



Australian Capital Territory

Public Advocate Act 2005

A2005-47

Republication No 3

Effective: 2 March 2007 – 8 September 2008

Republication date: 2 March 2007

Last amendment made by A2006-3
(republication for commenced expiry)

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Public Advocate Act 2005* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 2 March 2007. It also includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 2 March 2007.

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 does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

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 *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



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Public Advocate Act 2005

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Australian Capital Territory

Public Advocate Act 2005

An Act to provide for the appointment of a public advocate, and for related matters

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Public Advocate 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.

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 Office of public advocate

6 Public advocate—appointment

- (1) The Executive must appoint a person to be the Public Advocate.

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

- (2) The public advocate 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*).

- (3) The conditions of appointment of the public advocate are the conditions agreed between the Executive and the public advocate, subject to any determination under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1995*.

7 Ending appointment

- (1) The Executive may end the appointment of a person as the public advocate—
- (a) if the person contravenes a territory law; or
 - (b) for misbehaviour; or
 - (c) if the person becomes bankrupt or executes a personal insolvency agreement; or
 - (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 approved leave, 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).

8 Staff of public advocate

The public advocate's staff must be employed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

9 Delegation by public advocate

- (1) The public advocate may delegate to a member of the public advocate's staff any function under this Act or another territory law.
- (2) However, the public advocate may only delegate a function under the following provisions to a person exercising the duties of deputy public advocate in the public service:
 - (a) section 10 (h) (which is the public advocate's function of acting as guardian or manager when appointed by the guardianship tribunal);
 - (b) section 12 (b) (which is about applying to the guardianship tribunal for an appointment of a person as guardian or manager).

Note For the making of delegations and the exercise of delegated functions, see the Legislation Act, pt 19.4.

Part 3 Functions of public advocate

10 Functions of public advocate

The public advocate has the following functions:

- (a) acting as advocate for the rights of people with a disability and, as part of acting as advocate 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) representing people with a disability at inquiries before the guardianship tribunal;
- (c) representing forensic patients before the guardianship tribunal or a court;
- (d) acting as advocate for the rights of children and young people and, as part of acting as advocate 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;
- (e) monitoring the provision of services for the protection of children and young people;
- (f) dealing, on behalf of people with a disability and children and young people, with entities providing services;
- (g) investigating, reporting and making recommendations to the Minister on anything relating to the operation of this Act referred to the public advocate by the Minister;
- (h) acting as a guardian or manager when appointed by the guardianship tribunal;
- (i) promoting community discussion, and providing community education and information, about—
 - (i) the functions of the public advocate; and
 - (ii) the operation of this Act; and
 - (iii) the functions of the guardianship tribunal;
- (j) exercising the functions given to the public advocate under the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, the *Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991* and the *Mental Health (Treatment and Care) Act 1994*;
- (k) exercising any other function given to the public advocate under this Act or another territory law.

Note A provision of a law that gives an entity (including a person) a function also gives the entity powers necessary and convenient to exercise the function (see Legislation Act, s 196 and dict, pt 1, def *entity*).

11 Investigations etc

- (1) The public advocate may—
 - (a) listen to concerns from children and young people about the provision of services for the protection of children and young people; or
 - (b) investigate concerns raised under paragraph (a); or
 - (c) investigate complaints and allegations about—
 - (i) matters in relation to which the public advocate has a function; or
 - (ii) the actions of a guardian or manager or a person acting or purporting to act under an enduring power of attorney.
- (2) The public advocate must refer systemic matters relating to people with a disability and children and young people to the human rights commission for consideration.
- (3) The public advocate must report to the guardianship tribunal about a matter before the tribunal if asked by the tribunal.

12 Guardian etc of last resort

If the public advocate is appointed as a guardian or manager under the *Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991*, the public advocate must—

- (a) endeavour to find a suitable person to be appointed as the guardian or manager; and
- (b) if a suitable person is found—apply to the guardianship tribunal for the appointment of the person as guardian or manager.

13 Engagement of lawyer

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

Part 4 Miscellaneous

14 Protection of officials from liability

- (1) In this section:

official means—

- (a) the public advocate; or
 - (b) a member of the staff of the public advocate; 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.

15 Giving of information protected

- (1) This section applies if any information is given honestly and without recklessness to the public advocate.
- (2) The giving of the information 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.
- (3) Civil or criminal liability is not incurred only because of the giving of the information.

16 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) the public advocate; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the public advocate; 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.

17 Disclosure of information about investigations

- (1) Section 16 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) The public advocate must not make a disclosure mentioned in subsection (1) that is likely to prejudice the investigation.

- (3) In a disclosure mentioned in subsection (1), the public advocate must not—
- (a) express 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
 - (b) identify the complainant (directly or indirectly) unless it is necessary and reasonable to do so.

18 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.

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 term:

- body
- entity
- function
- guardianship tribunal
- lawyer
- mental health tribunal.

child means a person who is under 12 years old.

disability means—

- (a) either of the following conditions:
- (i) a physical, mental, psychological or intellectual condition;
 - (ii) a condition that would make a person a forensic patient; if
- (b) the condition gives rise to a need for protection from abuse, exploitation or neglect, or a combination of those things.

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 be suffering from a mental dysfunction or mental illness; or
- (b) found by a court or the mental health tribunal 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 mentally dysfunctional or mentally ill, or has become mentally dysfunctional or mentally ill while serving a sentence of imprisonment.

mental dysfunction means a disturbance or defect, to a substantially disabling degree, of perceptual interpretation, comprehension, reasoning, learning, judgment, memory, motivation or emotion.

mental illness means a condition that seriously impairs (either temporarily or permanently) the mental functioning of a person and is characterised by the presence in the person of any of the following symptoms:

- (a) delusions;
- (b) hallucinations;
- (c) serious disorder of thought form;
- (d) a severe disturbance of mood;
- (e) sustained or repeated irrational behaviour indicating the presence of the symptoms mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

public advocate means the Public Advocate under section 6.

staff, in relation to the public advocate, means the staff mentioned in section 8.

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 and expiries are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnote.

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

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

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

3 Legislation history

Public Advocate Act 2005 A2005-47

notified LR 2 September 2005

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

s 11 (2) commenced 1 November 2006 (s 2 (2) (as am by A2006-3 amdt 1.8) and see Human Rights Commission Act 2005 A2005-40, s 2 (as am by A2006-3 s 4) and CN2006-21)

remainder commenced 1 March 2006 (s 2 (1) as am by A2006-3 amdt 1.8)

as amended by

Human Rights Commission Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-3 sch 1 pt 1.4

notified LR 22 February 2006

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

sch 1 pt 1.4 commenced 23 February 2006 (s 2)

4 Amendment history

Commencement

s 2 sub A2006-3 amdt 1.8
om R2 LA s 89 (4)

Transitional

pt 5 hdg exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Definitions for pt 5

s 19 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Conduct engaged in by community advocate

s 20 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Application of Act to pre-existing appointments

s 21 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Application of s 16 (1) to previous people

s 22 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

References to community advocate

s 23 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Community advocate is public advocate

s 24 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Transitional regulations

s 25 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Legislation amended—sch 1

s 26 om LA s 89 (3)

Legislation repealed

s 27 om LA s 89 (3)

Expiry of pt 5

s 28 exp 1 March 2007 (s 28)

Consequential amendments

sch 1 om LA s 89 (3)

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 Mar 2006	1 Mar 2006– 31 Oct 2006	A2006-3	new Act and amendments by A2006-3
R2 1 Nov 2006	1 Nov 2006– 1 Mar 2007	A2006-3	commenced provisions

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