

2003

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Human Rights Bill 2003

Contents

	Page
Preamble	2
Part 1	
Preliminary	
1 Name of Act	3
2 Commencement	3
3 Dictionary	3
4 Notes	3
Part 2	
Human rights	
5 What are <i>human rights</i> ?	4
6 Who has human rights?	4
7 Rights apart from Act	4

	Page
Part 3	
Civil and political rights	
8	5
9	5
10	6
11	6
12	6
13	7
14	7
15	7
16	7
17	8
18	8
19	9
20	9
21	10
22	10
23	11
24	12
25	12
26	12
27	13
28	13
Part 4	
Application of human rights to Territory laws	
29	14
30	14
31	15
32	15
33	16
34	16
35	17

	Page
36 Human rights commissioner may intervene	17
Part 5 Scrutiny of proposed Territory laws	
37 Attorney-General's statement on government bills	18
38 Consideration of bills by standing committee of Assembly	18
39 Noncompliance with s 37 and s 38	19
Part 6 Human rights commissioner	
40 Human rights commissioner	20
41 Human rights commissioner's functions	20
Part 7 Miscellaneous	
42 Regulation-making power	21
43 Review of Act	21
44 Legislation amended—sch 2	21
Schedule 1 ICCPR source of human rights	22
Schedule 2 Consequential amendments	24
Part 2.1 Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 1995	24
Part 2.2 Discrimination Act 1991	25
Part 2.3 Legislation Act 2001	25
Dictionary	26

2003

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Human Rights Bill 2003

A Bill for

An Act to respect, protect and promote human rights

1 **Preamble**

2

3 1 Human rights are necessary for individuals to live lives of dignity
4 and value.

5 2 Respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of individuals
6 improves the welfare of the whole community.

7 3 Human rights are set out in this Act so that individuals know what
8 their rights are.

9 4 Setting out these human rights also makes it easier for them to be
10 taken into consideration in the development and interpretation of
11 legislation.

12 5 This Act encourages individuals to see themselves, and each other,
13 as the holders of rights, and as responsible for upholding the human
14 rights of others.

15 6 Few rights are absolute. Human rights may be subject only to the
16 reasonable limits in law that can be demonstrably justified in a free
17 and democratic society. One individual's rights may also need to be
18 weighed against another individual's rights.

19 7 Although human rights belong to all individuals, they have special
20 significance for Indigenous people—the first owners of this land,
21 members of its most enduring cultures, and individuals for whom
22 the issue of rights protection has great and continuing importance.

23

24 The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory therefore
25 enacts as follows:

1 **Part 2 Human rights**

2 **5 What are *human rights*?**

3 In this Act:

4 *human rights* means the civil and political rights in part 3.

5 **6 Who has human rights?**

6 Only individuals have human rights.

7 **7 Rights apart from Act**

8 This Act is not exhaustive of the rights an individual may have
9 under domestic or international law.

10 **Examples of other rights**

- 11 1 rights under the *Discrimination Act 1991* or another Territory law
12 2 rights under the ICCPR not listed in this Act
13 3 rights under other international conventions

14 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
15 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
16 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

1 **Part 3** **Civil and political rights**

2 *Note* The primary source of these rights is the International Covenant on
3 Civil and Political Rights.

4 **8 Recognition and equality before the law**

5 (1) Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

6 (2) Everyone has the right to enjoy his or her human rights without
7 distinction or discrimination of any kind.

8 (3) Everyone is equal before the law and is entitled to the equal
9 protection of the law without discrimination. In particular, everyone
10 has the right to equal and effective protection against discrimination
11 on any ground.

12 **Examples of discrimination**

13 Discrimination because of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion,
14 political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or
15 other status.

16 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
17 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
18 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

19 **9 Right to life**

20 (1) Everyone has the right to life. In particular, no-one may be
21 arbitrarily deprived of life.

22 (2) This section applies to a person from the time of birth.

1 **10 Protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading**
2 **treatment etc**

- 3 (1) No-one may be—
4 (a) tortured; or
5 (b) treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way.
6 (2) No-one may be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation or
7 treatment without his or her free consent.

8 **11 Protection of the family and children**

9 *Note* Family has a broad meaning (see ICCPR General Comment 19 (39th
10 session, 1990).

- 11 (1) The family is the natural and basic group unit of society and is
12 entitled to be protected by society.
13 (2) Every child has the right to the protection needed by the child
14 because of being a child, without distinction or discrimination of
15 any kind.

16 **Examples of distinction or discrimination**

17 Distinction or discrimination because of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation,
18 language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property,
19 birth, disability or other status.

20 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
21 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
22 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

23 **12 Privacy and reputation**

24 Everyone has the right—

- 25 (a) not to have his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence
26 interfered with unlawfully or arbitrarily; and
27 (b) not to have his or her reputation unlawfully attacked.

1 **13 Freedom of movement**

2 Everyone has the right to move freely within the ACT and to enter
3 and leave it, and the freedom to choose his or her residence in the
4 ACT.

5 **14 Freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief**

6 (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and
7 religion. This right includes—

8 (a) the freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his or her
9 choice; and

10 (b) the freedom to demonstrate his or her religion or belief in
11 worship, observance, practice and teaching, either individually
12 or as part of a community and whether in public or private.

13 (2) No-one may be coerced in a way that would limit his or her freedom
14 to have or adopt a religion or belief in worship, observance, practice
15 or teaching.

16 **15 Peaceful assembly and freedom of association**

17 (1) Everyone has the right of peaceful assembly.

18 (2) Everyone has the right to freedom of association.

19 **16 Freedom of expression**

20 (1) Everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference.

21 (2) Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right includes
22 the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all
23 kinds, regardless of borders, whether orally, in writing or in print, by
24 way of art, or in another way chosen by him or her.

17 Taking part in public life

Every citizen has the right, and is to have the opportunity, to—

- (a) take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives; and
- (b) vote and be elected at periodic elections, that guarantee the free expression of the will of the electors; and
- (c) have access, on general terms of equality, for appointment to the public service and public office.

18 Right to liberty and security of person

- (1) Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. In particular, no-one may be arbitrarily arrested or detained.
- (2) No-one may be deprived of liberty, except on the grounds and in accordance with the procedures established by law.
- (3) Anyone who is arrested must be told, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for the arrest and must be promptly told about any charges against him or her.
- (4) Anyone who is arrested or detained on a criminal charge—
 - (a) must be promptly brought before a judge or magistrate; and
 - (b) has the right to be tried within a reasonable time or released.
- (5) Anyone who is awaiting trial must not be detained in custody as a general rule, but his or her release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceeding, and, if appropriate, for execution of judgment.
- (6) Anyone who is deprived of liberty by arrest or detention is entitled to apply to a court so that the court can decide, without delay, the lawfulness of the detention and order the person's release if the detention is not lawful.

1 (7) Anyone who has been unlawfully arrested or detained has the right
2 to compensation for the arrest or detention.

3 (8) No-one may be imprisoned only because of the inability to carry out
4 a contractual obligation.

5 **19 Humane treatment when deprived of liberty**

6 (1) Anyone deprived of liberty must be treated with humanity and with
7 respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

8 (2) An accused person must be segregated from convicted people,
9 except in exceptional circumstances.

10 *Note* An accused child must also be segregated from accused adults (see
11 s 20 (1))

12 (3) An accused person must be treated in a way that is appropriate for a
13 person who has not been convicted.

14 **20 Children in the criminal process**

15 (1) An accused child must be segregated from accused adults.

16 (2) An accused child must be treated in a way that is appropriate for a
17 person of the child's age who has not been convicted.

18 (3) A child must be brought to trial as quickly as possible.

19 (4) A convicted child must be treated in a way that is appropriate for a
20 person of the child's age who has been convicted.

21 Fair trial

- 1
- 2 (1) Everyone has the right to have criminal charges, and rights and
- 3 obligations recognised by law, decided by a competent, independent
- 4 and impartial court or tribunal after a fair and public hearing.
- 5 (2) However, the press and public may be excluded from all or part of a
- 6 trial—
- 7 (a) to protect morals, public order or national security in a
- 8 democratic society; or
- 9 (b) if the interest of the private lives of the parties require the
- 10 exclusion; or
- 11 (c) if, and to the extent that, the exclusion is strictly necessary, in
- 12 special circumstances of the case, because publicity would
- 13 otherwise prejudice the interests of justice.
- 14 (3) But each judgment in a criminal or civil proceeding must be made
- 15 public unless the interest of a child requires that the judgment not be
- 16 made public.

22 Rights in criminal proceedings

- 17
- 18 (1) Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the right to be
- 19 presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
- 20 (2) Anyone charged with a criminal offence is entitled to the following
- 21 minimum guarantees, equally with everyone else:
- 22 (a) to be told promptly and in detail, in a language that he or she
- 23 understands, about the nature and reason for the charge;
- 24 (b) to have adequate time and facilities to prepare his or her
- 25 defence and to communicate with lawyers or advisors chosen
- 26 by him or her;
- 27 (c) to be tried without unreasonable delay;

- 1 (d) to be tried in person, and to defend himself or herself
2 personally, or through legal assistance chosen by him or her;
- 3 (e) to be told, if he or she does not have legal assistance, about the
4 right to legal assistance chosen by him or her;
- 5 (f) to have legal assistance provided to him or her, if the interests
6 of justice require that the assistance be provided, and to have
7 the legal assistance provided without payment if he or she
8 cannot afford to pay for the assistance;
- 9 (g) to examine prosecution witnesses, or have them examined, and
10 to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or
11 her behalf under the same conditions as prosecution witnesses;
- 12 (h) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot
13 understand or speak the language used in court;
- 14 (i) not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself or to
15 confess guilt.
- 16 (3) A child who is charged with a criminal offence has the right to a
17 procedure that takes account of the child's age and the desirability
18 of promoting the child's rehabilitation.
- 19 (4) Anyone convicted of a criminal offence has the right to have the
20 conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher court in accordance
21 with law.

22 **23 Compensation for wrongful conviction**

- 23 (1) This section applies if—
- 24 (a) anyone is convicted by a final decision of a criminal offence;
25 and
- 26 (b) the person suffers punishment because of the conviction; and
- 27 (c) the conviction is reversed, or he or she is pardoned, on the
28 ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively
29 that there has been a miscarriage of justice.

Section 24

1 (2) If this section applies, the person has the right to be compensated
2 according to law.

3 (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply if it is proved that the
4 nondisclosure of the unknown fact in time is completely or partly
5 the person's own doing.

6 **24 Right not to be tried or punished more than once**

7 No-one may be tried or punished again for an offence for which he
8 or she has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance
9 with law.

10 **25 Retrospective criminal laws**

11 (1) No-one may be held guilty of a criminal offence because of conduct
12 that was not a criminal offence under Territory law when it was
13 engaged in.

14 (2) A penalty may not be imposed on anyone for a criminal offence that
15 is heavier than the penalty that applied to the offence when it was
16 committed. If the penalty for an offence is reduced after anyone
17 commits the offence, he or she benefits from the reduced penalty.

18 **26 Freedom from forced work**

19 (1) No-one may be held in slavery or servitude.

20 (2) No-one may be made to perform forced or compulsory labour.

21 (3) In subsection (2):

22 *forced or compulsory labour* does not include—

23 (a) work or service normally required of an individual who is
24 under detention because of a lawful court order, or who has
25 been conditionally released from detention under a court order;
26 or

1 (b) work or service required because of an emergency or calamity
2 threatening the life or wellbeing of the community; or

3 (c) work or service that forms part of normal civil obligations.

4 **27 Rights of minorities**

5 Anyone who belongs to an ethnic, religious or linguistic minority
6 must not be denied the right, with other members of the minority, to
7 enjoy his or her culture, to declare and practise his or her religion, or
8 to use his or her language.

9 **28 Human rights may be limited**

10 Human rights may be subject only to reasonable limits set by
11 Territory laws that can be demonstrably justified in a free and
12 democratic society.

1 **Part 4** **Application of human rights to**
2 **Territory laws**

3 **29** **Application of pt 4**

4 This part applies to all Territory laws.

5 **30** **Interpretation of laws and human rights**

6 (1) In working out the meaning of a Territory law, an interpretation that
7 is consistent with human rights is to be preferred to any other
8 interpretation.

9 (2) If applying subsection (1) and Legislation Act, section 139 to a
10 Territory law would achieve a different result, only section 139 is to
11 be applied.

12 *Note* Legislation Act, s 139 requires the interpretation that would best
13 achieve the purpose of a law to be preferred to any other interpretation
14 (the purposive test).

15 (3) In this section:

16 *working out the meaning of a Territory law* means—

- 17 (a) resolving an ambiguous or obscure provision of the law; or
18 (b) confirming or displacing the apparent meaning of the law; or
19 (c) finding the meaning of the law when its apparent meaning
20 leads to a result that is manifestly absurd or is unreasonable; or
21 (d) finding the meaning of the law in any other case.

1 **31 Interpretation of human rights**

- 2 (1) International law, and the judgments of foreign and international
3 courts and tribunals, relevant to a human right may be considered in
4 interpreting the human right.
- 5 (2) In deciding whether material mentioned in subsection (1) or any
6 other material should be considered, and the weight to be given to
7 the material, the following matters must be taken into account:
- 8 (a) the desirability of being able to rely on the ordinary meaning of
9 this Act, having regard to its purpose and its provisions read in
10 the context of the Act as a whole;
- 11 (b) the undesirability of prolonging proceedings without
12 compensating advantage;
- 13 (c) the accessibility of the material to the public.
- 14 (3) For subsection (2) (c), material in the ACT legislation register is
15 taken to be accessible to the public.

16 **32 Declaration of incompatibility**

- 17 (1) This section applies if—
- 18 (a) a proceeding is being heard by the Supreme Court; and
- 19 (b) an issue arises in the proceeding about whether a Territory law
20 is consistent with a human right.
- 21 (2) If the Supreme Court is satisfied that the Territory law is not
22 consistent with the human right, the court may declare that the law
23 is not consistent with the human right (the *declaration of*
24 *incompatibility*).
- 25 (3) The declaration of incompatibility does not affect—
- 26 (a) the validity, operation or enforcement of the law; or
- 27 (b) the rights or obligations of anyone.

Section 33

- 1 (4) The registrar of the Supreme Court must promptly give a copy of
2 the declaration of incompatibility to the Attorney-General.

3 **33 Attorney-General's action on receiving declaration of**
4 **incompatibility**

- 5 (1) This section applies if the Attorney-General receives a copy of a
6 declaration of incompatibility.
- 7 (2) The Attorney-General must present a copy of the declaration of
8 incompatibility to the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days
9 after the day the Attorney-General receives the copy.
- 10 (3) The Attorney-General must prepare a written response to the
11 declaration of incompatibility and present it to the Legislative
12 Assembly not later than 6 months after the day the copy of the
13 declaration is presented to the Legislative Assembly.

14 **34 Notice to Attorney-General**

- 15 (1) This section applies if—
- 16 (a) the Supreme Court is considering making a declaration of
17 incompatibility in a proceeding; and
- 18 (b) the Territory is not a party to the proceeding.
- 19 (2) The Supreme Court must not make the declaration unless the court
20 is satisfied that—
- 21 (a) notice of the issue has been given to the Attorney-General; and
22 (b) a reasonable time has passed since the giving of the notice for
23 the Attorney-General to decide whether to intervene in the
24 proceeding.
- 25 (3) For subsection (2), the Supreme Court may direct a party to give
26 notice of the issue to the Attorney-General.

1 **35 Attorney-General's right to intervene on human rights**

2 The Attorney-General may intervene in a proceeding before a court
3 that involves the application of this Act.

4 **36 Human rights commissioner may intervene**

5 (1) The human rights commissioner may intervene in a proceeding
6 before a court that involves the application of this Act with the leave
7 of the court.

8 (2) The court may give leave subject to conditions.

1 **Part 5** **Scrutiny of proposed Territory**
2 **laws**

3 **37 Attorney-General's statement on government bills**

4 (1) This section applies to each bill presented to the Legislative
5 Assembly by a Minister.

6 (2) The Attorney-General must prepare a written statement (the
7 *compatibility statement*) about the bill for presentation to the
8 Legislative Assembly.

9 (3) The compatibility statement must state—

10 (a) whether, in the Attorney-General's opinion, the bill is
11 consistent with human rights; and

12 (b) if it is not consistent, how it is not consistent with human
13 rights.

14 **38 Consideration of bills by standing committee of**
15 **Assembly**

16 (1) The relevant standing committee must report to the Legislative
17 Assembly about human rights issues raised by bills presented to the
18 Assembly.

19 (2) In this section:

20 *relevant standing committee* means—

21 (a) the standing committee of the Legislative Assembly nominated
22 by the Speaker for this section; or

23 (b) if no nomination under paragraph (a) is in effect—the standing
24 committee of the Legislative Assembly responsible for the
25 consideration of legal issues.

1 **39 Noncompliance with s 37 and s 38**

2 A failure to comply with section 37 or section 38 in relation to a bill
3 does not affect the validity, operation or enforcement of any
4 Territory law.

1 **Part 6 Human rights commissioner**

2 **40 Human rights commissioner**

3 (1) There is to be an Australian Capital Territory Human Rights
4 Commissioner (the *human rights commissioner*).

5 (2) The discrimination commissioner is the human rights commissioner.

6 **41 Human rights commissioner's functions**

7 (1) The human rights commissioner has the following functions:

8 (a) to review the effect of Territory laws, including the common
9 law, on human rights, and report to the Attorney-General on
10 the results of the review;

11 (b) to provide education about human rights and this Act;

12 (c) to advise the Attorney-General on anything relevant to the
13 operation of this Act.

14 (2) The human rights commissioner has any other function given to the
15 commissioner under any other Territory law.

1 **Part 7** **Miscellaneous**

2 **42** **Regulation-making power**

3 The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

4 *Note* Regulations must be notified, and presented to the Legislative
5 Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

6 **43** **Review of Act**

7 (1) The Attorney-General must review the operation of this Act and
8 present a report of the review to the Legislative Assembly not later
9 than 1 July 2009.

10 (2) This section expires on 1 January 2010.

11 **44** **Legislation amended—sch 2**

12 This Act amends the following legislation:

- 13 • *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 1995*
14 • *Discrimination Act 1991*
15 • *Legislation Act 2001.*

Schedule 1 ICCPR source of human rights

(see pt 3)

column 1 item	column 2 section	column 3 description	column 4 ICCPR article
1	8 (1)	right to recognition as person	16
2	8 (2)	right to enjoy rights without distinction etc	2 (1)
3	8 (3)	equality before law and equal protection	26
4	9 (1)	right to life	6 (1)
5	10	protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment etc	7
6	11 (1)	protection of family	23 (1)
7	11 (2)	protection of children	24 (1)
8	12	privacy and reputation	17 (1)
9	13	freedom of movement	12 (1)
10	14 (1)	freedom of thought, conscience and religion	18 (1), (3)
11	14 (2)	no coercion to limit religious freedom	18 (2), (3)
12	15 (1)	peaceful assembly	21
13	15 (2)	freedom of association	22
14	16 (1)	right to hold opinions	19 (1)

column 1 item	column 2 section	column 3 description	column 4 ICCPR article
15	16 (2)	freedom of expression	19 (2), (3)
16	17	taking part in public life	25
17	18 (1)- (7)	right to liberty and security of person	9
18	18 (8)	no imprisonment for contractual obligations	11
19	19	humane treatment when deprived of liberty	10 (1),(2) (a)
20	20	children in the criminal process	10 (2) (b),(3)
21	21	fair trial	14 (1)
22	22 (1)	rights in criminal proceedings	14 (2)
23	22 (2)	minimum guarantees for those charged	14 (3)
24	22 (3)	rights of child charged	14 (4)
25	22 (4)	right of review	14 (5)
26	23	compensation for wrongful conviction	14 (6)
27	24	right not to be tried or punished more than once	14 (7)
28	25	retrospective criminal laws	15 (1)
29	26	freedom from forced work	8 (1), (2), (3) (a), (3) (c)
30	27	rights of minorities	27

1 **Schedule 2 Consequential amendments**
2 (see s 44)

3 **Part 2.1 Annual Reports (Government**
4 **Agencies) Act 1995**

5 **[2.1] New section 7 (2A)**

6 *insert*

7 (2A) A report must include a statement describing the measures taken by
8 the administrative unit during the period to respect, protect and
9 promote human rights.

10 **[2.2] Section 7**

11 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
12 *Act*

13 **[2.3] New section 8 (2A)**

14 *insert*

15 (2A) For a report of a public authority other than a statutory office-holder
16 declared to be a public authority under the section 4A, the report
17 must include a statement describing the measures taken by the
18 public authority during the period to respect, protect and promote
19 human rights.

20 **[2.4] Section 8**

21 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
22 *Act*

1 **Part 2.2** **Discrimination Act 1991**

2 **[2.5] Section 112 (f)**

3 *substitute*

- (f) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under this Act, the *Human Rights Act 2003* or another Territory law;

4 **Part 2.3** **Legislation Act 2001**

5 **[2.6] Section 19 (4) (f)**

6 *substitute*

- 7 (f) Commonwealth laws that apply in or in relation to the ACT;
- 8 (g) material relevant to interpreting the rights set out in the *Human*
- 9 *Rights Act 2003*, including documents mentioned in that Act,
- 10 dictionary, definition of *international law*.

11 **[2.7] Section 139 (2)**

12 *insert*

13 *Note* The *Human Rights Act 2003*, s 30 (1) (which is about interpreting

14 legislation to be consistent with human rights) is also relevant to

15 interpreting Territory laws.

1 Dictionary

2 (see s 3)

3 *Note 1* The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to
4 this Act.

5 *Note 2* For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- 6 • Act (see s 7)
- 7 • entity
- 8 • foreign country
- 9 • individual
- 10 • may (see s 146)
- 11 • proceeding
- 12 • statutory instrument (see s 13).

13 *court* includes the following:

- 14 (a) the administrative appeals tribunal;
- 15 (b) the discrimination tribunal;
- 16 (c) the guardianship tribunal;
- 17 (d) the mental health tribunal;
- 18 (e) an entity prescribed under the regulations.

19 *conduct* includes omission.

20 *declaration of incompatibility*—see section 32.

21 *engage* in conduct means—

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

- 1 **human rights**—see section 5.
- 2 **human rights commissioner**—see section 40 (1).
- 3 **ICCPR** means the International Covenant on Civil and Political
4 Rights.
- 5 **international law** includes—
- 6 (a) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and
7 other human rights treaties to which Australia is a party; and
- 8 (b) general comments and views of the United Nations human
9 rights treaty monitoring bodies; and
- 10 (c) declarations and standards adopted by the United Nations
11 General Assembly that are relevant to human rights.
- 12 **Territory law** means an Act or statutory instrument.

Endnote

Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.