entity's failure.
- (5) To remove any doubt, if the commission reports to the Minister under subsection (3), the Minister may, but need not, present the report to the Legislative Assembly.

87 Reporting to Minister

- (1) The commission may, on its own initiative, give the Minister a written report about any matter of public importance related to the commission, the commission's functions or a matter that may be complained about under this Act.

Note The Minister may direct the commission to report under s 17.

- (2) If the commission gives the Minister a report mentioned in subsection (1) or a third-party report, the Minister must present the report to the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days after the day the Minister receives the report.

88 Discrimination referral statements

A *discrimination referral statement* is a statement in a notice in relation to a complaint to the effect that—

- (a) the commission has closed the complaint; and
- (b) the complainant may ask the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the notice is given to the complainant; and
- (c) after the 60-day period, the complainant may apply to the ACAT under section 53B (Late application in exceptional circumstances) for the complaint to be heard.

Note The commission must refer the complaint to the ACAT if the complainant asks it to refer the complaint within the 60-day period (see s 53A).

88A Retirement village referral statements

A *retirement village referral statement* is a statement in a notice in relation to a retirement village complaint to the effect that—

- (a) the commission has closed the complaint; and
- (b) the complainant may ask the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the notice is given to the complainant; and
- (c) after the 60-day period, the complainant may apply to the ACAT under section 53I (Retirement village complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances) for the complaint to be heard.

Note The commission must refer the complaint to the ACAT if the complainant asks it to refer the complaint within the 60-day period (see s 53H).

88B Occupancy dispute referral statements

An *occupancy dispute referral statement* is a statement in a notice in relation to an occupancy dispute complaint to the effect that—

- (a) the commission has closed the complaint; and
- (b) the complainant may ask the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the notice is given to the complainant; and
- (c) after the 60-day period, the complainant may apply to the ACAT under section 53S (Occupancy dispute complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances) for the complaint to be heard.

Note The commission must refer the complaint to the ACAT if the complainant asks it to refer the complaint within the 60-day period (see s 53R).

88C Conversion practice referral statements

A *conversion practice referral statement* is a statement in a notice in relation to a conversion practice complaint to the effect that—

- (a) the commission has closed the complaint; and
- (b) the complainant may ask the commission to refer the complaint to the ACAT within 60 days after the day the notice is given to the complainant; and
- (c) after the 60-day period, the complainant may apply to the ACAT under section 53ZB (Conversion practice complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances) for the complaint to be heard.

Note The commission must refer the complaint to the ACAT if the complainant asks it to refer the complaint within the 60-day period (see s 53ZA).

Part 5 Additional matters for health service complaints

Division 5.1 Health code of health rights and responsibilities

89 Approval of health code

- (1) The Minister may approve a code (the *health code*) of health rights and responsibilities.
- (2) An approved code is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

90 Contents of health code

- (1) The health code—
 - (a) must deal with the implementation of the health provision principles; and
 - (b) may deal with anything else relevant to the provision or use of a health service.

- (2) In this section:

health provision principles means the following principles:

- (a) a person is entitled to receive appropriate health services of a high standard;
- (b) a person is entitled to be informed and educated about health matters, and available health services, that may be relevant to the person;

- (c) a person who can take part effectively in the making of a decision dealing with the person's health is entitled to do so;
- (d) a person is entitled to be provided with health services in a considerate way that takes into account his or her background, needs and wishes;
- (e) a provider, or person who provides care for a consumer, should be given consideration and recognition for the provider's, or person's, contribution to health care;
- (f) the confidentiality of information about a person's health should be preserved;
- (g) a person is entitled to reasonable access to information about a person's health;
- (h) a person is entitled to reasonable access to procedures for dealing with grievances about the provision of health services.

Division 5.2 Relationship between commission, health profession boards and veterinary practitioners board

91 Meaning of *registered health practitioner* and *registered veterinary practitioner*—div 5.2

In this division:

registered health practitioner, in relation to a complaint, includes a health practitioner who was registered at the time the matter complained about happened or failed to happen.

registered veterinary practitioner, in relation to a complaint, includes a veterinary practitioner who was registered at the time the matter complained about happened or failed to happen.

92 Referral of complaints to boards

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the commission receives a complaint about a registered health practitioner or veterinary practitioner; or
 - (b) as part of a complaint about a service—the commission considers the behaviour of a registered health practitioner or veterinary practitioner.
- (2) The commission must give the relevant board a copy of—
 - (a) the complaint; and
 - (b) all documents it has or gets relating to the complaint.
- (3) To remove any doubt, the referral of a complaint to a board does not prevent the commission from considering the complaint.

93 Complaints referred to veterinary practitioners board

If a relevant board receives a complaint in relation to a registered health practitioner or veterinary practitioner from the commission, the board must tell the commission, in writing—

- (a) whether or not the board intends to take action in relation to the health practitioner or veterinary practitioner; and
- (b) if the board intends to take action in relation to the health practitioner or veterinary practitioner—what action it proposes to take.

Note The *Veterinary Practice Act 2018*, pt 5 provides for joint consideration of complaints or occupational discipline matters for veterinary practitioners.

94 Consideration of complaints

- (1) The commission may consider a complaint about a health practitioner or a veterinary practitioner.
- (2) The consideration must be a commission-initiated consideration.
- (3) The relevant board must be kept informed about the consideration as if the board were the complainant.

Example

The commission must give the relevant board a final report.

- (4) The commission may give the relevant board any information, documents or other things the commission has in relation to the consideration.

Division 5.3 Health care worker code of conduct

94A Definitions—div 5.3

In this division:

code of conduct means the health care worker code of conduct prescribed under section 94C.

complaint means a complaint made under section 39 (1) (b) (iii) that a health care worker acted inconsistently with the code of conduct.

corresponding law means a law, or part of a law, of a State that is—

- (a) about the conduct required of a health care worker; and
- (b) prescribed by regulation as a corresponding law for this division.

Note *State* includes the Northern Territory (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

final order—see section 94H (1).

health care worker—see section 94B.

interim order—see section 94G (1).

prohibition or condition order, for a health care worker, means an order made by the commission, in writing, to do any of the following:

- (a) prohibit the health care worker from providing a health service;
- (b) prohibit the health care worker from offering, advertising or otherwise promoting a health service (including a health service provided by another person);
- (c) prohibit the health care worker from holding themselves out or otherwise promoting themselves as a provider of a health service;
- (d) prohibit the health care worker from providing advice in relation to the provision of a health service (including a health service provided by another person);
- (e) place a condition on the provision of a health service by the health care worker.

public servant complaint—see section 94D (1).

public service entity means either of the following:

- (a) the public service;
- (b) a statutory office-holder.

public statement means a public statement made by the commission under section 94I.

register means the register of prohibition or condition orders under section 94Q.

relevant professional body, for a health care worker, means a professional body—

- (a) of which the health care worker is, or is eligible to be, a member;
or
- (b) that has members who provide the health service provided by the health care worker; or

- (c) that the commission is satisfied on reasonable grounds is relevant to the health care worker and the health service provided by the health care worker.

94B Meaning of *health care worker*—div 5.3

- (1) In this division:

health care worker—

- (a) means an individual who provides a health service to another individual; but
- (b) does not include an individual to the extent that the individual provides the health service—
- (i) as a health practitioner; or
- (ii) as a registered teacher carrying out teaching duties.

- (2) In this section:

registered teacher—see the [ACT Teacher Quality Institute Act 2010](#), dictionary.

teaching—see the [ACT Teacher Quality Institute Act 2010](#), section 8.

94C Code of conduct may be prescribed

A regulation may prescribe a code of conduct in relation to the provision of a health service by a health care worker.

94D Code of conduct breach by public servants

- (1) This section applies to a complaint made to the commission about a public servant acting inconsistently with the code of conduct in relation to the provision of a health service to another individual as part of their employment as a public servant (a *public servant complaint*).

- (2) The Executive may determine a process the commission and relevant public service entities must follow in dealing with public servant complaints.
- (3) Before determining a process, the Executive must consult the commission.
- (4) The Executive must be reasonably satisfied that a process determined under subsection (2) gives a health care worker who is the subject of a public servant complaint no less protection than that given to a health care worker who is the subject of a prohibition or condition order, or public statement, to which section 94F applies.
- (5) A process may include provision for the following:
 - (a) the sharing of information mentioned in section 94E (1) about a public servant complaint with the relevant public service entity;
 - (b) who the relevant public service entity is for a particular complaint;
 - (c) the commission and the public sector standards commissioner to establish a relationship protocol to help ensure public servant complaints are dealt with promptly and efficiently;
 - (d) the commission not to make a final prohibition or condition order in relation to a public servant complaint while a misconduct procedure is being conducted, without the agreement of the public sector standards commissioner;
 - (e) the commission to be able to extend the period an interim order is in force while a misconduct procedure is conducted.
- (6) A process is a disallowable instrument.
- (7) In this section:

misconduct procedure means a misconduct procedure under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* or an enterprise agreement approved under the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cwlth).

94E Code of conduct breach by public servants—information sharing

- (1) The commission may disclose any information that has been disclosed to, or obtained by, the commission in the consideration of a public servant complaint to an information sharing entity if the commission considers that—
 - (a) the information is relevant to the exercise of the information sharing entity's functions; and
 - (b) the disclosure of the information to the information sharing entity is appropriate.
- (2) An information sharing entity may disclose any information held by the entity to the commission if the entity considers that—
 - (a) the information is relevant to the commission's consideration of a public servant complaint; and
 - (b) the disclosure of the information to the commission is appropriate.
- (3) In this section:

head, of a public service entity, means—

 - (a) for the public service—the head of service; and
 - (b) for an administrative unit—the director-general of the administrative unit; and
 - (c) for a statutory office-holder—the statutory office-holder.

information sharing entity means either of the following:

 - (a) the public sector standards commissioner;
 - (b) the head of a public service entity.

94F Principles for making prohibition or condition order or public statement

In making a prohibition or condition order or public statement, the commission—

- (a) must act with as little formality as reasonably practicable; and
- (b) is bound by the rules of natural justice; and
- (c) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (d) before making a decision affecting a person, must give the person an opportunity to make submissions to the commission about the decision.

Note The commission must deal with complaints promptly and efficiently (see s 45).

94G Interim prohibition or condition order

- (1) The commission may make a prohibition or condition order in relation to a health care worker for a stated period of not more than 8 weeks (an *interim order*) if the commission—
 - (a) is considering a complaint in relation to the health care worker; and
 - (b) believes on reasonable grounds that—
 - (i) the health care worker acted inconsistently with the code of conduct; and
 - (ii) there would be a serious risk to the health or safety of the public if the health care worker continued to provide a health service.
- (2) The period of the interim order must not be longer than the period reasonably required for the commission to decide if a final prohibition or condition order is required.

- (3) For a public servant complaint, the period of an interim order may be affected by the process determined under section 94D.
- (4) As soon as practicable after making an interim order, the commission must give a copy of the order to the health care worker.

Note The commission must also give the health care worker a statement of reasons (see s 94J).

- (5) The commission may give a copy of an interim order to—
 - (a) any relevant professional body for the health care worker; and
 - (b) another person if satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the interest of the health or safety of the public to do so.

Examples—par (b)

- the health care worker’s employer
- a related health service provider
- a client

94H Final prohibition or condition order

- (1) The commission may make a prohibition or condition order in relation to a health care worker for a stated period, including a permanent order, (a *final order*) if—
 - (a) the commission is satisfied on reasonable grounds that there would be a serious risk to the health or safety of the public if the health care worker continued to provide a health service; and
 - (b) either of the following apply:
 - (i) the commission—
 - (A) has considered a complaint in relation to the health care worker; and
 - (B) is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the health care worker acted inconsistently with the code of conduct;

- (ii) the health care worker is convicted of an offence under any of the following in relation to a health service provided by the health care worker:
 - (A) the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cwlth);
 - (B) the *Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Act 1992*;
 - (C) the *Health Act 1993*, section 127 (Provision of regulated health service by person not health practitioner);
 - (D) the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*, part 7, division 10;
 - (E) the *Public Health Act 1997*.
- (2) The period of the final order must not be longer than the period reasonably required to protect the health or safety of the public.
- (3) However, if the health care worker is a health practitioner, the commission must not make a final order without—
 - (a) giving the relevant board for the health practitioner a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed order; and
 - (b) considering the response (if any).
- (4) As soon as practicable after making a final order, the commission must give a copy of the order to the health care worker.

Note The commission must also give the health care worker a statement of reasons (see s 94J).
- (5) The commission may give a copy of a final order to—
 - (a) any relevant professional body for the health care worker; or
 - (b) another person if satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the interest of the health or safety of the public to do so.

94I Public statement about health care worker or health service

- (1) The commission may make a public statement in relation to a health care worker if the commission believes on reasonable grounds that there is a serious risk to the health or safety of the public in relation to—
 - (a) a health service provided or offered by the health care worker; or
 - (b) the health care worker being convicted of an offence under any of the following in relation to a health service provided by the health care worker:
 - (i) the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cwlth);
 - (ii) the *Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Act 1992*;
 - (iii) the *Health Act 1993*, section 127 (Provision of regulated health service by person not health practitioner);
 - (iv) the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*, part 7, division 10;
 - (v) the *Public Health Act 1997*.
- (2) The commission may make a public statement in relation to a health service if the commission believes on reasonable grounds that there is a serious risk to the health or safety of the public arising from the health service.
- (3) A public statement may be made in any form.
- (4) A public statement made in relation to a health care worker may include any of the following:
 - (a) the identity of the health care worker;
 - (b) information, including a warning, about—
 - (i) the health care worker; or

- (ii) the health service provided by the health care worker;
 - (c) if the health care worker provides the health service in connection with a provider—
 - (i) the identity of the provider; and
 - (ii) information, including a warning, about the provider;
 - (d) information contained in a final order made in relation to the health care worker.
- (5) A public statement made in relation to a health service may contain information, including a warning, about the health service generally.
- (6) The commission—
- (a) may vary or withdraw a public statement; and
 - (b) if a statement is varied or withdrawn—must set out the reason for the variation or withdrawal in the same form as the statement was made.

94J Statement of reasons for prohibition or condition order or public statement

- (1) If the commission makes a prohibition or condition order or a public statement in relation to a health care worker, the commission must give a statement of reasons for making the order or statement to—
- (a) the health care worker; and
 - (b) for a final order or a public statement made in relation to a complaint made about the health care worker—the complainant.

Note For what must be included in a statement of reasons, see the [Legislation Act](#), s 179.

- (2) The commission may also do 1 or more of the following:
- (a) make the statement of reasons publicly available;

- (b) give a copy of the statement to any relevant professional body for the health care worker;
 - (c) give a copy of the statement to another person if satisfied on reasonable grounds it is in the interest of the health or safety of the public to do so.
- (3) Before giving the statement of reasons to a person or making it publicly available, the commission may remove confidential information from the statement if the commission sets out in the statement—
- (a) that information was removed because it was confidential; and
 - (b) the nature of the information that was removed.
- (4) This section does not affect the power of a court to make an order for the discovery of a document or to require the giving of evidence or the production of documents to a court.
- (5) In this section:
- confidential information***, in relation to a statement of reasons, means information—
- (a) that is not publicly available when the statement is made; and
 - (b) that is about the personal or business affairs of a person other than the person who is given the statement; and
 - (c) where 1 or more of the following apply:
 - (i) the information was given to the commission in confidence;
 - (ii) publishing the information would reveal a trade secret;
 - (iii) the information was provided in compliance with a duty imposed under an Act;
 - (iv) the commission would breach a law by providing the information.

94K Correction of public statement

- (1) This section applies if the commission becomes aware a public statement is incorrect in a material way.
- (2) The commission must make a statement setting out the correct information or withdraw the public statement.

Note If a statement is changed or withdrawn, the commission must set out the reason for the change or withdrawal in the same form as the statement was made (see s 94I (6)).

94L Variation of prohibition or condition order

- (1) A health care worker may, in writing, ask the commission to vary a prohibition or condition order made in relation to the health care worker if there has been a material change in a matter giving rise to the making of the order.
- (2) The commission must, on application or on its own initiative, vary an order if the commission is satisfied—
 - (a) a prohibition or condition in the order is no longer required to protect the health or safety of the public; or
 - (b) a prohibition or condition in the order is more restrictive than what is reasonably required to protect the health or safety of the public; or
 - (c) the period of the order is longer than the period reasonably required to protect the health or safety of the public.
- (3) However, if the health care worker is a health practitioner, the commission must not vary an order without—
 - (a) giving the relevant board for the health practitioner a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed order; and
 - (b) considering the response (if any).
- (4) As soon as practicable after varying an order, the commission must give a copy of the varied order to the health care worker.

- (5) The commission may give a copy of a varied order to—
 - (a) any relevant professional body for the health care worker; or
 - (b) another person if satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the interest of the health or safety of the public to do so.
- (6) If an order is varied, the commission must include on the register the reason for the variation.

94M Cancellation of prohibition or condition order

- (1) A health care worker may, in writing, ask the commission to cancel a prohibition or condition order made in relation to the health care worker if there has been a material change in a matter giving rise to the making of the order.
- (2) The commission must, on application or on its own initiative, cancel an order if the commission is satisfied the order is no longer required to protect the health or safety of the public.
- (3) As soon as practicable after cancelling an order, the commission must tell the following, in writing, the order is cancelled:
 - (a) the health care worker;
 - (b) any relevant professional body for the health care worker;
 - (c) another person if satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is appropriate to do so.
- (4) If an order is cancelled, the commission must include on the register the reason for the cancellation.

94N Health care worker must give notice of registration as health practitioner

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a prohibition or condition order has been made in relation to a person who is a health care worker; and

- (b) during the period of the order, the person becomes registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)* to practise in a health profession.
- (2) The person must give the commission written notice of the registration as soon as practicable after being registered.
- (3) The commission may exchange information with the relevant board for the health profession in which the person has been registered about—
 - (a) the person’s compliance with the code of conduct; and
 - (b) any action taken in relation to the person for acting inconsistently with the code of conduct.

94O Non-compliance with prohibition or condition order

A person commits an offence if—

- (a) the person is a health care worker; and
- (b) a prohibition or condition order has been made in relation to the person; and
- (c) the person has been given a copy of the prohibition or condition order; and
- (d) the person contravenes the order.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

94P Non-compliance with corresponding prohibition or condition order

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a health care worker; and
 - (b) a corresponding prohibition or condition order is in force in relation to the person in a State; and

- (c) the person provides a health service in the ACT that would contravene the order if it were in force in the ACT.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

Note *State* includes the Northern Territory (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) In this section:

corresponding prohibition or condition order means an order made under a corresponding law that—

- (a) corresponds, or substantially corresponds, to a prohibition or condition order made under this division; and
- (b) is prescribed by regulation as a corresponding prohibition or condition order for this division.

94Q Commission to keep register

The commission must—

- (a) keep a register of prohibition or condition orders made; and
- (b) ensure that current prohibition or condition orders are accessible at all times free of charge on a website approved by the commission.

94R Exchange of information

The commission may exchange information with an entity responsible for administering or upholding a corresponding law about the following:

- (a) a health care worker's compliance with the code of conduct or a corresponding law;
- (b) action taken in relation to a health care worker for acting inconsistently with the code of conduct or a corresponding law.

Division 5.4 Notification and review of decisions

94S Meaning of *reviewable decision*—div 5.4

In this division:

reviewable decision means a decision mentioned in schedule 1, column 3 under a provision of this Act mentioned in column 2 in relation to the decision.

94T Reviewable decision notices

If the commission makes a reviewable decision, the commission must give a reviewable decision notice to each entity mentioned in schedule 1, column 4 in relation to the decision.

Note 1 The commission must also take reasonable steps to give a reviewable decision notice to any other person whose interests are affected by the decision (see [ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008](#), s 67A).

Note 2 The requirements for reviewable decision notices are prescribed under the [ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008](#).

94U Applications for review

An entity mentioned in schedule 1, column 4 in relation to a reviewable decision may apply to the ACAT for a review of the decision.

Note If a form is approved under the [ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008](#) for the application, the form must be used.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

95 Information about complaints

- (1) This section applies to the following services:
 - (a) a disability service;
 - (b) a health service;
 - (c) a service for children and young people;
 - (d) a service for older people.
- (2) If the service is provided at premises, the provider must provide information in a prominent position at the premises to service consumers about their right to make complaints under this Act and the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)* and how feedback may be given to the service provider.

Examples of providing information

- 1 a notice on the wall or a pamphlet in the waiting room
- 2 for a service provided at a person's home—giving the person a pamphlet

- (3) A service provider commits an offence if the provider fails to comply with subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) An offence against subsection (3) is a strict liability offence.

96 Inspection of incorporated documents

- (1) This section applies to an incorporated document, or an amendment or replacement of an incorporated document.

Note For the meaning of *incorporated document*, see the dictionary.

- (2) The director-general must ensure that the document, amendment or replacement is made available for inspection free of charge to the public on business days at reasonable times at the office of the commission or an administrative unit administered by the director-general.
- (3) In this section:

amendment, of an incorporated document—see section 97 (6).

97 Notification of certain incorporated documents

- (1) This section applies to—
- (a) an incorporated document; or
 - (b) an amendment of, or replacement for, an incorporated document.

Example of replacement document

a new edition of the incorporated document

Note For the meaning of *incorporated document*, see the dictionary.

- (2) The director-general may prepare a written notice (an *incorporated document notice*) for the incorporated document, amendment or replacement that contains the following information:
- (a) for an incorporated document—details of the document, including its title, author and date of publication;
 - (b) for a replacement of an incorporated document—details of the replacement, including its title, author and date of publication;

- (c) for an amendment of an incorporated document—the date of publication of the amendment (or of the document as amended) and a brief summary of the effect of the amendment;
 - (d) for an incorporated document or any amendment or replacement—
 - (i) a date of effect (no earlier than the day after the day of notification of the notice); and
 - (ii) details of how access to inspect the document, amendment or replacement may be obtained under section 96 (Inspection of incorporated documents); and
 - (iii) details of how copies may be obtained, including an indication of whether there is a cost involved.
- (3) An incorporated document notice is a notifiable instrument.
- Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).
- (4) An incorporated document, and any amendment or replacement of an incorporated document, has no effect under this Act unless—
- (a) an incorporated document notice is notified in relation to the document, amendment or replacement; or
 - (b) the document, amendment or replacement is notified under the [Legislation Act](#), section 47 (6).
- (5) The [Legislation Act](#), section 47 (7) does not apply in relation to incorporated documents.
- (6) In this section:
- amendment***, of an incorporated document, includes an amendment of a replacement for the incorporated document.

replacement, for an incorporated document, means—

- (a) a document that replaces the incorporated document; or
- (b) a document (an *initial replacement*) that replaces a document mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) a document (a *further replacement*) that replaces an initial replacement or any further replacement.

98 **Victimisation etc**

- (1) A person (the *first person*) commits an offence if the first person causes or threatens to cause a detriment to someone else (the *other person*) because—
- (a) the other person has—
 - (i) made a complaint under this Act; or
 - (ii) given information or produced a document or other thing to a person exercising a function under this Act or a rights Act; or
 - (iii) given information, produced a document or other thing or answered a question as required under this Act; or
 - (b) the first person believes that the other person intends to do something mentioned in paragraph (a).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person threatens or intimidates someone else with the intention of causing the other person—
- (a) not to make a complaint under this Act; or
 - (b) to withdraw a complaint made under this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

99 Secrecy

(1) In this section:

court includes a tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

divulge includes communicate.

person to whom this section applies means a person who—

- (a) is or has been—
 - (i) a commissioner; or
 - (ii) a person present at conciliation; or
 - (iii) a member of the staff of the commission; or
- (b) exercises, or has exercised, a function under this Act.

produce includes allow access to.

protected information means information about a person that is disclosed to, or obtained by, a person to whom this section applies because of the exercise of a function under this Act by the person or someone else.

(2) A person to whom this section applies commits an offence if—

- (a) the person—
 - (i) makes a record of protected information about someone else; and
 - (ii) is reckless about whether the information is protected information about someone else; or

- (b) the person—
 - (i) does something that divulges protected information about someone else; and
 - (ii) is reckless about whether—
 - (A) the information is protected information about someone else; and
 - (B) doing the thing would result in the information being divulged to someone else.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the record is made, or the information is divulged—
 - (a) under this Act or another territory law; or
 - (b) in relation to the exercise of a function, as a person to whom this section applies, under this Act or another territory law.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to the divulging of protected information about someone with the person's consent.
- (5) A person to whom this section applies need not divulge protected information to a court, or produce a document containing protected information to a court, unless it is necessary to do so for this Act or another territory law.
- (6) A person to whom this section applies does not commit an offence under subsection (2) only because the person discloses information in relation to a discrimination complaint if—
 - (a) the person discloses the information in exercising a function under this Act in relation to education or research; and
 - (b) all relevant parties consent to the information being disclosed.

99A Information sharing between commissioners

- (1) A commissioner (an *information giver*) may give statutory office-holder information to another commissioner (an *information recipient*), and an information recipient may use the information, if the information is necessary for the effective exercise of a function under this Act.
- (2) If an information recipient uses statutory office-holder information given to them under subsection (1)—
 - (a) a secrecy requirement is taken to apply to the information recipient in relation to the information; and
 - (b) the information recipient is taken to be a person engaged in the administration of the law that contains the secrecy requirement.
- (3) In this section:

secrecy requirement means a prohibition on the disclosure of information that applies to an information giver in relation to statutory office-holder information, whether the prohibition is absolute or subject to stated exceptions or qualifications.

statutory office-holder information means information received by a commissioner in their capacity as an individual statutory office-holder under a territory law or a law of the Commonwealth or a state.

Note *State* includes the Northern Territory (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

99B Information sharing with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner

- (1) A commissioner may disclose to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner any information that has been disclosed to, or obtained by, the commissioner in the exercise of a function under this Act, if—
 - (a) the commissioner is reasonably satisfied that the information is relevant to the exercise of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner’s functions under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner Act 2022*; and
 - (b) if the information is personal information about an individual—the individual has given consent.
- (2) However, the commissioner may disclose personal information about an individual to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner without the individual’s consent if the commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is necessary to ensure that—
 - (a) the commissioner and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner are able to take a coordinated approach in relation to a matter affecting an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person; or
 - (b) effective advocacy is able to be undertaken for an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person.
- (3) If the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner uses information disclosed to the commissioner under this section—
 - (a) a secrecy requirement is taken to apply to the commissioner in relation to the information; and

- (b) the commissioner is taken to be a person engaged in the administration of the provision that contains the secrecy requirement.
- (4) This section applies despite any other territory law.
- (5) In this section:

secrecy requirement means a prohibition on the disclosure of information that applies to a commissioner in relation to information disclosed to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner, whether the prohibition is absolute or subject to stated exceptions or qualifications.

99C Cooperation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner's office

- (1) The human rights commission should seek to work cooperatively with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner's office where practicable by, for example, liaising with the commissioner's office about coordinating the human rights commission's activities with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner's activities to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.
- (2) In this section:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner's office means the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner's office established under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner Act 2022*, section 8.

100 Protection of officials from liability

(1) In this section:

official means—

- (a) a commissioner; or
 - (b) a member of staff of the commission; or
 - (c) a person who exercises a function under this Act.
- (2) An official, or anyone engaging in conduct under the direction of an official, is not personally liable for anything done or omitted to be done honestly and without recklessness—
- (a) in the exercise of a function under this Act; or
 - (b) in the reasonable belief that the conduct was in the exercise of a function under this Act.
- (3) Any civil liability that would, apart from subsection (2), attach to an official attaches instead to the Territory.

100A Protection of others from liability

- (1) Civil or criminal liability is not incurred only because of any of the following done honestly and without recklessness:
- (a) the making of a complaint;
 - (b) the making of a statement, or the giving of a document or information, as required or permitted under a territory law, to a commissioner or a member of staff of the commission.
- (2) Also, any information, given honestly and without recklessness, to a commissioner or a member of staff of the commission is not—
- (a) a breach of confidence; or
 - (b) a breach of professional etiquette or ethics; or
 - (c) a breach of a rule of professional conduct.

100B Independence of DPP

- (1) The director of public prosecutions need not comply with a provision of this Act that relates to a victims rights complaint if the director considers that compliance would prejudice—
 - (a) the independence of the director of public prosecutions; or
 - (b) the prosecution of an offence.
- (2) If the director of public prosecutions does not comply with a provision of this Act, the director must tell the commission—
 - (a) that the director has not complied with a provision of the Act; and
 - (b) the provision not complied with; and
 - (c) the reason for not complying.
- (3) The director of public prosecutions must include in the director's annual report under the *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004* the information mentioned in subsection (2) for each occasion on which the director does not comply with a provision of this Act.

101 Intergovernmental arrangements

- (1) The Minister may make an arrangement with a Commonwealth Minister in relation to—
 - (a) the exercise on a joint basis of any of the Commonwealth commission's functions; or
 - (b) the exercise by the commission, on behalf of the Commonwealth, of any of the Commonwealth commission's functions; or
 - (c) the exercise by the Commonwealth commission, on behalf of the Territory, of any of the commission's functions.

- (2) An arrangement may contain the incidental or supplementary provisions that the Minister and the Commonwealth Minister consider necessary.
- (3) The Minister may arrange with the Commonwealth Minister for the variation or revocation of an arrangement.
- (4) An arrangement, or a variation or revocation of an arrangement, is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

102 Exercise of functions under intergovernmental arrangement

- (1) This section applies to an act done by or in relation to the Commonwealth commission under an arrangement made under section 101 in relation to the exercise by the Commonwealth commission of any of the human rights commission's functions.
- (2) The act is taken, for this Act and all other territory laws, to have been done by or in relation to the human rights commission.

103 Determination of fees and expenses for people asked to attend conciliation

- (1) The Minister may determine the fees and expenses payable to people attending the conciliation in accordance with a request under section 58.
- (2) A determination is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

104 Approved forms

- (1) The commission may approve forms for this Act.
- (2) An approved form is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the [Legislation Act](#).

105 Regulation-making power

The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note A regulation must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

Schedule 1 Reviewable decisions

(see div 5.4)

column 1 item	column 2 section	column 3 decision	column 4 entity
1	94G (1)	make interim order	person subject to interim order
2	94H (1)	make final order	person subject to final order
3	94I	make, vary or withdraw public statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • person mentioned in public statement • person providing health service mentioned in public statement
4	94L	not vary prohibition or condition order	person requesting variation
5	94M	not cancel prohibition or condition order	person requesting cancellation

Dictionary

(see s 3)

Note 1 The [Legislation Act](#) contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this Act.

Note 2 For example, the [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- ACAT
- ACT
- adult
- bankrupt or personally insolvent
- director-general (see s 163)
- document
- DPP
- entity
- head of service
- health practitioner
- may (see s 146)
- must (see s 146)
- occupational discipline order
- person (see s 160)
- public advocate
- public sector standards commissioner
- public servant
- under
- veterinary practitioner.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner means the person appointed as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner under the [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner Act 2022](#), section 10.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person means a child or young person who is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person—see the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner Act 2022*, dictionary.

act includes omission.

aggrieved person, in relation to a complaint—see section 43 (1) (a).

applicable standard, in relation to a service provider, means anything mentioned in any of the following provisions that applies to the provider:

- (a) section 39 (1) (b) (When may someone complain about a health service?);
- (b) section 40 (b) (When may someone complain about a disability service?);
- (c) section 40A (b) (When may someone complain about a service for children and young people?);
- (d) section 41 (b) (When may someone complain about a service for older people?).

child means a person who is under 12 years old.

children and young people commissioner means the commission member exercising the functions under section 19B.

children and young people service complaint means a complaint about a service for children and young people that may be made, or is made, under section 40A.

code of conduct, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

commission—

- (a) see section 11; but
- (b) in relation to the consideration of a complaint—means the commissioner considering the complaint for the commission.

commissioner means the following:

- (a) the human rights commissioner;
- (b) the disability and community services commissioner;
- (c) the discrimination commissioner;
- (d) the health services commissioner;
- (e) the children and young people commissioner;
- (f) the public advocate;
- (g) the victims of crime commissioner.

commission-initiated consideration—see section 48 (1) and (2).

commission-initiated discrimination matter, for division 4.2A (Discrimination complaints to ACAT)—see section 53.

Commonwealth commission means the Australian Human Rights Commission established by the [Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986](#) (Cwlth).

complainant means—

- (a) in relation to a complaint—the person who made the complaint; but
- (b) in relation to a commission-initiated consideration under section 48 (2)—the commission and not the person who made the complaint (see section 49).

complaint—

- (a) about a health practitioner—means a complaint or a notification about the health practitioner that may be made, or is made, under this Act or the [Health Practitioner Regulation National Law \(ACT\)](#), part 8 (Health, performance and conduct); and

- (b) about a veterinary practitioner—means a complaint about the veterinary practitioner that may be made, or is made, under this Act or the *Veterinary Practice Act 2018*, section 43 (Who may complain?); and
- (c) for division 4.2A (Discrimination complaints to ACAT)—see section 53; and
- (d) for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

conciliation, of a complaint—see section 55 (1).

conciliation agreement—see section 62 (1).

conduct means an act, an omission to do an act or a state of affairs.

consideration, of a complaint, means consideration of the complaint under division 4.4.

conversion practice complaint means a complaint about a sexuality or gender identity conversion practice that may be made, or is made, under section 43.

conversion practice referral statement—see section 88C.

corresponding law, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

disability service—see section 8.

disability service complaint means a complaint about a service for people with a disability that may be made, or is made, under section 40.

disability and community services commissioner means the commission member exercising the functions under section 21.

discrimination commissioner means the commission member exercising the functions under section 23.

discrimination complaint—see section 42 (1) (c).

discrimination referral statement—see section 88.

engage in conduct means—

- (a) do an act; or
- (b) omit to do an act.

final order, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94H (1).

final report—see section 80 (1).

funding body means an entity that has a function of paying for services provided to others.

health care worker, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94B.

health code—see section 89.

health service—see section 7.

health service complaint means a complaint about a health service that may be made, or is made, under section 39.

health services commissioner means the commission member exercising the functions under section 25.

human rights commissioner means the commission member exercising the functions under section 27.

incorporated document means—

- (a) the standards mentioned in section 39 (1) (b) (vi) (When may someone complain about a health service?); or
- (b) the standards mentioned in section 40 (b) (i) or (iv) (When may someone complain about a disability service?); or
- (c) an instrument applied, adopted or incorporated by a statutory instrument under this Act.

interim order, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94G (1).

justice agency—see the *Victims of Crime Act 1994*, section 8.

occupancy agreement—see the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, section 71C.

occupancy dispute means a dispute—

- (a) between the parties to an occupancy agreement; and
- (b) that is about, or relates to, the agreement.

occupancy dispute complaint—see section 42 (1) (j).

occupancy dispute referral statement—see section 88B.

older people service complaint means a complaint about a service for older people that may be made, or is made, under section 41.

operator, of a retirement village—see the *Retirement Villages Act 2012*, section 7.

party, to the conciliation of a complaint—the complainant and the person complained about are each a **party** to the conciliation (see section 57 (1)).

person complained about—

- (a) for division 4.2B (Certain older people service complaints to ACAT)—see section 53F; and
- (b) for division 4.2C (Certain occupancy dispute complaints to ACAT)—see section 53P; and
- (c) for division 4.2D (Conversion practice complaints to ACAT)—see section 53Z.

prescribed service—see section 6A.

president, of the commission—see section 12 (2).

prohibition or condition order, for a health care worker, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

provider, of a service—see section 10.

public advocate means the commission member exercising the functions under section 27B.

public servant complaint, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94D (1).

public service entity, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

public statement, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

register, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

registered means—

- (a) for a health practitioner—registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT)*; and
- (b) for a veterinary practitioner—registered under the *Veterinary Practice Act 2018*.

registered health practitioner, in relation to a complaint, for division 5.2 (Relationship between commission, health profession boards and veterinary practitioners board)—see section 91.

registered veterinary practitioner, for division 5.2 (Relationship between commission, health profession boards and veterinary practitioners board)—see section 91.

related Act—each of the following is a **related Act**:

- (a) *Disability Services Act 1991*;
- (b) *Discrimination Act 1991*;
- (c) *Domestic Violence Agencies Act 1986*;
- (d) *Health Records (Privacy and Access) Act 1997*;
- (e) *Human Rights Act 2004*;
- (f) *Veterinary Practice Act 2018*;
- (g) *Victims of Crime Act 1994*;
- (h) *Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Act 2016*.

relevant board means—

- (a) for a health practitioner regulated under the [Health Practitioner Regulation National Law \(ACT\)](#)—the national board for the practitioner under that Act; and
- (b) for a veterinary practitioner—the veterinary practitioners board.

relevant professional body, for a health care worker, for division 5.3 (Health care worker code of conduct)—see section 94A.

retirement village complaint, for division 4.2B (Certain older people service complaints to ACAT)—see section 53G.

retirement village referral statement—see section 88A.

reviewable decision, for division 5.4 (Notification and review of decisions)—see section 94S.

service for children and young people—see section 8A.

service for older people—see section 9.

service for victims of crime—see section 9A.

sexuality or gender identity conversion practice—see the [Sexuality and Gender Identity Conversion Practices Act 2020](#), section 7.

third-party report—see section 83 (1).

unlawful act, for division 4.2A (Discrimination complaints to ACAT)—see section 53.

victims of crime commissioner means the commission member exercising the functions under section 27C.

victims rights complaint—see section 41C (2).

vulnerable person complaint means a complaint about the treatment of a vulnerable person that may be made, or is made, under section 41B.

young person means a person who is 12 years old or older, but not yet an adult.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws are not included in the republished law. The details of these laws are underlined in the legislation history. Uncommenced expiries are underlined in the legislation history and amendment history.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

A = Act	NI = Notifiable instrument
AF = Approved form	o = order
am = amended	om = omitted/repealed
amdt = amendment	ord = ordinance
AR = Assembly resolution	orig = original
ch = chapter	par = paragraph/subparagraph
CN = Commencement notice	pres = present
def = definition	prev = previous
DI = Disallowable instrument	(prev...) = previously
dict = dictionary	pt = part
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	r = rule/subrule
div = division	reloc = relocated
exp = expires/expired	renum = renumbered
Gaz = gazette	R[X] = Republication No
hdg = heading	RI = reissue
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	s = section/subsection
ins = inserted/added	sch = schedule
LA = Legislation Act 2001	sdiv = subdivision
LR = legislation register	SL = Subordinate law
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sub = substituted
mod = modified/modification	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

3 Legislation history

Human Rights Commission Act 2005 A2005-40

notified LR 1 September 2005

s 1, s 2 commenced 1 September 2005 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 1 November 2006 (s 2 and [CN2006-21](#))

as amended by

[Human Rights Commission \(Children and Young People Commissioner\) Amendment Act 2005 A2005-46 \(as am by A2006-3 sch 1 pt 1.2\)](#)

notified LR 2 September 2005

s 1, s 2 commenced 1 September 2005 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 1 November 2006 (s 2 and see A2005-40, s 2 and [CN2006-21](#))

[Human Rights Commission Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-3 s 4](#)

notified LR 22 February 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 22 February 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

s 4 commenced 23 February 2006 (s 2)

[Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-40 sch 1 pt 1.7](#)

notified LR 28 September 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 28 September 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.7 commenced 1 November 2006 (s 2 (2) and see A2005-40, s 2 and [CN2006-21](#))

[Human Rights Commission Amendment Act 2006 A2006-44](#)

notified LR 25 October 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 25 October 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 1 November 2006 (s 2 and see A2005-40, s 2 and [CN2006-21](#))

[Carers Recognition Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-47 pt 4](#)

notified LR 28 November 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 28 November 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 4 commenced 28 May 2007 (s 2 and LA s 79)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2007**A2007-22 sch 1 pt 1.10**

notified LR 5 September 2007

s 1, s 2 commenced 5 September 2007 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.10 commenced 6 September 2007 (s 2)

Children and Young People (Consequential Amendments) Act 2008**A2008-20 sch 2 pt 2.9, sch 3 pt 3.16**

notified LR 17 July 2008

s 1, s 2 commenced 17 July 2008 (LA s 75 (1))

s 3 commenced 18 July 2008 (s 2 (1))

sch 2 pt 2.9 commenced 9 September 2008 (s 2 (3) and see [Children and Young People Act 2008](#) A2008-19, s 2 and [CN2008-13](#))

sch 3 pt 3.16 commenced 27 October 2008 (s 2 (4) and see [Children and Young People Act 2008](#) A2008-19, s 2 and [CN2008-13](#))

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2008**(No 2) A2008-22 sch 1 pt 1.5**

notified LR 8 July 2008

s 1, s 2 commenced 8 July 2008 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.5 commenced 29 July 2008 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2008 A2008-28 sch 3 pt 3.34

notified LR 12 August 2008

s 1, s 2 commenced 12 August 2008 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 3 pt 3.34 commenced 26 August 2008 (s 2)

ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Legislation Amendment Act 2008 A2008-36 sch 1 pt 1.31

notified LR 4 September 2008

s 1, s 2 commenced 4 September 2008 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.31 commenced 2 February 2009 (s 2 (1) and see [ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008](#) A2008-35, s 2 (1) and [CN2009-2](#))

Human Rights Commission Legislation Amendment Act 2010**A2010-5 pt 4**

notified LR 2 March 2010

s 1, s 2 commenced 2 March 2010 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 4 commenced 9 March 2010 (s 2)

Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (ACT) Act 2010 A2010-10 sch 2 pt 2.12

notified LR 31 March 2010
s 1, s 2 commenced 31 March 2010 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 2 pt 2.12 commenced 1 July 2010 (s 2 (1) (a))

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2010 (No 2) A2010-30 sch 1 pt 1.11

notified LR 31 August 2010
s 1, s 2 commenced 31 August 2010 (LA s 75 (1))
s 3 commenced 1 September 2010 (s 2 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.11 commenced 28 September 2010 (s 2 (2))

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2010 (No 4) A2010-50 sch 1 pt 1.3

notified LR 14 December 2010
s 1, s 2 commenced 14 December 2010 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.3 commenced 21 December 2010 (s 2 (1))

Administrative (One ACT Public Service Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2011 A2011-22 sch 1 pt 1.82

notified LR 30 June 2011
s 1, s 2 commenced 30 June 2011 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.82 commenced 1 July 2011 (s 2 (1))

Evidence (Consequential Amendments) Act 2011 A2011-48 sch 1 pt 1.21

notified LR 22 November 2011
s 1, s 2 commenced 22 November 2011 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.21 commenced 1 March 2012 (s 2 (1) and see [Evidence Act 2011 A2011-12, s 2](#) and [CN2012-4](#))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2012 A2012-21 sch 3 pt 3.24

notified LR 22 May 2012
s 1, s 2 commenced 22 May 2012 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.24 commenced 5 June 2012 (s 2 (1))

Disability Services Amendment Act 2013 A2013-8 s 7

notified LR 6 March 2013
s 1, s 2 commenced 6 March 2013 (LA s 75 (1))
s 7 commenced 7 March 2013 (s 2)

**Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2014
(No 2) A2014-49 pt 5**

notified LR 10 November 2014
s 1, s 2 commenced 10 November 2014 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 5 commenced 17 November 2014 (s 2)

Veterinary Surgeons Act 2015 A2015-29 sch 2 pt 2.7, sch 3

notified LR 20 August 2015
s 1, s 2 commenced 20 August 2015 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 2 pt 2.7 commenced 1 December 2015 (s 2 (1) and [CN2015-22](#))
sch 3 commenced 1 December 2015 (s 2 (2) and [CN2015-22](#))

**Protection of Rights (Services) Legislation Amendment Act 2016
A2016-1 pt 2**

notified LR 23 February 2016
s 1, s 2 commenced 23 February 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 2 commenced 1 April 2016 (s 2)

**Protection of Rights (Services) Legislation Amendment Act 2016
(No 2) A2016-13 sch 1 pt 1.25**

notified LR 16 March 2016
s 1, s 2 commenced 16 March 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.25 commenced 1 April 2016 (s 2 and see [Protection of Rights \(Services\) Legislation Amendment Act 2016 A2016-1 s 2](#))

Discrimination Amendment Act 2016 A2016-49 sch 1 pt 1.2

notified LR 23 August 2016
s 1, s 2 commenced 23 August 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
amdt 1.6, amdt 1.14, amdt 1.17 commenced 3 April 2017 (s 2 (2))
sch 1 pt 1.2 remainder commenced 24 August 2016 (s 2 (1))

**Public Sector Management Amendment Act 2016 A2016-52 sch 1
pt 1.37**

notified LR 25 August 2016
s 1, s 2 commenced 25 August 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.37 commenced 1 September 2016 (s 2)

**Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2017
A2017-5 sch 1 pt 1.5**

notified LR 23 February 2017
s 1, s 2 commenced 23 February 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.5 commenced 2 March 2017 (s 2 (3))

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Inspector of Correctional Services Act 2017 A2017-47 sch 2 pt 2.3

notified LR 7 December 2017

s 1, s 2 commenced 7 December 2017 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 2 pt 2.3 commenced 8 December 2017 (s 2 (1))

Veterinary Practice Act 2018 A2018-32 sch 3 pt 3.8

notified LR 30 August 2018

s 1, s 2 commenced 30 August 2018 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 3 pt 3.8 commenced 21 December 2018 (s 2 and [CN2018-12](#))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2018 A2018-42 sch 3 pt 3.19

notified LR 8 November 2018

s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 1 July 2018 (LA s 75 (2))

sch 3 pt 3.19 commenced 22 November 2018 (s 2 (1))

Retirement Villages Legislation Amendment Act 2019 A2019-10 pt 3

notified LR 11 April 2019

s 1, s 2 commenced 11 April 2019 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 3 commenced 1 July 2019 (s 2 (1) see [CN2019-11](#))

**Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2019
A2019-17 pt 6**

notified LR 14 June 2019

s 1, s 2 commenced 14 June 2019 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 6 commenced 21 June 2019 (s 2)

**COVID-19 Emergency Response Legislation Amendment Act 2020
A2020-14 sch 1 pt 1.17**

notified LR 13 May 2020

s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 30 March 2020 (LA s 75 (2))

sch 1 pt 1.17 commenced 14 May 2020 (s 2 (1))

Victims Rights Legislation Amendment Act 2020 A2020-34 pt 2

notified LR 29 July 2020

s 1, s 2 commenced 29 July 2020 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 2 commenced 1 January 2021 (s 2)

Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2020 A2020-42 pt 19

notified LR 27 August 2020

s 1, s 2 commenced 27 August 2020 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 19 commenced 28 August 2020 (s 2 (9))

Residential Tenancies Amendment Act 2020 (No 2) A2020-48 sch 1 pt 1.1, sch 2 pt 2.1

notified LR 3 September 2020
s 1, s 2 commenced 3 September 2020 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.1 commenced 3 March 2021 (s 2 (1) and LA s 79)
sch 2 pt 2.1 commenced 30 January 2022 (s 2 (3))

Sexuality and Gender Identity Conversion Practices Act 2020 A2020-49 sch 1

notified LR 4 September 2020
s 1, s 2 commenced 4 September 2020 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 commenced 4 March 2021 (s 2)

Operational Efficiencies (COVID-19) Legislation Amendment Act 2021 A2021-24 pt 9

notified LR 13 October 2021
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 8 October 2021 (LA s 75 (2))
pt 9 commenced 14 October 2021 (s 2 (1))

Domestic Violence Agencies Amendment Act 2022 A2022-11 sch 1 pt 1.2

notified LR 17 June 2022
s 1, s 2 commenced 17 June 2022 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.2 commenced 17 December 2022 (s 2 and LA s 79)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Commissioner Act 2022 A2022-25 sch 1 pt 1.4

notified LR 14 December 2022
s 1, s 2 commenced 14 December 2022 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.4 commenced 15 December 2022 (s 2)

Discrimination Amendment Act 2023 A2023-7 sch 1 pt 1.2

notified LR 11 April 2023
s 1, s 2 commenced 11 April 2023 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.2 commenced 11 April 2024 (s 2)

Human Rights Commission Amendment Act 2023 A2023-29

notified LR 7 July 2023
s 1, s 2 commenced 7 July 2023 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 7 January 2024 (s 2 and LA s 79)

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Justice (Age of Criminal Responsibility) Legislation Amendment Act 2023 A2023-45 sch 1 pt 1.6

notified LR 15 November 2023

s 1, s 2 commenced 15 November 2023 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.6 commenced 27 March 2024 (s 2 (2) (a))

Human Rights (Complaints) Legislation Amendment Act 2023 A2023-53 pt 3

notified LR 11 December 2023

s 1, s 2 commenced 11 December 2023 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 3 awaiting commencement

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2023 (No 3) A2023-57 pt 10, sch 1 pt 1.3

notified LR 11 December 2023

s 1, s 2 commenced 11 December 2023 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 10, sch 1 pt 1.3 commenced 12 December 2023 (s 2 (1))

4 Amendment history

Commencement

s 2 sub [A2006-3](#) s 4
om R1 LA s 89 (4)

Dictionary

s 3 am [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.41

Main objects of Act

s 6 am [A2005-46](#) s 4, s 5; [A2007-22](#) amdts 1.31-1.33; pars renum R3 LA
sub [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.23
am [A2016-1](#) ss 4-6; pars renum R21 LA

What is a *prescribed service*?

s 6A ins [A2016-1](#) s 7

What is a *health service*?

s 7 am [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.57; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.42, amdt 2.43;
[A2018-32](#) amdt 3.14, amdt 3.24

What is a *disability service*?

s 8 hdg sub [A2005-46](#) s 6
s 8 am [A2005-46](#) s 6

What is a *service for children and young people*?

s 8A ins [A2005-46](#) s 7
am [A2008-20](#) amdt 2.20, amdt 3.31; [A2023-45](#) amdt 1.30

What is a *service for victims of crime*?

s 9A ins [A2016-1](#) s 8

Members of commission

s 12 am [A2005-46](#) s 8; pars renum [A2005-46](#) s 9; [A2006-44](#) s 4, s 5; pars renum R1 LA; [A2016-1](#) s 9, s 10; ss and pars renum R21 LA; [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.69; [A2022-11](#) amdt 1.2

Commission's functions

s 14 am [A2005-46](#) s 10, s 11; pars renum [A2005-46](#) s 12; [A2008-20](#) amdt 3.32; [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.58; [A2011-22](#) amdt 1.254; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.44, amdt 2.45; [A2016-1](#) ss 11-14; ss and pars renum R21 LA; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.15

President

div 3.2 hdg om [A2006-44](#) s 6
ins [A2016-1](#) s 15

President's functions

s 18 om [A2006-44](#) s 6
ins [A2016-1](#) s 15
am [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.70, amdt 1.71; [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.62

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Governance and corporate support protocol

s 18A ins [A2016-1](#) s 15
am [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.72, amdt 1.73

Client services charter

s 18B ins [A2016-1](#) s 15

Operations protocol

s 18C ins [A2016-1](#) s 15
am [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.74, amdt 1.75

Appointment of commission members

div 3.2A hdg ins [A2016-1](#) s 15

Appointment of commission members

s 18D ins [A2016-1](#) s 15

Ending appointments

s 18E ins [A2016-1](#) s 15

Delegation of member's functions

s 18F ins [A2016-1](#) s 15

President's functions

s 19 om [A2006-44](#) s 6

Children and young people commissioner

div 3.3 hdg orig div 3.3 hdg renum as div 3.4 hdg
ins [A2005-46](#) s 13

Appointment of children and young people commissioner

s 19A ins [A2005-46](#) s 13
om [A2016-1](#) s 16

Children and young people commissioner's functions

s 19B ins [A2005-46](#) s 13

Delegation of children and young people commissioner's functions

s 19BA ins [A2006-40](#) amdt 1.20
am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.24
om [A2016-1](#) s 16

Advisory committees for services for children and young people

s 19C ins [A2005-46](#) s 13

Disability and community services commissioner

div 3.4 hdg orig div 3.4 hdg renum as div 3.5 hdg
(prev div 3.3 hdg) renum as div 3.4 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 15

Appointment of disability and community services commissioner

s 20 om [A2016-1](#) s 16

Disability and community services commissioner's functions

s 21 sub [A2005-46](#) s 14
am [A2016-1](#) s 17; [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.76; pars renum R21 LA;
[A2020-14](#) amdt 1.86; [A2020-34](#) s 4; [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.1

Delegation of disability and community services commissioner's functions

s 21A ins [A2006-40](#) amdt 1.21
am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.24
om [A2016-1](#) s 18

Discrimination commissioner

div 3.5 hdg orig div 3.5 hdg renum as div 3.6 hdg
(prev div 3.4 hdg) renum as div 3.5 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 15

Appointment of discrimination commissioner

s 22 om [A2016-1](#) s 18

Delegation of discrimination commissioner's functions

s 23A ins [A2006-40](#) amdt 1.22
am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.24
om [A2016-1](#) s 18

Health services commissioner

div 3.6 hdg orig div 3.6 hdg renum as div 3.7 hdg
(prev div 3.5 hdg) renum as div 3.6 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 15

Appointment of health services commissioner

s 24 om [A2016-1](#) s 18

Health services commissioner's functions

s 25 am [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.59; [A2016-1](#) s 19

Delegation of health services commissioner's functions

s 25A ins [A2006-40](#) amdt 1.23
am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.24
om [A2016-1](#) s 20

Human rights commissioner

div 3.7 hdg orig div 3.7 hdg renum as div 3.8 hdg
(prev div 3.6 hdg) renum as div 3.7 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 15

Appointment of human rights commissioner

s 26 sub [A2006-44](#) s 7
om [A2016-1](#) s 20

Human rights commissioner's functions

s 27 am [A2017-5](#) amdt 1.12

Delegation of human rights commissioner's functions

s 27A ins [A2006-40](#) amdt 1.24
am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.24
om [A2016-1](#) s 20

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Public advocate

div 3.7A hdg ins [A2016-1](#) s 21

Public advocate's functions

s 27B ins [A2016-1](#) s 21
am [A2016-13](#) amdts 1.77-1.84; pars renum R21 LA

Public advocate to report to ACAT

s 27BA ins [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.85

Disclosure of information about investigations by public advocate

s 27BB ins [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.85

Engagement of lawyer by public advocate

s 27BC ins [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.85

Victims of crime commissioner

div 3.7B hdg ins [A2016-1](#) s 21

Victims of crime commissioner's functions

s 27C ins [A2016-1](#) s 21
am [A2022-11](#) amdt 1.3; [A2023-57](#) amdt 1.6

Ending appointments

div 3.8 hdg orig div 3.8 hdg renum as div 3.9 hdg
(prev div 3.7 hdg) renum as div 3.8 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 19
om [A2016-1](#) s 22

Application—div 3.8

s 28 hdg sub [A2005-46](#) s 16
s 28 am [A2005-46](#) s 17; pars renum [A2005-46](#) s 18
sub [A2006-44](#) s 28
om [A2016-1](#) s 22

Ending appointments

s 29 am [A2010-30](#) amdt 1.30
om [A2016-1](#) s 22

Commission procedures

div 3.9 hdg orig div 3.9 hdg renum as div 3.10 hdg
(prev div 3.8 hdg) renum as div 3.9 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 19

Time and place of commission meetings

s 30 am [A2006-44](#) s 9; [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.86

Presiding member at meetings

s 31 om [A2006-44](#) s 10
ins [A2016-1](#) s 23

Quorum at meetings

s 32 am [A2016-1](#) s 24

Voting at meetings

s 33 am [A2006-44](#) s 11; [A2016-1](#) s 25

Individual with more than 1 role

s 34 am [A2016-1](#) s 26, s 27

Conduct of meetings etc

s 35 am [A2008-28](#) amdt 3.99

Consultants of commission

div 3.10 hdg (prev div 3.9 hdg) renum as div 3.10 hdg [A2005-46](#) s 19
sub [A2016-52](#) amdt 1.103

Staff of commission

s 36 om [A2016-52](#) amdt 1.104

When may someone complain about a health service?

s 39 am [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.60, amdt 2.61; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.46;
[A2018-32](#) amdt 3.16; [A2023-29](#) s 5; pars renum R42 LA

When may someone complain about a disability service?

s 40 hdg sub [A2005-46](#) s 20
s 40 am [A2005-46](#) s 20; [A2013-8](#) s 7; pars renum R18 LA;
[A2023-57](#) amdt 1.7

When may someone complain about a service for children and young people?

s 40A ins [A2005-46](#) s 21

When may someone complain about a service for older people?

s 41 am [A2019-10](#) s 10

When may someone complain about an occupancy dispute?

s 41A ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.1

When may someone complain about treatment of vulnerable people?

s 41B ins [A2020-14](#) amdt 1.87

Victims rights complaints

s 41C ins [A2020-34](#) s 5

What complaints may be made under this Act?

s 42 sub [A2005-46](#) s 22; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.47, amdt 3.1
am [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.4, amdt 1.5; [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.6; ss
renum R25 LA; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24; [A2020-14](#) amdt 1.88;
[A2020-34](#) s 6; [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.2; [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.2;
pars renum R41 LA

Who may make a complaint under this Act?

s 43 am [A2005-46](#) s 23, s 24; [A2006-47](#) ss 22-25; ss renum R2 LA;
[A2008-22](#) amdt 1.25, amdt 1.26; [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.7-1.9;
ss and pars renum R22 LA; [A2020-34](#) s 7, s 8; [A2020-48](#)
amdt 1.3

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Complaint to be in writing

s 44 am [A2010-50](#) amdt 1.4; [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.10, amdt 1.11; ss and pars renum R22 LA

Commission's obligation to be prompt and efficient

s 45 am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.27, amdt 1.28; [A2010-5](#) ss 16-18; [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.62; [A2019-10](#) s 11; pars renum R30 LA; [A2020-42](#) s 94; [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.4; [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.3; pars renum R35 LA; [A2023-57](#) s 22

Complainant's obligations in relation to complaint

s 46 am [A2020-42](#) s 95

Outline—div 4.2

s 47 am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.29; [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.352; [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.63

Consideration without complaint or appropriate complainant

s 48 am [A2005-46](#) s 25; [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.30, amdt 1.31; [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.353; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.48, amdt 2.49, amdt 3.2; [A2017-47](#) amdt 2.17; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24, amdt 3.25; [A2020-34](#) s 9, s 10; [A2023-57](#) s 23

Allocating complaints

s 50 am [A2006-44](#) s 12
om [A2016-1](#) s 28

Referring complaints for conciliation

s 51 am [A2020-42](#) s 96

Referral of advocacy matters—children and young people

s 51A hdg sub [A2023-57](#) s 24
s 51A ins [A2005-46](#) s 26
am [A2008-20](#) amdt 3.33; [A2011-22](#) amdt 1.254; [A2016-1](#) s 29; [A2020-34](#) s 11; [A2022-25](#) amdt 1.75, amdt 1.76

Referral of advocacy matters—vulnerable people

s 51B ins [A2023-57](#) s 25

Considering complaints

s 52 am [A2016-1](#) s 30; [A2023-7](#) amdt 1.2

Referral to appropriate statutory office-holder

s 52A (prev s 53A) ins [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.32
reloc and renum as s 52A [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.355
am [A2020-34](#) s 12; [A2023-57](#) s 26

Dealing with vulnerable person complaints

s 52B ins [A2020-14](#) amdt 1.89
am [A2023-57](#) s 27

Effect of declaration made under Children and Young People Act 2008

s 52C ins [A2023-7](#) amdt 1.3

Discrimination complaints to ACAT

div 4.2A hdg ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354

Definitions—div 4.2A

s 53 sub [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354; [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.12;
[A2020-42](#) s 97
def *commission-initiated discrimination matter* ins
[A2020-42](#) s 97
def *complaint* ins [A2020-42](#) s 97
def *unlawful act* sub [A2020-42](#) s 97

Referral of discrimination complaints other than commission-initiated discrimination matters

s 53A hdg sub [A2020-42](#) s 98
s 53A orig s 53A reloc and renum as s 52A
ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354
am [A2010-50](#) amdt 1.5; [A2020-42](#) s 99

Late application in exceptional circumstances

s 53B ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354
am [A2010-50](#) amdt 1.6; [A2020-42](#) s 100

Referral of commission-initiated discrimination matters

s 53BA ins [A2020-42](#) s 101

Parties to ACAT proceeding on discrimination complaint

s 53C ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354
am [A2020-42](#) s 102

Onus of establishing complaint about discrimination etc

s 53CA ins [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.13
am [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.14

Reliance on exceptions and exemptions

s 53D ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354

Commission to give information etc to ACAT

s 53DA ins [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.15

Consideration of positive duty

s 53DB ins [A2023-7](#) amdt 1.4

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Kinds of orders—unlawful acts under the Discrimination Act

s 53E ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.354
am [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.16; [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.17; ss renum R25
LA

Effect of declaration made under Children and Young People Act 2008

s 53EA ins [A2023-7](#) amdt 1.5

Certain older people service complaints to ACAT

div 4.2B hdg ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Definitions—div 4.2B

s 53F ins [A2019-10](#) s 12
def *person complained about* ins [A2019-10](#) s 12
def *retirement village complaint* ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Application—div 4.2B

s 53G ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—referral

s 53H ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances

s 53I ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding

s 53J ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—ACAT jurisdiction

s 53K ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT

s 53L ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—ACAT orders

s 53M ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—no monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT

s 53N ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Retirement village complaints—other options for dispute resolution

s 53O ins [A2019-10](#) s 12

Certain occupancy dispute complaints to ACAT

div 4.2C hdg ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5

Definitions—div 4.2C

s 53P ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5
def *occupancy dispute complaint* ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5
def *person complained about* ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5

Application—div 4.2C

s 53Q ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5

Occupancy dispute complaints—referrals 53R ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Occupancy dispute complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances**s 53S ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Occupancy dispute complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding**s 53T ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Occupancy dispute complaints—ACAT jurisdiction**s 53U ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5
am [A2020-48](#) amdt 2.1**Occupancy dispute complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT**s 53V ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Occupancy dispute complaints—ACAT orders**s 53W ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Occupancy dispute complaints—monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT**s 53X ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Occupancy dispute complaints—other options for dispute resolution**s 53Y ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.5**Conversion practice complaints to ACAT**div 4.2D hdg ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Meaning of *person complained about*—div 4.2D**s 53Z ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Conversion practice complaints—referral**s 53ZA ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Conversion practice complaints—late application in exceptional circumstances**s 53ZB ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Conversion practice complaints—parties to ACAT proceeding**s 53ZC ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Conversion practice complaints—commission to give information etc to ACAT**s 53ZD ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Conversion practice complaints—ACAT orders**s 53ZE ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4**Conversion practice complaints—no monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT**s 53ZF ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.4

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

What is *conciliation*?

s 55 sub [A2006-44](#) s 13

Delegation of commission's function of conciliation

s 56 sub [A2006-44](#) s 14

Parties to conciliation

s 57 am [A2006-44](#) s 25

Request for third party to attend

s 58 am [A2006-44](#) s 25

Compulsory attendance at conciliation

s 59 am [A2006-44](#) s 25; [A2020-34](#) s 13

Conduct of conciliation

s 60 am [A2006-44](#) s 25

Relationship between conciliation and consideration

s 61 am [A2006-44](#) s 15, s 16
om [A2020-42](#) s 103

Conciliated agreements

s 62 am [A2006-44](#) s 17, s 25; [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.356, amdt 1.357;
[A2019-17](#) s 18, s 19; [A2019-10](#) s 13; [A2020-42](#) s 104, s 105;
[A2020-48](#) amdt 1.6; [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.5

Use of conciliation agreement by commission

s 63 sub [A2006-44](#) s 18

Unsuccessful conciliation of discrimination matter

s 64 am [A2006-44](#) s 25
om [A2010-50](#) amdt 1.7

End of conciliation

s 65 am [A2006-44](#) s 19, s 25

Admissibility of evidence

s 66 am [A2006-44](#) s 20; [A2011-48](#) amdt 1.33

Purpose of considering complaints

s 69 am [A2023-29](#) s 6, s 7

Commission may treat person as person complained about

s 71A ins [A2010-5](#) s 19

Power to ask for information, documents and other things

s 73 am [A2020-42](#) s 106; [A2020-34](#) s 14, s 15; [A2023-29](#) s 8

Requiring attendance etc

s 74 am [A2020-34](#) ss 16-18; [A2023-29](#) s 9

Privileges against self-incrimination and exposure to civil penalty

s 75 am [A2023-29](#) s 10; ss renum R42 LA

When complaints can be closed

s 78 am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.33; [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.358, amdt 1.359; [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.64; [A2010-50](#) amdt 1.8; pars renum R14 LA; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.50; [A2016-49](#) amdt 1.18; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.25; [A2019-10](#) s 14; [A2020-42](#) s 107; [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.7; [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.6

Reopening complaints

s 79 am [A2010-50](#) amdt 1.9

How complaints are closed

s 80 am [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.65; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.51; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.25

Closing discrimination complaints

s 82 am [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.34

Closing retirement village complaints

s 82A ins [A2019-10](#) s 15

Closing occupancy dispute complaints

s 82B ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.8

Closing conversion practice complaints

s 82C ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.7

Third-party reports

s 83 am [A2014-49](#) s 15, s 16; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.52; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.25

Commission-initiated reports

s 84 am [A2023-57](#) s 28

Responding to recommendations

s 85 am [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.63; [A2020-34](#) s 19; ss renum R33 LA

Discrimination referral statements

s 88 sub [A2008-22](#) amdt 1.35; [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.360

Retirement village referral statements

s 88A ins [A2019-10](#) s 16

Occupancy dispute referral statements

s 88B ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.9

Conversion practice referral statements

s 88C ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.8

Additional matters for health service complaints

pt 5 hdg sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.53, amdt 3.3
am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.25
sub [A2023-29](#) s 11

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Approval of health code

s 89 am [A2012-21](#) amdt 3.99

Relationship between commission, health profession boards and veterinary practitioners board

div 5.2 hdg sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.54, amdt 3.4
am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.25

Meaning of *registered health practitioner* and *registered veterinary practitioner*—div 5.2

s 91 hdg sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.5
am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24
s 91 sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.54
am [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.6; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24

Referral of complaints to boards

s 92 am [A2010-5](#) s 20, s 21
(4)-(6) exp 9 June 2010 (s 92 (6))
am [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.66
sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.54, amdt 3.7
am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24

Complaints referred to veterinary practitioners board

s 93 hdg am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.25
s 93 sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.54
am [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.8, amdt 3.9; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.17;
[A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24

Consideration of complaints

s 94 hdg sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.10
s 94 sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.54
am [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.11, amdt 3.12; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24

Health care worker code of conduct

div 5.3 hdg ins [A2023-29](#) s 12

Definitions—div 5.3

s 94A ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **code of conduct** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **complaint** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **corresponding law** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **final order** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **health care worker** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **interim order** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **prohibition or condition order** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **public servant complaint** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **public service entity** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **public statement** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **register** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12
def **relevant professional body** ins [A2023-29](#) s 12

Meaning of *health care worker*—div 5.3s 94B ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Code of conduct may be prescribed**s 94C ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Code of conduct breach by public servants**s 94D ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Code of conduct breach by public servants—information sharing**s 94E ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Principles for making prohibition or condition order or public statement**s 94F ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Interim prohibition or condition order**s 94G ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Final prohibition or condition order**s 94H ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Public statement about health care worker or health service**s 94I ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Statement of reasons for prohibition or condition order or public statement**s 94J ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Correction of public statement**s 94K ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Variation of prohibition or condition order**s 94L ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Cancellation of prohibition or condition order**s 94M ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Health care worker must give notice of registration as health practitioner**s 94N ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Non-compliance with prohibition or condition order**s 94O ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Non-compliance with corresponding prohibition or condition order**s 94P ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Commission to keep register**s 94Q ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Exchange of information**s 94R ins [A2023-29](#) s 12**Notification and review of decisions**div 5.4 hdg ins [A2023-29](#) s 12

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Meaning of *reviewable decision*—div 5.4

s 94S ins [A2023-29](#) s 12

Reviewable decision notices

s 94T ins [A2023-29](#) s 12

Applications for review

s 94U ins [A2023-29](#) s 12

Information about complaints

s 95 am [A2005-46](#) s 27; [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.67; [A2014-49](#) s 17

Inspection of incorporated documents

s 96 am [A2011-22](#) amdt 1.254

Notification of certain incorporated documents

s 97 am [A2011-22](#) amdt 1.254

Secrecy

s 99 am [A2005-46](#) s 28; [A2006-44](#) s 21; pars renum R1 LA;
[A2016-49](#) amdt 1.19

Information sharing between commissioners

s 99A ins [A2020-14](#) amdt 1.90

Information sharing with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner

s 99B ins [A2022-25](#) amdt 1.77

Cooperation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner's office

s 99C ins [A2022-25](#) amdt 1.77

Protection of officials from liability

s 100 am [A2006-44](#) s 22; pars renum R1 LA

Protection of others from liability

s 100A ins [A2010-5](#) s 22
am [A2016-1](#) s 31
sub [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.87

Independence of DPP

s 100B ins [A2020-34](#) s 20

Intergovernmental arrangements

s 101 am [A2012-21](#) amdt 3.100; ss renum R17 LA

Determination of fees and expenses for people asked to attend conciliation

s 103 am [A2012-21](#) amdt 3.101

Review of protection of rights services legislation

s 105A ins [A2016-13](#) amdt 1.88
exp 1 April 2021 (s 105A (5))

Expiry—vulnerable person complaint provisions

s 105B ins [A2020-14](#) amdt 1.91
am [A2020-42](#) s 108
om [A2021-24](#) s 22

Transitional

pt 7 hdg exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Definitions for pt 7

s 106 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Conduct engaged in by previous discrimination commissioner

s 107 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Conduct engaged in by community and health services complaints commissioner

s 108 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Complaints under CHSC Act and HR(PA) Act

s 109 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Undeclared complaints under pre-amendment Discrimination Act

s 110 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Investigations under pre-amendment Discrimination Act

s 111 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Right to make applications to discrimination tribunal

s 112 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Requirement under pre-amendment Discrimination Act

s 113 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Direction by discrimination commissioner

s 114 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Undecided applications to discrimination tribunal to strike out complaint

s 115 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Other undecided applications to discrimination tribunal

s 116 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Requests to review under HR(PA) Act

s 117 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Appeal rights in relation to requests to review

s 118 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

References to community and health services complaints commissioner

s 119 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Transitional regulations

s 120 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Expiry of pt 7

s 121 exp 1 November 2007 (s 121)

Reviewable decisions

sch 1 ins [A2023-29](#) s 13

Dictionary

dict am [A2005-46](#) s 29, s 30; [A2008-36](#) amdts 1.361-1.363; [A2010-10](#) amdt 2.68; [A2010-30](#) amdt 1.31; [A2011-22](#) amdt 1.255; [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.55; [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.64; [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.24; [A2020-34](#) s 21; [A2023-29](#) s 14

def **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people commissioner** ins [A2022-25](#) amdt 1.78

def **Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person** ins [A2022-25](#) amdt 1.78

def **Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person** ins [A2022-25](#) amdt 1.78

def **applicable standard** sub [A2005-46](#) s 31

def **child** ins [A2005-46](#) s 32

def **children and young people commissioner** ins [A2005-46](#) s 32

sub [A2016-1](#) s 32

def **children and young people service complaint** ins [A2005-46](#) s 32

def **code of conduct** ins [A2023-29](#) s 15

def **commissioner** ins [A2016-1](#) s 33

def **commission-initiated discrimination matter** ins [A2020-42](#) s 109

def **complaint** ins [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.56

sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.13

am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.18; [A2020-42](#) s 110; [A2023-29](#) s 16

def **conciliator** om [A2006-44](#) s 23

def **conversion practice complaint** ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.9

def **conversion practice referral statement** ins [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.9

def **corresponding law** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17

def **disability and community services commissioner** sub [A2016-1](#) s 34

def **disability service** ins [A2005-46](#) s 32

def **discrimination commissioner** ins [A2005-46](#) s 32

sub [A2016-1](#) s 34

def **discrimination complaint** sub [A2005-46](#) s 33

def **final order** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17

def **final report** sub [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.65

def **health care worker** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17

def **health professional** om [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.57

def **health professional report** om [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.57

def **health services commissioner** sub [A2016-1](#) s 35

def **human rights commissioner** sub [A2016-1](#) s 35
 def **incorporated document** sub [A2005-46](#) s 34
 def **interim order** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **justice agency** ins [A2020-34](#) s 22
 def **occupancy agreement** ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.10
 def **occupancy dispute** ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.10
 def **occupancy dispute complaint** ins [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.10
 def **occupancy dispute referral statement** ins [A2020-48](#)
 amdt 1.10
 def **older people service complaint** am [A2012-21](#)
 amdt 3.102
 def **operator** ins [A2019-10](#) s 17
 def **person complained about** ins [A2019-10](#) s 17
 sub [A2020-48](#) amdt 1.11
 am [A2020-49](#) amdt 1.10
 def **prescribed service** ins [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.66
 def **president** om [A2006-44](#) s 24
 ins [A2016-1](#) s 36
 def **prohibition or condition order** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **public advocate** ins [A2016-1](#) s 36
 def **public servant complaint** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **public service entity** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **public statement** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **register** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **registered** sub [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.58, amdt 3.14
 am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.19
 def **registered health practitioner** ins [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.66
 def **registered veterinary practitioner** ins [A2018-32](#)
 amdt 3.20
 def **registered veterinary surgeon** ins [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.59
 am [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.15
 sub [A2018-42](#) amdt 3.67
 om [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.21
 def **related Act** am [A2015-29](#) amdt 2.60, amdt 2.61; pars
 renum R20 LA; [A2016-1](#) s 37, s 38; pars renum R21 LA;
[A2018-32](#) amdt 3.22; [A2023-57](#) amdt 1.8
 def **relevant board** ins [A2015-29](#) amdt 3.16
 am [A2018-32](#) amdt 3.23
 def **relevant professional body** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **retirement village complaint** ins [A2019-10](#) s 17
 def **retirement village referral statement** ins [A2019-10](#) s 17
 def **reviewable decision** ins [A2023-29](#) s 17
 def **service for children and young people** ins [A2005-46](#)
 s 35
 def **service for people with a disability** om [A2005-46](#) s 36

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

def **service for victims of crime** ins [A2016-1](#) s 39
def **sexuality or gender identity conversion practice** ins
[A2020-49](#) amdt 1.11
def **unlawful act** ins [A2008-36](#) amdt 1.364
def **victims of crime commissioner** ins [A2016-1](#) s 39
def **victims rights complaint** ins [A2020-34](#) s 22
def **vulnerable person complaint** ins [A2020-14](#) amdt 1.92
def **young person** ins [A2005-46](#) s 37

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R1 1 Nov 2006	1 Nov 2006– 27 May 2007	A2006-44	new Act and amendments by A2005-46 , A2006-3 , A2006-40 and A2006-44
R2 28 May 2007	28 May 2007– 5 Sept 2007	A2006-47	amendments by A2006-47
R3 6 Sept 2007	6 Sept 2007– 1 Nov 2007	A2007-22	amendments by A2007-22
R4 2 Nov 2007	2 Nov 2007– 28 July 2008	A2007-22	commenced expiry
R5 29 July 2008	29 July 2008– 25 Aug 2008	A2008-22	amendments by A2008-22
R6 26 Aug 2008	26 Aug 2008– 8 Sept 2008	A2008-28	amendments by A2008-28
R7 9 Sept 2008	9 Sept 2008– 26 Oct 2008	A2008-36	amendments by A2008-20
R8 27 Oct 2008	27 Oct 2008– 1 Feb 2009	A2008-36	amendments by A2008-20
R9 2 Feb 2009	2 Feb 2009– 8 Mar 2010	A2008-36	amendments by A2008-36
R10 9 Mar 2010	9 Mar 2010– 9 June 2010	A2010-5	amendments by A2010-5
R11 10 June 2010	10 June 2010– 30 June 2010	A2010-10	commenced expiry

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R12 1 July 2010	1 July 2010– 27 Sept 2010	A2010-10	amendments by A2010-10
R13 28 Sept 2010	28 Sept 2010– 20 Dec 2010	A2010-30	amendments by A2010-30
R14 21 Dec 2010	21 Dec 2010– 30 June 2011	A2010-50	amendments by A2010-50
R15 1 July 2011	1 July 2011– 29 Feb 2012	A2011-22	amendments by A2011-22
R16 1 Mar 2012	1 Mar 2012– 4 June 2012	A2011-48	amendments by A2011-48
R17 5 June 2012	5 June 2012– 6 Mar 2013	A2012-21	amendments by A2012-21
R18 7 Mar 2013	7 Mar 2013– 16 Nov 2014	A2013-8	amendments by A2013-8
R19 17 Nov 2014	17 Nov 2014– 30 Nov 2015	A2014-49	amendments by A2014-49
R20 1 Dec 2015	1 Dec 2015– 31 Mar 2016	A2015-29	amendments by A2015-29
R21 1 Apr 2016	1 Apr 2016– 23 Aug 2016	A2016-13	amendments by A2016-1 and A2016-13
R22 24 Aug 2016	24 Aug 2016– 31 Aug 2016	A2016-49	amendments by A2016-49
R23 1 Sept 2016	1 Sept 2016– 1 Mar 2017	A2016-52	amendments by A2016-52
R24 2 Mar 2017	2 Mar 2017– 2 Apr 2017	A2017-5	amendments by A2017-5
R25 3 Apr 2017	3 Apr 2017– 7 Dec 2017	A2017-5	amendments by A2016-49
R26 8 Dec 2017	8 Dec 2017– 21 Nov 2018	A2017-47	amendments by A2017-47
R27 22 Nov 2018	22 Nov 2018– 20 Dec 2018	A2018-42	amendments by A2018-42

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R28 21 Dec 2018	21 Dec 2018– 20 June 2019	A2018-42	amendments by A2018-32
R29 21 June 2019	21 June 2019– 30 June 2019	A2019-17	amendments by A2019-17
R30 1 July 2019	1 July 2019– 13 May 2020	A2019-17	amendments by A2019-10
R31 14 May 2020	14 May 2020– 27 Aug 2020	A2020-14	amendments by A2020-14
R32 28 Aug 2020	28 Aug 2020– 31 Dec 2020	A2020-42	amendments by A2020-42
R33 1 Jan 2021	1 Jan 2021– 2 Mar 2021	A2020-42	amendments by A2020-34
R34 3 Mar 2021	3 Mar 2021– 3 Mar 2021	A2020-48	amendments by A2020-48
R35 4 Mar 2021	4 Mar 2021– 1 Apr 2021	A2020-49	amendments by A2020-49
R36 2 Apr 2021	2 Apr 2021– 13 Oct 2021	A2020-49	expiry of provision (s 105A)
R37 14 Oct 2021	14 Oct 2021– 29 Jan 2022	A2021-24	amendments by A2021-24
R38 30 Jan 2022	30 Jan 2022– 14 Dec 2022	A2021-24	amendments by A2020-48
R39 15 Dec 2022	15 Dec 2022– 16 Dec 2022	A2022-25	amendments by A2022-25
R40 17 Dec 2022	17 Dec 2022– 11 Dec 2023	A2022-25	amendments by A2022-11
R41 12 Dec 2023	12 Dec 2023– 6 Jan 2024	A2023-57	amendments by A2023-57
R42 7 Jan 2024	7 Jan 2024– 26 Mar 2024	A2023-57	amendments by A2023-29
R43 27 Mar 2024	27 Mar 2024– 10 Apr 2024	A2023-57	amendments by A2023-45

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