

Queensland



HEALTH RIGHTS COMMISSION ACT 1991

**Reprinted as in force on 7 February 2000
(includes amendments up to Act No. 58 of 1999)**

Reprint No. 4

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 7 February 2000. The reprint—

- shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c))
- incorporates all necessary consequential amendments, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(d)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have also been made to—

- reorder provisions consistent with current drafting practice (s 30A)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35)
- omit provisions that are no longer required (s 37)
- number and renumber provisions and references (s 43)
- correct minor errors (s 44).

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in the reprint, including—**
 - **table of corrected minor errors**
 - **table of renumbered provisions**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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1991**

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HEALTH RIGHTS COMMISSION ACT 1991

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 7 February 2000]

An Act to provide for independent review and conciliation with respect to services provided by health service providers to health service users and for improvements to those services

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Health Rights Commission Act 1991*.

Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Definitions

3.(1) In this Act—

“**action**” includes further action.

“**authorised person**” means—

- (a) the commissioner; or
- (b) a person authorised by the commissioner under section 24.

“**commission**” means the Health Rights Commission established under section 7.

“**commissioner**” means the Health Rights Commissioner appointed under section 9.

“**complainant**” means a person who makes a health service complaint.

“conciliation” means the process of conciliation under part 6.

“conciliator” means a person appointed as a conciliator under section 81.

“council” means the Health Rights Advisory Council established under section 40.

“detriment” includes—

- (a) personal injury or prejudice to safety; and
- (b) property damage or loss; and
- (c) intimidation or harassment; and
- (d) adverse discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment about career, profession, employment, trade or business; and
- (e) threats of detriment; and
- (f) financial loss from detriment.

“disciplinary body” means—

- (a) a disciplinary committee; or
- (b) the Health Practitioners Tribunal; or
- (c) the professional conduct committee; or
- (d) a professional conduct review panel; or
- (e) a registration board acting under the *Health Practitioner (Professional Standards) Act 1999*.

“disciplinary committee” means a disciplinary committee established under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 128(1)(b).

“Health Complaints Unit” means the Health Complaints Unit maintained within the department immediately before the commencement of this Act.

“Health Practitioners Tribunal” means the Health Practitioners Tribunal established under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 26.

“health responsibilities” means the responsibilities of a provider in relation to the provision of a health service.

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“health rights” means the rights of an individual relating to the provision of a health service.

“health service” means—

- (a) a service provided to an individual for, or purportedly for, the benefit of human health—
 - (i) including services specified in schedule 1, part 1; but
 - (ii) excluding services specified in schedule 1, part 2; or
- (b) an administrative service directly related to a health service; or
- (c) a decision or action mentioned in subsection (3).

“health service complaint” means a complaint mentioned in section 57.

“industrial organisation” means a body registered as an industrial organisation, or a body whose registration was continued or preserved, under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

“inquiry” means an inquiry that the Minister has directed the commissioner under section 32 to conduct.

“inquiry hearing” means an oral hearing conducted before the commissioner for the purpose of an inquiry.

“inquiry matter” means a matter on which the Minister has directed the commissioner to conduct an inquiry.

“investigate” includes examine, consider or take action.

“notice” means written notice.

“obstruct” includes—

- (a) assault, threaten, abuse, insult, intimidate or hinder; and
- (b) attempt to obstruct.

“possession”, in relation to a person having something in possession, means possession or control in any place—

- (a) whether for the use or benefit of the person in relation to whom the term is used or another person; and
- (b) whether or not another person has actual possession or custody.

“premises” includes any—

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- (a) building; or
- (b) land or place, whether or not enclosed.

“professional conduct committee” means the Professional Conduct Committee established under the *Nursing Act 1992*, section 84.

“professional conduct review panel” means a professional conduct review panel established under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 15.

“provider” means—

- (a) a person who provides a health service; or
- (b) a registered provider.

“record” includes—

- (a) any information or document, however compiled, recorded or stored; and
- (b) a copy of a record mentioned in section 132.

“register” includes—

- (a) to enrol; and
- (b) to issue a certificate, approval, licence or other instrument granting or recognising a person’s qualification as a practitioner of any health service.

“registered provider” means a person registered by a registration board.

“registration board” means a body established under an Act administered by the Minister that has the function to register, or to suspend or cancel the registration of, practitioners of any kind of health service, and includes a body specified in schedule 2.

“reprisal” means conduct causing detriment.

“user” means an individual who uses or receives a health service.

(2) A person is not taken to be a user merely because the person has arranged a health service for another person.

(3) The commissioner may, with the written approval of the Minister, decide to treat a decision or action of an officer or employee of the department as if it were a health service.

(4) A decision made for the purpose of subsection (3) may be made with respect to a particular decision, action or officer or a class of decision, action or officer.

(5) For the purpose of a duty imposed by this Act on a person to take an oath or make an affidavit to verify information, the oath or affidavit the person is to take or make is an oath or affidavit that the information is true.

Objectives

4. The principal objectives of this Act are—

- (a) to provide for oversight, review and improvement of health services by establishing an accessible, independent facility that will—
 - (i) preserve and promote health rights; and
 - (ii) receive and resolve health service complaints; and
 - (iii) enable users and providers to contribute to the review and improvement of health services; and
 - (iv) provide education and advice in relation to health rights and responsibilities and the resolution of complaints about health services, whether or not made under this Act; and
 - (v) assist users and providers to resolve health service complaints; and
- (b) to provide for the development of a Code of Health Rights and Responsibilities; and
- (c) to provide for the appointment, functions and powers of a Health Rights Commissioner; and
- (d) to provide for the establishment, functions and operation of a Health Rights Advisory Council.

Crown bound

5.(1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the State and also, so far as the legislative power of the State extends, in all its other capacities.

(2) The Crown is not liable to a penalty for a contravention of this Act.

(3) However, a servant or agent of the Crown who contravenes this Act is liable to a penalty prescribed by this Act in relation to the contravention.

Report after 2 years

6.(1) As soon as practicable after this Act has been in operation for 2 years, the Minister is to prepare and table in the Legislative Assembly a report on—

- (a) the performance of the commission; and
- (b) the development of the Code of Health Rights and Responsibilities; and
- (c) the operation of this Act generally.

(2) The report is to contain the Minister's recommendations on issues raised in the report.

PART 2—HEALTH RIGHTS COMMISSION

Establishment of commission

7.(1) A facility called the Health Rights Commission is established.

(2) The Health Rights Commission is to comprise—

- (a) the Health Rights Commissioner; and
- (b) officers of the commission.

Application of various public sector Acts

8.(1) The commission is—

- (a) a unit of public administration within the meaning of the *Criminal Justice Act 1989* and the *Electoral and Administrative Review Act 1989*; and
- (b) a statutory body for the purpose of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

(2) Under the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, the commission is a statutory body.

(3) The *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, part 2B¹ sets out the way in which the commission's powers under this Act are affected by the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

Appointment of commissioner

9. The Governor in Council may appoint a person to be the Health Rights Commissioner.

Commissioner's functions

10. The functions of the commissioner are—

- (a) to identify and review issues arising out of health service complaints; and
- (b) to suggest ways of improving health services and of preserving and increasing health rights; and
- (c) to provide information, education and advice in relation to—
 - (i) health rights and responsibilities; and
 - (ii) procedures for resolving health service complaints; and
- (d) to receive, assess and resolve health service complaints; and
- (e) to encourage and assist users to resolve health service complaints directly with providers; and
- (f) to assist providers to develop procedures to effectively resolve health service complaints; and
- (g) to conciliate or investigate health service complaints; and
- (h) to inquire into any matter relating to health services at the Minister's request; and
- (i) to advise and report to the Minister on any matter relating to

¹ *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, part 2B (Powers under this Act and relationship with other Acts)

health services or the administration of this Act; and

- (j) to provide advice to the council; and
- (k) to provide information, advice and reports to registration boards; and
- (l) to perform functions and exercise powers conferred on the commissioner under any Act.

Commissioner's independence

11. In performing functions of office mentioned in section 10(a) to (k), the commissioner is to act independently, impartially and in the public interest.

Qualifications for appointment

12.(1) In the selection of a person to be appointed as commissioner, regard is to be had to the person's knowledge, experience or demonstrated interest in relation to—

- (a) health services; and
- (b) the resolution of disputes; and
- (c) the needs of users; and
- (d) the needs of providers; and
- (e) the aspirations, values and special needs of special needs groups.

(2) In this section—

“special needs groups” means particular classes of persons who, because of the nature of the classes to which they belong, may suffer disadvantage in the provision of health services unless their special needs are recognised and given attention, and includes for example—

- (a) Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders; and
- (b) persons with disabilities; and
- (c) persons who—
 - (i) can not communicate in English; or

- (ii) have difficulty in communicating in English; or
- (iii) have a cultural background significantly different to that which generally applies in the community.

Disqualifications from appointment

13.(1) A person who is—

- (a) a registered provider; or
- (b) a current member of a professional association of health service providers;

is not qualified to be appointed as commissioner.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1)(b), a professional association of health service providers does not include—

- (a) an industrial organisation; or
- (b) an association of health administrators.

Terms and conditions of appointment

14.(1) Subject to this Act, the terms and conditions of appointment of a person as commissioner are to be determined by the Governor in Council.

(2) The commissioner is to be appointed under this Act, and not under the *Public Service Act 1996*.

Period of appointment

15. A person may be appointed as commissioner for up to 5 years.

Preservation of rights

16.(1) This section applies if a person who is an officer of the public service is appointed as commissioner.

(2) The person—

- (a) retains all rights that have accrued to the person because of employment as an officer of the public service; and

- (b) is entitled to all rights that would accrue in the future to the person if the person's service as commissioner were service as an officer of the public service.

(3) If the person has not attained 65 years at the end of the person's term of office or resignation—

- (a) the person is entitled to be appointed to an office in the public service at a salary level not less than the salary level, at that time, of an office equivalent to the one the person held before being appointed as commissioner; and
- (b) the person's service as commissioner is to be regarded as service in the public service for the purpose of determining the person's rights as an officer of the public service.

Vacancy in commissioner's office

17. The office of commissioner becomes vacant if the commissioner—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) resigns office by signed notice given to the Minister; or
- (c) becomes a registered provider or a member of a professional association of health service providers mentioned in section 13(1)(b);² or
- (d) is removed from office under section 18.

Removal or suspension of commissioner

18.(1) The Governor in Council may remove a person from office as commissioner if the person—

- (a) becomes bankrupt or takes advantage, as a debtor, of the laws relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (b) is convicted in Queensland of an indictable offence or is convicted elsewhere in respect of an act or omission that, if it happened in Queensland, would constitute an indictable offence; or

² Section 13 (Disqualifications from appointment)

- (c) is guilty of misconduct, neglect of duty or incompetence; or
- (d) becomes mentally or physically incapable of performing satisfactorily the duties of office.

(2) For the purpose of inquiring into a matter that may warrant the removal of a person from office as commissioner, the Governor in Council may suspend the person from office for a period of not more than 6 months.

Grant of leave to commissioner

19. The Minister may grant leave of absence to the commissioner on terms and conditions the Minister considers appropriate.

Acting commissioner

20.(1) The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as commissioner—

- (a) during a vacancy in office; or
- (b) during a period or all periods when the commissioner is absent from duties or from the State or is, for any reason, unable to satisfactorily perform the duties of office.

(2) Sections 14 and 16³ apply in relation to the appointment of a person to act as commissioner as they apply to the appointment of a person as commissioner.

Crown and commissioner

21. The commissioner represents the Crown.

Commission officers employed under Public Service Act

22. The officers of the commission are to be employed under the *Public Service Act 1996*.

³ Sections 14 (Terms and conditions of appointment) and 16 (Preservation of rights)

Commissioner's power to delegate

23. The commissioner may delegate to a commission officer any of the commissioner's powers, other than those under part 6.⁴

Commissioner may appoint authorised persons

24.(1) The commissioner may authorise a person mentioned in subsection (3) to exercise a power conferred by this Act on an authorised person.

(2) The authorisation may be general or specific as to—

- (a) the person or class of person who may exercise a power; or
- (b) the power or class of power that may be exercised.

(3) An authorised person is to be—

- (a) a commission officer; or
- (b) an officer of the public service; or
- (c) a police officer; or
- (d) an officer of a public authority established under an Act administered by the Minister.

(4) Before authorising a person mentioned in subsection (3)(b), (c) or (d) to exercise a power conferred on an authorised person, the commissioner is to obtain the approval of—

- (a) if the person is a police officer—the commissioner of the police service; or
- (b) in any other case—the chief executive of the public authority or department of which the person is an officer.

Commissioner may issue identity card

25.(1) The commissioner may issue an identity card to an authorised person.

(2) The identity card is to—

⁴ Part 6 (Conciliation)

- (a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person; and
- (b) be in a form approved by the commissioner.

(3) If the authorised person ceases to be an authorised person, the person is to return the card to the commissioner as soon as practicable.

Maximum penalty for contravention of this subsection—2 penalty units.

Committees

26.(1) For the purpose of performing any of the commissioner's functions, the commissioner—

- (a) may establish a committee of persons the commissioner considers appropriate; and
- (b) if directed to do so by the Minister—is to establish a committee in accordance with the Minister's direction.

(2) A member of a committee is to be paid the fees and allowances (if any) for service as a member that the Governor in Council determines.

Cooperation with interested organisations

27. The commissioner is to—

- (a) maintain effective links with—
 - (i) providers generally; and
 - (ii) organisations that have a demonstrated interest in the provision of health services; and
- (b) consult and cooperate with any public authority that has a function to protect the rights of individuals in Queensland, including for example—
 - (i) the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations; and
 - (ii) the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission of the Commonwealth; and
 - (iii) the Anti-Discrimination Commission.

Assistance to providers

28. The commissioner may provide advice and assistance to providers in relation to the resolution of disputes or disagreements with users.

Commissioner's general power

29. The commissioner may do all things necessary or convenient to be done for the purpose of the commissioner's functions.

Commissioner's procedures informal

30.(1) Subject to subsection (2), in performing a function and exercising a power, the commissioner—

- (a) is to proceed with as little formality and technicality, and with as much expedition, as is practicable; and
- (b) is not bound by rules or the practice of any court or tribunal as to evidence or procedure.

(2) In performing a function and exercising a power, the commissioner is to have regard to the rules of natural justice.

Minister's directions

31.(1) The Minister may give a written direction to the commissioner—

- (a) to provide a report on a specified matter to the Minister; or
- (b) to establish a specified committee under section 26; or
- (c) to provide, or not provide, a report to the council under section 42(3); or
- (d) to investigate a health service complaint under part 7, including one made by the Minister; or
- (e) to intervene in disciplinary proceedings against a registered provider under section 130.

(2) A direction may specify a period within which, or a way in which, a

direction is to be complied with.

(3) The commissioner is to comply with a direction despite section 11.⁵

Minister may direct inquiry

32.(1) The Minister may give the commissioner a written direction to conduct an inquiry in relation to a matter—

- (a) consisting in a health service complaint, including one made by the Minister; or
- (b) concerning the provision of a health service; or
- (c) concerning the use of premises for the reception, care or treatment of—
 - (i) aged persons; or
 - (ii) persons with a mental or physical illness; or
 - (iii) persons with a disability; or
 - (iv) persons in receipt of pensions, allowances or benefits because of age, illness or disability.

(2) Before giving the direction, the Minister is to consult with the commissioner for the purpose of determining the inquiry matter.

(3) In determining the inquiry matter, the Minister is to state the purpose of the inquiry.

(4) An inquiry matter is taken to include all matters arising directly or indirectly with respect to the matter.

(5) The direction may include terms the Minister considers appropriate for the conduct of the inquiry, including for example—

- (a) the exclusion of a power under part 7 from being used for the purpose of the inquiry; or
- (b) the fixing of a day by which a report of the progress of the inquiry is to be provided to the Minister; or
- (c) the fixing of a day by which the inquiry is to be finished or a final

⁵ Section 11 (Commissioner's independence)

report is to be given to the Minister.

(6) The commissioner is to comply with the direction despite section 11.

Commission's budget

33.(1) The commissioner must prepare and give to the Minister a draft budget for the commission for each financial year in the form and when the Minister directs.

(2) The Minister must decide the commission's budget for the financial year.

(3) The commissioner must authorise spending only under the budget decided by the Minister unless the Minister otherwise directs.

Annual report

34.(1) The commissioner is to include in each annual report prepared for the commission under section 46J of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*—

- (a) information required by the Minister; and
- (b) a report of any direction given to the commissioner by the Minister that relates to the financial year for which the report is prepared.

(2) Subject to section 36, the commissioner may include in an annual report information, opinion and recommendations disclosing details of—

- (a) health service complaints, inquiry matters and offences against this Act; or
- (b) the progress or results of investigations into health service complaints, inquiry matters or offences against this Act.

Special report

35.(1) The commissioner may, at any time, give to the Minister a report providing information in relation to the activities of the commission.

(2) Subject to section 36, the commissioner may include in the report information, opinion and recommendations disclosing details of—

- (a) health service complaints, inquiry matters or contraventions of this Act; or
- (b) results of investigations into health service complaints, inquiry matters or contraventions of this Act.

(3) The Minister is to lay a copy of the report before the Legislative Assembly within 10 sitting days of receiving the report.

Response to adverse comment

36.(1) In an annual report or a report given to the Minister under section 35, the commissioner is not to include comment adverse to a person or body identifiable from the report unless the person or body has been given a reasonable opportunity—

- (a) to make submissions to the commissioner in relation to the comment; and
- (b) to give a written statement to the commissioner in relation to the comment.

(2) If the person or body who provides a written statement under subsection (1)(b) requests that the statement be included in the report, the commissioner is to include the statement, or a fair summary of the statement, in the report.

PART 3—DEVELOPMENT OF CODE

Code of Health Rights and Responsibilities

37.(1) Within 3 years after the commencement of this Act, the commissioner is to develop a Code of Health Rights and Responsibilities for the consideration of the Minister.

(2) The commissioner is to report to the Minister on the progress of the development of the code at intervals of not more than 1 year until it is given to the Minister for consideration.

Consultation on code

38. In developing the Code of Health Rights and Responsibilities, the commissioner is to—

- (a) consult with the council; and
- (b) invite submissions from and consult with interested persons and bodies to the extent necessary to ensure that a wide range of views is available in the development of the code.

Content of code

39.(1) In developing the Code of Health Rights and Responsibilities, the commissioner is to consider and make recommendations to the Minister, in relation to its content, application, enforcement and regular review.

(2) In developing the content of the code, the commissioner—

- (a) may have regard to all matters relevant to the provision and use of health services; and
- (b) is to have regard to the principles mentioned in subsection (3).

(3) The principles to which the commissioner is to have regard in determining the content of the code are—

- (a) that an individual should be entitled to participate effectively in decisions about the individual's health; and
- (b) that an individual should be entitled to take an active role in the individual's health care; and
- (c) that an individual should be entitled to be provided with health services in a considerate way that takes into account the individual's background, needs and wishes; and
- (d) that an individual who—
 - (i) provides a health service; or
 - (ii) provides care for another individual receiving a health service;

should be given consideration and recognition for the contribution the individual makes to health care; and

- (e) that the confidentiality of information about an individual's health should be preserved; and
- (f) that an individual should be entitled to reasonable access to records concerning the individual's health; and
- (g) that an individual should be entitled to reasonable access to procedures for the redress of grievances with respect to the provision of health services.

PART 4—HEALTH RIGHTS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Establishment of council

40. A council called the Health Rights Advisory Council is established.

Council's functions

41. The functions of the council are—

- (a) to advise the Minister in relation to—
 - (i) the redress of grievances relating to health services; and
 - (ii) the means of advising, educating and informing providers and users of health services; and
 - (iii) the general operation of the commission; and
 - (iv) any matter on which the Minister requests advice; and
- (b) to advise the commissioner in relation to the redress of health service complaints generally; and
- (c) to refer matters relating to health service complaints to the commissioner for advice.

Commissioner to report to council

42.(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the commissioner, if requested to do so in writing by the council, is to report in writing to the council on

any specified matter relating to the operation of the commission.

(2) The commissioner may decline to provide the report and refer the request to the Minister for directions if the commissioner considers that the disclosure of the report to the council would be—

- (a) unlawful; or
- (b) in breach of confidence; or
- (c) contrary to the public interest; or
- (d) detrimental to conciliation; or
- (e) detrimental to the performance of the commissioner's functions.

(3) The Minister is to consider the council's request and—

- (a) if the Minister considers that the report should not be provided to the council for a reason mentioned in subsection (2)(a) to (e)—the Minister is to direct the commissioner in writing not to provide the report; and
- (b) in any other case—the Minister is to direct the commissioner in writing to provide the report.

Council's general power

43. Subject to this Act, the council may do all things necessary or reasonably required to be done in connection with, or incidental to, the discharge of its functions.

Membership of council

44.(1) The council is to consist of 6 members namely—

- (a) 2 members appointed to represent the interests of providers; and
- (b) 2 members appointed to represent the interests of users; and
- (c) 2 other members.

(2) A member of the council is to be appointed by the Minister and holds office, subject to this Act, for the term specified in the instrument of appointment.

Vacation of member's office

45. The office of a member of the council becomes vacant—

- (a) if the member's term of office expires; or
- (b) if the member dies; or
- (c) if the member resigns by signed notice given to the Minister; or
- (d) if—
 - (i) the member is absent, without reasonable cause, from 3 consecutive meetings of the council after being given notice of the meetings; and
 - (ii) is not, within 6 weeks after the last meeting, excused by the council for the absence; or
- (e) if the member is removed from office under section 46.

Removal of member from office

46. The Minister may remove a member of the council from office as member for any reason the Minister considers sufficient.

President

47.(1) The Minister is to appoint 1 of the members of the council as president of the council.

(2) The appointment may be by the instrument by which the person appointed as president is appointed as a member or by another instrument.

Vacation of president's office

48.(1) The office of president becomes vacant if the president—

- (a) ceases to be a member of the council; or
- (b) resigns office as president by notice given to the Minister; or
- (c) is removed from office as president under section 49.

(2) The president may resign office as president without resigning office as a member of the council.

Removal of president from office

49. The Minister may remove a person from office as president of the council for any reason the Minister considers sufficient.

Minister to appoint to vacancies

50. If a vacancy in the office of a member or the president happens, the Minister is to appoint a person to the vacancy so that the council is constituted as required by sections 44 and 47.

Council meetings

51.(1) The procedure—

- (a) for the calling of council meetings; and
- (b) for the conduct of business at council meetings;

subject to this Act, is to be as determined by the council.

(2) The president of the council or, in the absence of the president, a member chosen by the members present at the meeting to act as president, may preside at any meeting of the council.

(3) Three members form a quorum at a meeting of the council.

(4) A duly convened meeting of the council at which a quorum is present is competent to transact the business of the council and perform all its functions.

(5) The person presiding at a meeting of the council, in the event of an equality of votes, has in addition to a deliberative vote, a second or casting vote.

(6) A decision supported by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting at a meeting of the council is the decision of the council.

Minister may call meeting

52.(1) The Minister may direct the council to convene a meeting in order to consider a matter specified by the Minister.

(2) The council is to comply with the Minister's direction.

Minutes

53. The council is to keep written minutes of its meetings.

Dissenting opinion to be reported

54.(1) A member of the council attending a meeting of the council who objects to a decision made at the meeting in relation to the provision of advice to the Minister on a matter may require the member's objection, and the member's reasons for the objection, to be—

- (a) recorded in the minutes of the meeting; and
- (b) reported in writing to the Minister when the advice is provided.

(2) The council is to comply with the requirement.

Disclosure of interests

55.(1) If a pecuniary interest of a member of the council in a matter that is to be considered by the council is such that it could conflict, or be seen to conflict, with the proper performance of the member's duties of office, the member is to disclose the interest to the council.

(2) The disclosure is to be made—

- (a) as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge; and
- (b) at a meeting of the council.

(3) A record of the disclosure is to be made in the minutes of the meeting.

(4) Unless the council otherwise determines, the member is not—

- (a) to be present at the deliberations of the council concerning the matter; or
- (b) to take part in the council's decision in relation to the matter.

(5) In this section—

“pecuniary interest” means a direct or indirect pecuniary interest, but does not include an interest that a member holds in common with other members of a calling, or section of a calling, to which the member

belongs.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Fees and allowances

56. A member of the council is to be paid the fees and allowances (if any) for services as a member that the Governor in Council determines.

PART 5—COMPLAINTS

Division 1—Health service complaints

Health service complaint

57.(1) A complaint may be made to the commissioner—

- (a) that a provider has acted unreasonably by not providing a health service for a user; or
- (b) that a provider has acted unreasonably in the way of providing a health service for a user; or
- (c) that a provider has acted unreasonably in providing a health service for a user; or
- (d) that a provider has acted unreasonably by denying or restricting a user's access to records relating to the user in the provider's possession; or
- (e) that a provider has acted unreasonably in disclosing information in relation to a user; or
- (f) that a registered provider acted in a way that would provide a ground for disciplinary action against the provider under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*; or
- (g) that a provider acted in a way that would provide a ground for making a complaint against the provider under the *Nursing Act*

1992, section 102;⁶ or

- (h) that a public or private body that provides a health service has acted unreasonably by—
 - (i) not properly investigating; or
 - (ii) not taking proper action in relation to;
 - a complaint made to the body by a user about a provider's action of a kind mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (g).

(2) In determining for any purpose under this Act whether a provider has acted unreasonably as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (e) or (h), the commissioner is to have regard to—

- (a) the principles mentioned in section 39(3);⁷ and
- (b) the generally accepted standards of health services expected of providers of that kind.

Commissioner may deal with complaint as 2 or more complaints

58.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a health service complaint is about more than 1 provider; or
- (b) a health service complaint contains more than 1 allegation about the same provider; or
- (c) a health service complaint is about more than 1 health service event involving the same health care provider; or
- (d) the health service complaint is a complaint that the commissioner otherwise reasonably believes should be dealt with as 2 or more complaints.

Example for subsection (1)(a)—

The health service complaint by the person is about the treatment received for the person's broken leg from the person's local medical practitioner and also a specialist medical practitioner at a public hospital.

⁶ *Nursing Act 1992*, section 102 (Complaints concerning conduct)

⁷ Section 39 (Content of code)

Health Rights Commission Act 1991

Example for subsection (1)(b)—

The health service complaint by the person is that in the course of an examination a physiotherapist touched the person inappropriately and failed to diagnose the person's condition correctly.

Example for subsection (1)(c)—

The health service complaint by the person is that a week after attending a dentist in March for a filling, the filling fell out and 3 weeks after visiting the same dentist in July the same year for a check up, urgent dental work was required to remove another tooth that was in a state of advance decay and was not identified.

(2) The commissioner may decide to deal with the complaint as if it were 2 or more complaints, including, for example, by dealing with it as—

- (a) separate complaints about more than 1 provider; or
- (b) if the complaint contains more than 1 allegation about the same provider, separate complaints for each allegation; or
- (c) separate complaints about more than 1 health service event.

(3) If the commissioner decides to deal with a health service complaint as if it were 2 or more separate complaints, the commissioner must deal with the complaints (the “**separate complaints**”) as if each of the separate complaints had been made as health service complaints under this part.

(4) However, the commissioner must not conciliate a separate complaint until the commissioner has received—

- (a) for a complaint about a registered provider being dealt with by a registration board other than the Queensland Nursing Council—a notice about the complaint under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 383;⁸ or
- (b) for a complaint about a registered provider being dealt with by the Queensland Nursing Council—a notice about the complaint under the *Nursing Act 1992*, section 118A;⁹ or
- (c) for a complaint about a registered provider being dealt with by another relevant entity—a report about the complaint under

⁸ *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 383 (Board to give notice to commissioner at end of dealing with complaint)

⁹ *Nursing Act 1992*, section 118A (Council to give notice to commissioner at end of dealing with matter)

section 74(8); or

(d) for a complaint about another provider—a report about the complaint under section 73(5).

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if—

(a) the provider has agreed to conciliation for the sole purpose of arranging a financial settlement or other compensation with the user; and

(b) the commissioner and the registration board or other entity conducting the investigation or disciplinary or other proceedings for the complaint from which the separate complaint was separated agree that the conciliation will not compromise or interfere with the investigation or disciplinary or other proceedings.

(6) In this section—

“health service event” means each occasion when a health service is provided.

Who may complain

59.(1) A health service complaint may be made to the commissioner by—

(a) the user; or

(b) a person mentioned in section 61 acting on behalf of the user; or

(c) the Minister; or

(d) if the commissioner considers that the public interest requires that a person other than a person mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) should be permitted to make a health service complaint—that person.

(2) The Minister may make a health service complaint despite a previous health service complaint having been made in relation to the same matter by another person.

Complaints about persons who are no longer registered providers

60.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the commissioner receives a complaint about a person who was a registered provider; and
- (b) the complaint relates to the conduct or practice of the person as a registered provider; and
- (c) the person is no longer registered.

(2) The commissioner must deal with the complaint as if the complaint were a health service complaint about a registered provider.

(3) For the purposes of this section, this Act applies, with any necessary changes, to a person mentioned in subsection (1) as if a reference to a registered provider included the person.

Representative complaints

61.(1) Subject to subsection (3), a health service complaint may only be made to the commissioner by a person acting on behalf of the user if the commissioner is satisfied that it would be difficult or impossible for the user to make the complaint personally.

(2) The person making the health service complaint on behalf of the user is to be—

- (a) a person that the commissioner is satisfied has been chosen by the user; or
- (b) if the commissioner is satisfied that it would be difficult or impossible for the user to choose anybody to make a complaint in the user's place—a person the commissioner is satisfied has a sufficient interest.

(3) A health service complaint may be made on behalf of a person who has impaired capacity within the meaning of the *Powers of Attorney Act 1998* by—

- (a) the person's attorney under the *Powers of Attorney Act 1998*; or
- (b) the adult guardian under the *Powers of Attorney Act 1998*.

How to make a health service complaint

62. A person may make a health service complaint to the commissioner—

- (a) orally, either in person or by any form of distance communication; or
- (b) in writing given to the commissioner.

Oral complaints to be confirmed in writing

63.(1) If a person makes a health service complaint orally to the commissioner, the commissioner is to require the person to confirm the complaint in writing unless the person satisfies the commissioner that there is good reason that the complaint need not be confirmed in writing.

(2) The commissioner is to fix a reasonable time within which the health service complaint is to be confirmed in writing.

Complainant to reveal identity

64.(1) A person who makes a health service complaint is to provide to the commissioner—

- (a) the person's name and address; and
- (b) other information relating to the person's identity that the commissioner may reasonably require;

unless subsection (3) applies.

(2) The commissioner may choose to keep information provided by a person under subsection (1) confidential if—

- (a) there are special circumstances; and
- (b) the commissioner thinks it is in the person's interests to do so.

(3) The commissioner may accept an anonymous health service complaint in the public interest.

Further information from complainant

65. The commissioner may request a person who makes a health service complaint to provide more information about the complaint within a reasonable time fixed by the commissioner.

Commissioner may require affidavit

66. The commissioner may at any time require a health service complaint or information provided by the complainant to be verified by the complainant by oath or affidavit.

*Division 2—Assessment of health service complaints***Commissioner to immediately assess all health service complaints**

67.(1) The commissioner must immediately assess a health service complaint.

(2) However, the commissioner must not start the assessment until—

- (a) the commissioner is satisfied the complainant is eligible to make the complaint under section 59 or 61;¹⁰ and
- (b) if the complaint was made orally—the complainant confirms it in writing or the commissioner decides under section 63(1) that there is good reason that the complaint need not be confirmed in writing; and
- (c) the complainant provides the commissioner with the information required under section 64(1) or the commissioner decides to accept the complaint under section 64(3); and
- (d) if the commissioner requests further information about the complaint under section 65 or requires the complaint or further information to be verified by affidavit under section 66—the user complies with the request or requirement.

¹⁰ Section 59 (Who may complain) or 61 (Representative complaints)

(3) Also, this section is subject to sections 68 and 77¹¹ but does not affect the operation of section 80.¹²

Commissioner may refer complaint to registration board without assessment

68.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the commissioner receives a health service complaint about a registered provider; and
- (b) the commissioner considers that it is in the public interest for the complaint to be immediately referred to the registered provider's registration board; and
- (c) after consulting with the registration board about the complaint, the board agrees it is in the public interest for the board to immediately deal with the complaint.

(2) The commissioner—

- (a) must refer the health service complaint to the registered provider's registration board; and
- (b) must not take any further action in relation to the complaint.

(3) If the commissioner refers the complaint to the registered provider's registration board, the commissioner must give written notice of the referral to the complainant and the registered provider within 14 days after the referral.

Notices of decision to assess complaint

69.(1) Within 14 days of starting the assessment of a health service complaint, the commissioner must give notice that the complaint is being assessed to—

- (a) the complainant; and

¹¹ Section 77 (Duty to immediately refer certain complaints to registration board)

¹² Section 80 (General powers to gather information and facilitate resolution of complaints)

- (b) the provider to whom the complaint relates; and
- (c) if the provider is a registered provider—the registered provider’s registration board.

(2) The notice to the registration board must be accompanied by a copy of the complaint.

(3) This section is subject to section 133.¹³

Submissions about health service complaint

70.(1) In assessing the health service complaint, the commissioner—

- (a) may invite submissions from the complainant or the provider about the complaint by written notice, including, for example, by the notice mentioned in section 69; and
- (b) if the complaint relates to a registered provider—must invite submissions from the registered provider’s registration board.

(2) The notice must state—

- (a) for a notice to a provider—the day, not less than 7 days after receipt of the notice, by which the provider must advise the commissioner if the provider intends to make a submission; and
- (b) for a notice to any other person—the day, not less than 14 days after receipt of the notice, by which the submissions must be given to the commissioner.

(3) A provider who is invited to provide submissions must, within the period stated in the notice, advise the commissioner whether the provider intends to make a submission.

(4) If a provider advises the commissioner that the provider intends to make a submission, the provider may only make a submission within the period stated in the notice.

(5) If a submission is made within the time provided under this section, by the complainant, provider or, if relevant, the registration board, the commissioner must have regard to the submissions in assessing the health service complaint.

¹³ Section 133 (Dispensing with notice)

(6) The registration board may delegate its power to make submissions about the health service complaint to—

- (a) a board member; or
- (b) a committee of the board; or
- (c) the executive officer of the Office of Health Practitioner Registration Boards appointed under the *Health Practitioner Registration Boards (Administration) Act 1999*; or
- (d) with the executive officer's agreement—another member of the staff of the Office of Health Practitioner Registration Boards.

Assessment of complaint

71.(1) On assessing a health service complaint, the commissioner is to—

- (a) make a decision to accept the complaint for action; or
- (b) make a decision not to take action on the complaint under section 79.

(2) Before deciding to accept a health service complaint for action, the commissioner is to be satisfied—

- (a) that all reasonable steps have been taken by the complainant to resolve the complaint with the provider; or
- (b) that a reasonable opportunity has been given to the complainant to resolve the complaint with the provider; or
- (c) that it is not practicable for steps mentioned in paragraph (a) to be taken or for the opportunity mentioned in paragraph (b) to be given.

(3) Also, before making a decision under subsection (1) about a complaint about a registered health provider, the commissioner must consult with the provider's registration board about the complaint.

(4) The consultation between the commissioner and the registration board may be in the form of a standing arrangement or more specific consultation.

(5) The registered provider's registration board must give the commissioner the board's comments about the complaint within—

- (a) 14 days of the commissioner consulting with the board; or

(b) a longer period agreed to by the commissioner.

(6) The commissioner—

(a) must not take any action about the complaint until the first of the following happens—

(i) the commissioner receives the registration board's comments about the complaint;

(ii) the registration board advises the commissioner that the board does not intend to give the commissioner comments about the complaint;

(iii) the period mentioned in subsection (5) for the registration board to provide comments has ended; and

(b) must have regard to any comments made by the registration board in making its decision about the action to be taken in relation to the complaint or other matter.

(7) The commissioner must not decide not to take action on the complaint under section 79 if the registered provider's registration board has advised the commissioner it considers the complaint warrants investigation or other action by the board.

Notice of assessment decision

72.(1) Subject to section 133,¹⁴ the commissioner is to give notice of the commissioner's decision on assessing a health service complaint under section 71 to the complainant and the provider.

(2) If the decision is to take action on the complaint, the notice is to state the action the commissioner has decided to take under section 73 or 74.

(3) If the decision is not to take action on the complaint, the notice given to the complainant is to state the grounds of the decision.

¹⁴ Section 133 (Dispensing with notice)

Action on acceptance of complaint about provider other than registered provider

73.(1) This section applies if the commissioner decides under section 71 to accept a health service complaint about a provider for action, other than a complaint about a registered provider.

(2) The commissioner may take 1 or more of the following actions—

- (a) conciliate the health service complaint under part 6;
- (b) investigate the health service complaint under part 7;
- (c) refer the health service complaint to another entity.

(3) Subject to subsections (6) and (7), the commissioner is to try to resolve the complaint by conciliation if the commissioner considers it can be resolved in that way.

(4) In deciding whether to conciliate the health service complaint, the commissioner must take into account the public interest.

(5) If the commissioner refers the health service complaint to another entity, the entity—

- (a) must, if requested by the commissioner, provide the commissioner with reports about the progress and results of the action taken by the entity about the complaint; and
- (b) may provide the commissioner with any other reports about the progress and results of the action taken by the entity about the complaint as it considers appropriate; and
- (c) must, within 28 days after ceasing to deal with the complaint, give the commissioner a written report of the results of the action taken by the entity about the complaint.

(6) The commissioner must not start a conciliation of a complaint that has been referred to another entity until the commissioner receives the entity's report under subsection (5)(c).

(7) However, the commissioner may start the conciliation of the complaint before receiving notice from the entity if—

- (a) the provider has agreed to conciliation for the sole purpose of arranging a financial settlement or other compensation with the user; and

- (b) the commissioner and the entity agree that the conciliation will not compromise or interfere with the entity's action in relation to the complaint.

Action on acceptance of complaint about registered provider

74.(1) This section applies if the commissioner decides under section 71 to accept a health service complaint about a registered provider for action.

(2) The commissioner—

- (a) if the commissioner and the registered provider's registration board agree that the complaint requires investigation or other action by the board—must immediately refer the complaint to the board; or
- (b) if either the commissioner or the registered provider's registration board, but not both, consider that the complaint should be referred to the board—must immediately refer the complaint to the Minister; or
- (c) if neither paragraph (a) nor (b) applies—
 - (i) may refer the complaint to another entity (a “**relevant entity**”); or
 - (ii) may conciliate the complaint under part 6.

(3) If the commissioner takes action under subsection (2)(a) or (b) the commissioner may decide to also take action under subsection (2)(c)(i) or (ii) or both.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) and section 75, the commissioner is to try to resolve the complaint by conciliation if the commissioner considers it can be resolved in that way.

(5) In deciding whether to conciliate a complaint, the commissioner must take into account the public interest.

(6) If the commissioner refers a complaint to a registration board, the commissioner must, at the time of the referral, advise the registration board if the commissioner intends to conciliate the complaint, or a complaint from

which it was separated under section 58,¹⁵ after the board has finished dealing with it.

(7) If the commissioner refers the complaint to the Minister—

- (a) the commissioner must ensure the Minister is fully informed about the commissioner's and board's views about why the complaint does or does not require referral to the board; and
- (b) the Minister must, as soon as practicable after the complaint is referred, decide whether the complaint requires referral to the registration board and inform the commissioner of the decision; and
- (c) the commissioner must immediately refer the complaint to the registration board if the Minister informs the commissioner that the complaint should be referred.

(8) If the commissioner refers the complaint to a relevant entity, the entity—

- (a) must, if asked by the commissioner, provide the commissioner with reports about the progress and results of the action taken by the entity about the complaint; and
- (b) may provide the commissioner with any other reports about the progress and results of the action taken by the entity about the complaint as it considers appropriate; and
- (c) must, within 28 days after ceasing to deal with the complaint, give the commissioner a written report of the results of the action taken by the entity about the complaint.

Conciliation of complaints referred under s 74

75.(1) The commissioner must not start a conciliation of a complaint that has been referred to a registration board or a relevant entity until the board or entity under section 74 gives the commissioner—

- (a) for a registration board other than Queensland Nursing Council—a notice under the *Health Practitioners (Professional*

¹⁵ Section 58 (Commissioner may deal with complaint as 2 or more complaints)

Standards) Act 1999, section 383;¹⁶ or

- (b) for the Queensland Nursing Council—a notice under the *Nursing Act 1992*, section 118A;¹⁷ or
- (c) for a relevant entity—a report under section 74.

(2) However, the commissioner may start the conciliation of the complaint before receiving notice from the registration board or relevant entity that it has finished with the matter if—

- (a) the provider has agreed to conciliation for the sole purpose of arranging a financial settlement or other compensation with the user; and
- (b) if the complaint has been referred to a registration board—the commissioner and the board agree that the conciliation will not compromise or interfere with the board’s actions in relation to the complaint; and
- (c) if the complaint has been referred to a relevant entity—the commissioner and the entity agree that the conciliation will not compromise or interfere with the entity’s actions in relation to the complaint.

Time limit on assessment

76.(1) The commissioner is to assess a health service complaint under section 71—

- (a) within 60 days of starting the assessment;¹⁸ or
- (b) within a further period determined by the commissioner under subsection (3).

(2) However, if the commissioner is required to consult with a registration board about the complaint under section 71(3), the period in

¹⁶ *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 383 (Board to give notice to commissioner at end of dealing with complaint)

¹⁷ *Nursing Act 1992*, section 118A (Council to give notice to commissioner at end of dealing with matter)

¹⁸ See section 67 which provides that the commissioner must not start an assessment until satisfied of certain matters.

which the commissioner must assess the complaint is extended by a period equal to the period taken to carry out the consultation.

(3) For subsection (1)(b), the commissioner may decide to extend the period for assessing a health service complaint, by a period of not more than 30 days, if the commissioner considers—

- (a) the complaint is too complex to allow the commissioner to assess the complaint within 60 days of starting the assessment; or
- (b) the complaint can be satisfactorily resolved other than under part 6 or 7; or
- (c) information the commissioner has requested from the user, provider or any other person can not be reasonably provided within the time allowed under subsection (1), but may be provided within the extended period.

Duty to immediately refer certain complaints to registration board

77.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the commissioner receives a health service complaint about a registered provider; and
- (b) on receipt of the complaint, or at any time after receipt, the commissioner believes—
 - (i) the registered provider poses an imminent threat to the life, physical or psychological health, safety or welfare of users of the provider's services or another person or class of persons or the registered provider; and
 - (ii) immediate action to suspend, or impose conditions on, the registered provider's registration appears necessary to protect the person or persons under subparagraph (i).

(2) The commission must immediately refer the complaint to the registered provider's registration board.

(3) If the commissioner refers a complaint to a registration board, the commissioner must, at the time of the referral, advise the registration board if the commissioner intends to conciliate the complaint, or a complaint from which it was separated under section 58, after the board has finished dealing

with it.

(4) The commissioner must not start a conciliation of a complaint referred to a registration board until the board gives the commissioner—

- (a) for a registration board other than the Queensland Nursing Council—a notice under the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, section 383; and
- (b) for the Queensland Nursing Council—a notice under the *Nursing Act 1992*, section 118A.

(5) Subject to section 133,¹⁹ the commissioner must, within 14 days of referring the complaint to the board, give written notice of the referral—

- (a) to the provider; and
- (b) to the complainant.

Commissioner's powers during assessment

78.(1) In relation to every health service complaint that the commissioner receives, the commissioner may—

- (a) exercise powers under sections 63, 65 and 66;²⁰ and
- (b) seek and obtain information the commissioner considers appropriate; and
- (c) attempt by whatever means the commissioner considers appropriate to resolve the complaint, including for example by requesting any person the commissioner considers is in a position to do so to assist the resolution of the complaint.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not authorise the use of a power conferred by part 7.

Decisions not to take action

79.(1) The commissioner is to decide not to take action on a health

¹⁹ Section 133 (Dispensing with notice)

²⁰ Sections 63 (Oral complaints to be confirmed in writing), 65 (Further information from complainant) and 66 (Commissioner may require affidavit)

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service complaint if the commissioner considers that the complaint—

- (a) is frivolous, vexatious or trivial; or
- (b) is misconceived or lacking in substance; or
- (c) has been adequately dealt with by the commission or another public authority.

(2) The commissioner is to decide not to take action on a health service complaint if the commissioner considers that the complainant has failed, without reasonable excuse, to satisfactorily cooperate with attempts made or arranged by the commissioner to resolve the complaint with the provider.

(3) If an issue raised in a health service complaint has already been determined by an appropriate tribunal after the tribunal has considered the matters to which the complaint relates, the commissioner is to decide not to take action on the complaint to the extent that it attempts to reopen the issue.

(4) The commissioner is to decide not to take action on a health service complaint if the user has commenced a civil proceeding seeking redress for the matter of the complaint and a court has begun to hear the matter.

(5) The commissioner is to decide not to take action on a health service complaint if—

- (a) the matter of complaint arose more than 1 year before the complaint was made to the commissioner; and
- (b) the complainant was aware of the matter of complaint more than 1 year before making the complaint to the commissioner.

(6) However, subsection (5) does not apply to a health service complaint about a matter that the commissioner reasonably believes may warrant the suspension or cancellation of a registered provider's registration.

(7) The commissioner may decide not to take action on a health service complaint if the complainant fails to comply with a request by the commissioner—

- (a) to confirm the complaint in writing; or
- (b) to give the commissioner more information concerning the person's identity; or
- (c) to give more information to the commissioner within the time fixed by the commissioner; or

(d) to verify the complaint or any information by oath or affidavit.

(8) The commissioner may decide not to take action on a health service complaint if the complaint has been resolved since it was made.

(9) The commissioner may decide not to take action on a health service complaint if the complainant withdraws the complaint.

(10) The commissioner may decide not to take action on a health service complaint if—

- (a) the complaint has been conciliated; and
- (b) the conciliator recommends that the commissioner should not take action.

(11) In this section—

“appropriate tribunal”, in relation to an issue mentioned in subsection (3), means—

- (a) a court; or
- (b) an industrial tribunal; or
- (c) a disciplinary body; or
- (d) another tribunal authorised to determine the issue at law.

Division 3—General

General powers to gather information and facilitate resolution of complaints

80.(1) The commissioner may, at any time, in relation to any health service complaint—

- (a) seek and obtain the information the commissioner considers appropriate; and
- (b) attempt, by whatever lawful means the commissioner considers appropriate, to resolve the complaint, including, for example, by asking any person the commissioner considers may assist in the resolution of the complaint to provide assistance.

Example of when power may be used—

The commissioner may decide to use this power before the commissioner starts the assessment of the complaint under section 67.²¹

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not authorise the use of a power conferred by part 7.²²

PART 6—CONCILIATION

Appointment of conciliator

81. The commissioner may appoint a person to be a conciliator for the purpose of this Act.

Conciliators functions exclusive

82. Only a conciliator may perform the function of conciliation under this part.

Conciliation to be separately performed

83. A commission officer who is a conciliator is not to be involved in the investigation of health service complaints.

Conciliation function

84.(1) The conciliation of a health service complaint is to be performed by 1 or more conciliators assigned by the commissioner.

(2) A conciliator's function is to encourage the settlement of the health service complaint by—

- (a) arranging negotiations between the provider and the complainant in question; and

²¹ Section 67 (Commissioner to immediately assess all health service complaints)

²² Part 7 (Investigation)

- (b) assisting in the conduct of the negotiations; and
- (c) assisting the provider and the complainant to reach agreement; and
- (d) assisting in the resolution of the complaint in any other way.

Public interest

85.(1) Before the conciliation of a health service complaint starts, the commissioner is to identify and inform the conciliator of any issue raised by the complaint that the commissioner considers involves the public interest.

(2) At the start of the conciliation, the conciliator is to draw those issues to the attention of the parties.

(3) In the course of the conciliation, at times the conciliator considers appropriate, the conciliator is to draw to the attention of the parties any issues involving the public interest that the conciliator considers are raised by the health service complaint.

(4) The conciliator is to report to the commissioner any issue involving the public interest that the conciliator considers is raised by the health service complaint, unless the issue has already been identified by the commissioner.

Progress reports from conciliator

86. The conciliator of a health service complaint is to give to the commissioner any written report of the progress of the conciliation that the commissioner may request during the conciliation.

Results report from conciliator

87.(1) At the conclusion of the conciliation of a health service complaint, the conciliator is to give a written report of the results of the conciliation to the commissioner.

(2) If agreement is reached, the report is to include details of the agreement.

(3) If agreement is not reached, the report—

- (a) may recommend the action the commissioner should take under

section 90(2);²³ or

(b) may make no recommendation.

(4) The conciliator is to give a copy of the report to the provider and the complainant in question, if practicable on the same day as the report is given to the commissioner.

Action on report of unsuccessful conciliation

88.(1) On receiving a report under section 87 that agreement was not reached in the conciliation of a health service complaint, the commissioner may—

(a) take action on the complaint by—

(i) for a complaint about a registered provider—referring it to the registered provider's registration board or another entity; or

(ii) for a complaint about a provider other than a registered provider investigating it under part 7 or referring it to another entity; or

(b) decide under section 79 not to take action on the health service complaint; or

(c) further conciliate the complaint.

(2) The commissioner must not refer a health service complaint to a registration board or another entity without first consulting the registration board or other entity.

(3) A consultation under subsection (2) may be in the form of a standing arrangement between the commissioner and the board or may be more specific.

Enforceable agreement

89.(1) Parties reaching agreement in the conciliation of a health service complaint may enter a contract in settlement of the complaint.

²³ Section 90 (Commissioner may end conciliation)

(2) The conciliator of the health service complaint is not to be a party to, or to attest, the contract.

(3) Subject to section 91, a contravention of subsection (2) does not affect the enforceability of the contract.

Commissioner may end conciliation

90.(1) If the commissioner considers that a health service complaint that is the subject of a conciliation can not be resolved in that way, the commissioner may end the conciliation.

(2) The commissioner may then—

(a) take action on the complaint by—

(i) for a complaint about a registered provider—referring it to the registered provider's registration board or another entity; or

(ii) for a complaint about a provider other than a registered provider—investigating it under part 7 or referring it to a another entity; or

(b) decide under section 79 not to take action on the health service complaint.

(3) The commissioner must not refer a health service complaint to a registration board or another entity without first consulting the registration board or other entity.

(4) A consultation under subsection (3) may be in the form of a standing arrangement between the commissioner and the board or may be more specific.

(5) The commissioner is to end the conciliation of a health service complaint if the Minister directs the commissioner under section 31 to investigate the complaint or under section 32 to conduct an inquiry in relation to the complaint.

Conciliation privileged

91.(1) Anything said or admitted during conciliation—

- (a) is not admissible as evidence in a proceeding before a court, tribunal or disciplinary body; and
- (b) can not be used by the commissioner as a ground for investigation or inquiry.

(2) For example, anything said or admitted during a conciliation of a health service complaint can not be admitted in a proceeding to enforce a contract mentioned in section 89.

(3) A document, or a copy of the document, prepared for, or in the course of, the conciliation—

- (a) is not admissible in any proceedings before a court, tribunal or disciplinary body; and
- (b) can not be used by the commissioner as a ground for an investigation or inquiry.

(4) This section does not apply to evidence or a document if—

- (a) the persons who attended, or were named, during the conciliation consent to the admission of the evidence; or
- (b) for a document—the person who prepared the document, and all persons named in the document, consent to admission of the document.

Confidentiality of conciliation

92. A conciliator is not to disclose information gained during conciliation—

- (a) in any further conciliation; or
- (b) to any person appointed, employed or engaged for the purposes of this Act;

unless the disclosure is authorised under this part.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Professional mentor

93.(1) The commissioner is to ensure, to the extent practicable, that each

conciliator is advised in the performance of the conciliator's functions by persons with knowledge or experience in the field of dispute resolution (a **“professional mentor”**).

(2) A conciliator may discuss all matters arising in relation to the performance of the conciliator's functions with the conciliator's professional mentor.

(3) A professional mentor is not to be involved in the investigation of health service complaints.

(4) A conciliator's professional mentor is not to disclose information gained by the conciliator during conciliation that the conciliator has communicated to the professional mentor.

Maximum penalty for contravention of this subsection—40 penalty units.

Administrative support staff

94.(1) The commissioner may make arrangements for a person (the **“support person”**) appointed, employed or engaged under this Act to give administrative support to a conciliator in the performance of the conciliator's functions.

(2) A conciliator may disclose information gained during conciliation to the support person.

(3) If a conciliator discloses information gained during conciliation to a support person, the support person must not disclose the information.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

PART 7—INVESTIGATION

Division 1—Commissioner's investigations

Commissioner's investigations

95. The powers conferred by this division may only be used to

investigate—

- (a) a health service complaint that the commissioner decides to investigate under section 73, 88 or 90;²⁴ or
- (b) a health service complaint or other matter in relation to which the Minister has given written direction to the commissioner under section 31 to investigate or under section 32 to conduct an inquiry.

Notice to provide information or a record

96.(1) The commissioner may, by notice given to a person, require the person—

- (a) to give specified information within a specified reasonable period and in a specified reasonable way; or
- (b) to attend at a specified reasonable time and place, and then and there answer questions giving specified information; or
- (c) to produce, at a specified reasonable time and place, a specified record in the person's possession.

(2) The commissioner may only give a notice to a person the commissioner has reason to believe is able to give the information or produce the record.

(3) A notice may require the information given or record produced to be given or produced to an authorised person.

(4) A notice may require information or a record to be verified by affidavit.

(5) The information given or record produced in response to the notice is not admissible in evidence against the person in a proceeding, other than—

- (a) a disciplinary proceeding before a disciplinary body; or
- (b) a prosecution for an offence under division 4²⁵ involving the giving of the information or the producing of the record.

²⁴ Section 73 (Action on acceptance of complaint about provider other than registered provider), 88 (Action on report of unsuccessful conciliation) or 90 (Commissioner may end conciliation)

²⁵ Division 4 (False or misleading information)

Oral information on oath

97.(1) An authorised person to whom oral information is to be given under a notice under section 96 may require the information to be verified by oath.

(2) An authorised person may administer the oath.

Retention and copying of provided record

98.(1) An authorised person may keep a record produced to an authorised person under section 96 for 60 days.

(2) While the authorised person has possession of the record, the authorised person—

- (a) may take extracts from and make copies of the record; but
- (b) is to allow the record to be inspected or copied at any reasonable time by a person who would be entitled to inspect or copy it if it were not in the authorised person's possession.

Offence not to provide

99. Subject to division 5,²⁶ a person is not to fail, without reasonable excuse, to give the information or produce the record as required by a notice under section 96.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Allowances

100. A person required to attend at any place under section 96 to give information or produce a record is entitled to be paid expenses and allowances—

- (a) that are prescribed by regulation; or
- (b) if none are prescribed by regulation—that the commissioner determines.

²⁶ Division 5 (Privilege)

Reference to another entity

101.(1) If the commissioner considers that a matter raised by, or in the course of, investigating a health service complaint or inquiry matter should be investigated or otherwise dealt with by an entity that has a function or power under an Act of the State or the Commonwealth to investigate or otherwise deal with the matter, the commissioner may refer the matter to the entity.

(2) However, the commissioner must not refer the matter to another entity without first consulting the entity.

Investigation by other entity

102.(1) This section applies if the commissioner refers a matter under section 101 to an entity that has a function or power under an Act of the State to investigate or otherwise deal with the matter.

(2) The entity is to perform whatever function and exercise whatever powers the entity has to investigate or otherwise deal with the matter.

(3) The entity may provide the commissioner with written reports of the progress and results of the investigation or other action taken that the entity considers appropriate.

(4) The commissioner may request the entity at any time to provide the commissioner with reasonable reports of the progress and results of the investigation or other action taken.

(5) The entity is to comply with the commissioner's request.

(6) In every case the entity is to provide to the commissioner a written report of the results of the investigation or other action taken within 28 days of its completion.

Commissioner's powers not affected by reference

103. The commissioner's powers to investigate a matter are not affected by the matter having been referred under section 101 to another person or body for investigation.

Division 2—Inquiry hearing**Powers**

104. The powers conferred by this division may only be exercised for the purpose of an inquiry.

Oral hearings

105.(1) The commissioner may, by notice given to a person, summon the person to attend at an inquiry hearing at a time and place specified in the summons—

- (a) to give evidence; and
- (b) to produce a record in the person's possession specified in the notice;

in relation to the inquiry matter.

(2) The evidence given or record produced by the person at the inquiry hearing in compliance with the summons is not admissible in evidence against the person in a proceeding other than a prosecution for an offence under—

- (a) section 108 or division 4;²⁷ or
- (b) chapter 16 of the Criminal Code;²⁸

involving the giving of the evidence or the production of the record.

Failure of witness to attend

106. A person served with a summons to attend as a witness at an inquiry hearing is not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) to fail to attend as required by the summons; or
- (b) to fail to attend from time to time in the course of the inquiry

²⁷ Section 108 (Contempt of inquiry) or division 4 (False or misleading information)

²⁸ Criminal Code, chapter 16 (Offences relating to the administration of justice)

hearing as required by the commissioner.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Refusal of witness to cooperate

107. Subject to division 5, a person attending as a witness at an inquiry hearing is not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) to fail to be sworn or to make an affirmation; or
- (b) to fail to answer a question that the person is required to answer by the commissioner; or
- (c) to fail to produce a record that the person was required to produce by a summons served on the person.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Contempt of inquiry

108.(1) A person is not to—

- (a) obstruct or improperly influence an inquiry hearing or attempt to do so; or
- (b) do any other act or make any other omission that would, if the commissioner in conducting an inquiry hearing were a court of record, constitute contempt of the court.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) may be charged as contempt of an inquiry hearing.

Application of Criminal Code

109. An inquiry hearing is a judicial proceeding for the purpose of chapter 16 of the Criminal Code.²⁹

²⁹ Criminal Code, chapter 16 (Offences relating to the administration of justice)

Allowances

110.(1) A person summoned to attend as a witness at an inquiry hearing is entitled to be paid expenses and allowances—

- (a) that are prescribed by regulation; or
- (b) if none are prescribed by regulation—that the commissioner determines.

(2) A regulation may prescribe expenses and allowances by reference to similar expenses and allowances payable to persons attending as a witness before a specified court.

Division 3—Premises powers**Power limitation**

111. The power conferred by this division may only be exercised for the purpose of—

- (a) obtaining information, a record or a thing that may afford evidence in relation to an inquiry matter or an offence against this Act; or
- (b) exercising the power mentioned in section 115(1)(f).

Identity card to be produced

112. An authorised person, other than a police officer in uniform, is not entitled to exercise a power under this division in relation to a person unless the authorised person first produces to the person the authorised person's identity card.

Police officer called in aid

113.(1) An authorised person may call on a police officer to provide aid in the exercise of powers under this division.

- (2)** The police officer—
 - (a) may provide the aid; and

(b) in providing the aid is acting in the execution of the officer's duty.

(3) For the purpose of providing the aid the police officer is an authorised person.

Entry and search

114.(1) Subject to subsection (3), if the commissioner has reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) in relation to an inquiry matter mentioned in section 32(1)(c)—that there is on premises a person mentioned in that paragraph—
 - (i) who can not, practically or otherwise, exercise an absolute right of egress from the premises; and
 - (ii) whose health or safety may be at risk; or
- (b) in any case—that there is on premises a particular record or thing that may afford evidence;

an authorised person may enter the premises and exercise the powers mentioned in section 115.

(2) If an authorised person enters the premises and finds evidence consisting of the particular record or thing mentioned in subsection (1)(b), the following provisions have effect—

- (a) the authorised person may seize the evidence;
- (b) the authorised person may keep the evidence for 60 days or, if a prosecution in which the evidence is relevant is instituted within that period, until the completion of the prosecution and of any appeal from a decision in relation to the prosecution;
- (c) if the evidence is a record—while the authorised person has possession of the record, the authorised person may take extracts from and make copies of the record but is to allow the record to be inspected at any reasonable time by a person who would be entitled to inspect it if it were not in the authorised person's possession.

(3) An authorised person is not to enter the premises or exercise a power under subsection (1) unless—

- (a) the occupier (if any) of the premises consents to the entry or exercise of the power; or
- (b) a warrant under section 116 authorises the entry or the exercise of the power.

(4) If in the course of searching premises under subsection (1), an authorised person—

- (a) finds a thing that the authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds to be a thing (other than the particular record or thing mentioned in subsection (1)(b)) that will afford evidence in relation to an inquiry matter or an offence against this Act; and
- (b) believes, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to seize the record or thing to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction;

subsection (2) applies to the record or thing as evidence within the meaning of the subsection.

(5) An authorised person who seizes or damages a record or thing under this section is to give notice of particulars of the record, thing or damage.

(6) The notice is to be given to—

- (a) if a record or thing is seized—the person from whom the thing was seized; or
- (b) if damage is caused to a record or thing—the person who appears to the authorised person to be the owner.

General powers of authorised person in relation to premises

115.(1) The powers an authorised person may exercise under section 114(1) in relation to premises are as follows—

- (a) to search any part of the premises;
- (b) to inspect or examine anything on the premises;
- (c) to make inquiries on the premises;
- (d) to take extracts from, and make copies of, a record on the premises;
- (e) to take onto the premises anything the authorised person requires for the purpose of exercising a power on the premises;

- (f) if the premises are of a kind mentioned in section 114(1)(a)—to make arrangements to secure the health and safety of the person mentioned in that paragraph;
- (g) to require the occupier or any person on the premises to give to the authorised person reasonable assistance in relation to the exercise of the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).

(2) Subject to division 5, a person is not to fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1)(g).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) Information given or a record produced by a person on being required to do so by an authorised person under subsection(1)(g) is not admissible in evidence against the person in any proceedings other than a prosecution for an offence under division 4 involving the giving of the information or production of the record.

Warrants

116.(1) An authorised person may apply to a magistrate for a warrant under this section in relation to particular premises.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the magistrate may issue the warrant if the magistrate is satisfied, by information verified by oath or affidavit, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is, or there may be within the next 72 hours, on the premises—

- (a) if the warrant is required for the purpose of an inquiry matter mentioned in section 32(1)(c)—a person mentioned in that paragraph—
 - (i) who can not, practically or otherwise, exercise an absolute right of egress from the premises; and
 - (ii) whose health or safety may be at risk; or
- (b) a particular record or thing that may afford evidence.

(3) If the magistrate requires further information concerning the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought, the magistrate is not to issue the warrant unless an authorised officer has given the information to the magistrate verified by oath or affidavit as required by the magistrate.

- (4) The warrant is to specify—
- (a) that the authorised officer, with necessary and reasonable force and assistance, may—
 - (i) enter the premises; and
 - (ii) exercise the powers set out in section 115; and
 - (iii) seize evidence in accordance with section 114; and
 - (b) whether the entry is authorised to be made at any time of the day or night or during specified hours; and
 - (c) a day no later than 7 days after the issue of the warrant on which the warrant ceases to have effect; and
 - (d) the purpose for which the warrant is issued.

Division 4—False or misleading information

Application

117. This division applies to a person who is required to give information (the “**information**”) or produce a record (the “**record**”)—

- (a) under section 96(1), 105 or 115; or
- (b) as a witness at an inquiry hearing.

False or misleading information

118.(1) A person, in response to a requirement to give the information, is not to—

- (a) give information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from information given other information without which the information given is, to the knowledge of the person, false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) A complaint against a person for an offence under subsection (1)(a)

or (b) is sufficient if it states that the information given was false or misleading to the knowledge of the person.

False or misleading record

119. A person, in response to a requirement to produce the record is not to provide a record containing information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular without—

- (a) indicating that the record is false or misleading and the respect in which the record is false or misleading; and
- (b) giving correct information if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 5—Privilege

Application

120. This division applies to a person who is required to give information (the “**information**”) or produce a record (the “**record**”)—

- (a) under section 96(1), 105 or 115; or
- (b) as a witness at an inquiry hearing.

Witness privilege

121.(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person is not required to give the information or produce the record if the person objects on the ground of a privilege the person would be entitled to claim against giving the information or producing the record were the person a witness in a prosecution for an offence in the Supreme Court.

(2) A person may only claim, on the ground of self incrimination, privilege against giving the information or producing the record on being required to do so for the purpose of an inquiry if the ground is that the information would tend to incriminate the person of an indictable offence.

(3) The commissioner or the person may apply to a Supreme Court judge for a determination of the validity of a claim of privilege.

Claim of unjustifiable exercise of power

122.(1) A person is not required to give the information or produce the record if it is determined by a Supreme Court judge that on balance the purpose for which the information was required to be given or the record produced does not justify—

- (a) the adverse affect on the financial interests of the person; or
- (b) the intrusion on the privacy of an individual by disclosure of private or confidential matters relating to the individual;

that would result from the giving of the information or the producing of the record.

(2) Application to a Supreme Court judge for a determination mentioned in subsection (1) may be made by the person required to give the information or produce the record.

Supreme Court applications

123.(1) An application to a Supreme Court judge under section 121 or 122—

- (a) is to be made in accordance with the rules of court or, to the extent the rules do not provide, as directed by a Supreme Court judge; and
- (b) is to be heard in chambers.

(2) The burden of proof on an application is on the person seeking to withhold the information or record.

(3) In determining an application, a Supreme Court judge may make all orders necessary for the practical operation of this division, including for example—

- (a) by excusing a person from giving or producing, or ordering a person to give or produce, the whole or part of the information or record; or

(b) by amending the notice or order by which the information or record was required to be given or produced.

(4) Costs of an application are to be borne by the commission, unless otherwise ordered by the judge on the ground that a claim to withhold the information or record was frivolous, vexatious or lacking in substance.

Division 6—Action on investigation

Interpretation

124. In this division—

“**complainant**” means a complainant in relation to a health service complaint that is the subject of an investigation.

“**investigation**” includes an inquiry.

“**provider**” means a provider who is the subject of an investigation that a report concerns.

Commissioner’s reports

125.(1) The commissioner may at any time make a report in relation to an investigation conducted by the commissioner for the purpose of giving it to a person or body mentioned in section 126.

(2) Subject to section 127, the report may contain information, comment, opinion and recommendations for action the commissioner considers appropriate.

To whom reports may be given

126. The commissioner may give a report to—

- (a) the complainant; or
- (b) the provider; or
- (c) an employer of the provider; or
- (d) a registration board; or

- (e) a professional association of which the provider is eligible to be a member; or
- (f) the Minister; or
- (g) any person or body that has a function or power to take action on matters raised in the report.

Response to adverse comment

127.(1) Subject to section 133,³⁰ the commissioner is not to include in a report comment adverse to a person or body identifiable from the report unless the person or body has been given a reasonable opportunity—

- (a) to make submissions to the commissioner in relation to the comment; and
- (b) to give to the commissioner a written statement in relation to the comment.

(2) If the person or body who gives a written statement under subsection (1)(b) requests that the statement be included in the report, the commissioner is to include the statement, or a fair summary of the statement, in the report.

PART 8—REGISTRATION BOARDS

Information from registration board

128.(1) A registration board may provide to the commissioner information, comment and recommendations in relation to a health service complaint and the registered provider against whom the complaint was made.

(2) The commissioner may, at any time, make a request of a registration board to provide reasonable information in its possession in relation to a health service complaint or the registered provider against whom a health

³⁰ Section 133 (Dispensing with notice)

service complaint is made.

(3) The registration board is to comply with a request made to it under subsection (2).

Registration board may ask commissioner for information

129.(1) A registration board may, at any time, ask the commissioner for reasonable information about any complaints made to the commissioner about the registration board's registered providers.

(2) The commissioner must comply with the registration board's request as soon as practicable.

Commissioner may intervene in disciplinary proceedings

130.(1) This section applies if a disciplinary proceeding is taken against a registered provider for a matter because of a health service complaint or an inquiry matter and the proceeding is before a disciplinary body.

(2) The commissioner may intervene in the disciplinary proceeding at any time.

(3) On intervention, the commissioner becomes a party to the proceeding.

(4) If the commissioner intervenes in a proceeding before the Health Practitioners Tribunal or a professional conduct committee, the commissioner may be represented by a lawyer or another person.

(5) If the commissioner intervenes in a proceeding before a registration board or professional conduct review panel, the commissioner may nominate another person, other than a lawyer, to appear at the hearing on behalf of the commissioner.

(6) The commissioner may intervene in an appeal against a decision of a disciplinary body.

(7) On intervention in an appeal, the commissioner becomes a party to the appeal.

PART 9—GENERAL

Obstruction

131. A person is not, without reasonable excuse, to obstruct an authorised person in the exercise of a power under this Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Record copy

132. A power conferred by this Act to require a person to produce a record includes the power to require the person to produce a copy of the record.

Dispensing with notice

133.(1) The commissioner may dispense with a duty imposed on the commissioner under this Act—

- (a) to give a notice to a provider; or
- (b) to give an opportunity to a person to make submissions on a report containing adverse comment about the person;

if the commissioner considers this would—

- (c) put at risk the health or safety of any person; or
- (d) prejudice an investigation or inquiry.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the duty imposed by section 36.³¹

Commissioner may give combined notice

134.(1) This section applies if the commissioner is required under this Act to give a person notices under more than 1 provision.

³¹ Section 36 (Response to adverse comment)

(2) The commissioner may give the person a combined notice for the provisions.

Commissioner may provide information

135.(1) If the commissioner refers a health service complaint to a registration board or other entity under part 5 or 7, the commissioner may give the board or other entity any information given to, or gathered by, the commissioner in the course of dealing with the complaint.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to information obtained by the commissioner under part 6.³²

Investigation despite proceedings

136. Subject to section 79,³³ an investigation or inquiry under this Act may start or continue, and a report under this Act may be made or given, despite any proceedings before any court or tribunal, unless a court or tribunal with the necessary jurisdiction orders to the contrary.

Giving of information protected

137.(1) This section applies to a person who, honestly and on reasonable grounds, gives information or a record (the “**information**”) to the commissioner, an authorised person or a commission officer—

- (a) for the purpose of a health service complaint; or
- (b) in the course of an investigation or inquiry.

(2) A person is not subject to any liability for giving the information and no action, claim or demand may be taken or made of or against the person for giving the information.

(3) For example, in proceedings for defamation in relation to a publication it is a lawful excuse that the publication was made in giving the information.

³² Parts 5 (Complaints), 6 (Conciliation) and 7 (Investigation)

³³ Section 79 (Decisions not to take action)

(4) For example, a person—

- (a) on whom a provision of an Act imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality with respect to a matter; or
- (b) who is subject to an obligation by way of oath, rule of law or practice to maintain confidentiality with respect to a matter;

is taken not to have—

- (c) committed an offence against the Act; or
- (d) breached the oath, rule of law or practice or a law relevant to the oath, rule of law or practice; or
- (e) rendered the person liable to disciplinary action;

merely because the person has given the information.

False or misleading information

138.(1) A person commits an offence if the person—

- (a) makes a statement to the commissioner with the intent that it be acted on as a health service complaint; and
- (b) in the statement, or in the course of inquiries into the statement, intentionally gives information that is false or misleading in a material particular to the commissioner or another entity to which the complaint has been referred.

Maximum penalty—167 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

(2) The offence is an indictable offence.

Reports privileged

139.(1) In proceedings for defamation in relation to a publication, it is a lawful excuse—

- (a) that the publication was made in good faith for the purpose of the preparation of a report authorised or required to be made under this Act; or
- (b) that the publication was an authorised or required publication under this Act of a report made in good faith.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect any other defence a person may be entitled to claim under the law relating to defamation.

Evidence

140.(1) In a proceeding, a certificate purporting to be that of the commissioner stating that a person is an authorised person in relation to a specified power is evidence of the matter stated.

(2) An authorised person may make a certificate for the purpose of this section.

(3) In a proceeding, a certificate purporting to be that of an authorised person stating—

- (a) that the authorised person has made or taken a specified decision, step or action; or
- (b) that a specified record is one held by or given to the authorised person;

is evidence of those matters.

(4) Judicial notice is to be taken of—

- (a) an appointment of a commissioner or a person to act as a commissioner, whenever made; and
- (b) a commissioner's signature.

Preservation of confidentiality

141.(1) A person is not to record, disclose or use confidential information gained by the person through involvement in the administration of this Act, unless the person does so—

- (a) for the purpose of this Act; or
- (b) when expressly authorised under another Act; or
- (c) if the confidential information is about a registered provider—for the purposes of the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999* or the *Nursing Act 1992*; or
- (d) when authorised under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person is not required—

- (a) to disclose confidential information to a court or tribunal; or
- (b) to produce a record containing confidential information to a court or tribunal;

unless it is necessary to do so for the purpose of this Act.

(3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information, or production of a record, to a disciplinary body.

(4) A person gains information through involvement in the administration of this Act if the person gains the information—

- (a) in the course of the involvement; or
- (b) because of opportunity provided by the involvement.

(5) The following persons are taken to be involved in the administration of this Act—

- (a) the commissioner or other authorised person;
- (b) an officer or employee of the commission or a person engaged to perform a service for the commission;
- (c) a member of the council;
- (d) a member of a committee established under section 26;
- (e) a conciliator and person involved in conciliation under this Act;
- (f) a person investigating a matter under this Act.

(6) In this section—

“confidential information” includes—

- (a) information about the identity, occupation or whereabouts of the complainant, user or provider to which a health service complaint or inquiry matter relates or of any person who assists an investigation or inquiry; and
- (b) information disclosed by a health service complaint; and
- (c) information of personal concern to an individual; and
- (d) information that, if disclosed, may cause detriment to a person.

Unlawful reprisal

142.(1) A person is not to take, or attempt or conspire to take, a reprisal against another person because, or in the belief that, any person—

- (a) has made or may make a health service complaint; or
- (b) has provided or may provide assistance to the commissioner, an authorised person or other person or body conducting an investigation or inquiry for the purpose of this Act.

(2) An attempt to take a reprisal includes an attempt to induce a person to take a reprisal.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is a taking of an unlawful reprisal.

(4) A ground mentioned in subsection (1) as the ground for a taking of an unlawful reprisal is the unlawful ground for the reprisal.

(5) For the contravention to happen, it is sufficient if an unlawful ground is a ground of any significance for the reprisal.

(6) A person who takes an unlawful reprisal commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—167 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

(7) The offence is an indictable offence.

(8) In any proceedings in which it is relevant to prove that a person has taken an unlawful reprisal, it is a defence for the person to prove that despite an unlawful ground being a ground for engaging in the conduct alleged to constitute the unlawful reprisal—

- (a) the person had other just and reasonable grounds for engaging in the conduct; and
- (b) the person had taken a significant step towards engaging in the conduct before acting on the unlawful ground.

Damages entitlement for reprisal

143.(1) Unlawful reprisal is a tort and a person who takes an unlawful reprisal is liable in damages to any person who suffers detriment as a result.

(2) Any appropriate remedy that may be granted by a court for a tort may be granted by a court for the taking of an unlawful reprisal.

(3) If the claim for the damages goes to trial in the Supreme Court or the District Court, it must be decided by a judge sitting without a jury.

Indemnity

144. The commissioner, a commission officer, an authorised person, or a person acting under the direction of an authorised person, are indemnified by the State against all actions, proceedings and claims in relation to—

- (a) acts done, or omitted to be done, by the person without negligence under this Act; and
- (b) acts done, or omitted to be done, by the person in good faith and without negligence for the purpose of this Act.

Proceedings for offences generally

145.(1) An offence against this Act other than an offence declared to be an indictable offence is a summary offence.

(2) A summary proceeding for the offence must start within whichever is the longer of the following—

- (a) 1 year after the commission of the offence;
- (b) 1 year after the offence comes to the knowledge of the commissioner, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.

Proceedings for indictable offences

146.(1) A proceeding on a charge for an indictable offence under this Act may be taken, at the election of the prosecution—

- (a) by summary proceeding under the *Justices Act 1886*; or
- (b) on indictment.

(2) A Magistrates Court must not hear the charge summarily if—

- (a) the defendant asks the court at the start of the hearing to treat the proceeding as a committal proceeding; or
- (b) the court considers that the charge should be prosecuted on

indictment.

(3) A Magistrates Court may start to hear and decide the charge summarily even if more than 1 year has passed since the offence was committed.

Change to committal proceeding during summary proceeding

147.(1) This section applies if during a proceeding before a Magistrates Court to hear and decide a charge for an indictable offence summarily, the court decides that the charge is not one that should be decided summarily.

(2) The court must stop treating the proceeding as a proceeding to hear and decide the charge summarily and start treating it as a committal proceeding.

(3) The defendant's plea at the start of the hearing must be disregarded.

(4) The evidence already heard by the court is taken to be evidence in the committal proceedings.

(5) To remove doubt, it is declared that section 104³⁴ of the *Justices Act 1886* must be complied with for the committal proceedings.

Regulations

148.(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may make provision with respect to—

- (a) requiring providers of a specified class to give to the commissioner returns of information concerning complaints about health services; and
- (b) offences against the regulations punishable by fines of no more than 10 penalty units.

³⁴ *Justices Act 1886*, section 104 (Proceedings upon an examination of witnesses to an indictable offence)

Transitional for Health Rights Commission Act 1991 (Act No. 88 of 1991)

149.(1) This Act does not authorise a complaint to be made to the commissioner about a health service provided before the commencement of this section, if—

- (a) the complaint relates to a matter arising more than 1 year before the commencement of this section; and
- (b) the complainant became aware of the matter of complaint more than 1 year before the commencement of this section.

(2) After the commencement of this section, complaints of a kind mentioned in section 57—

- (a) that were made before the commencement of this section to the Health Complaints Unit; and
- (b) that were being dealt with by the Health Complaints Unit immediately before the commencement of this section;

may be dealt with as if they were made under this Act to the commissioner.

(3) This Act applies to complaints mentioned in subsection (2) with such modifications as to procedure as the commissioner considers necessary to take into account that they had already been dealt with before the commencement of this section.

Transitional for Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999

150.(1) A health service complaint made and not finally dealt with before the commencement day may continue to be dealt with under this Act as if the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, part 14, division 5 had not commenced.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**commencement day**” means the day the *Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999*, part 14, division 5 commences.

SCHEDULE 1

HEALTH SERVICES

section 3(1), definition “health service”, paragraph (a)

PART 1—DECLARED HEALTH SERVICES

1. Hospital, health institution or nursing home services.
2. Medical, dental, pharmaceutical, paramedical, mental health, community health, environmental health, specialised health or allied services.
3. Services provided in association with the use of premises for the care, treatment or accommodation of persons who are aged or have a physical or mental illness.
4. Laboratory services provided in support of health services.
5. Laundry, cleaning, catering or other support services provided to a hospital, health institution, nursing home or premises mentioned in item 3, if the services affect the care or treatment of patients or residents.
6. Social work, welfare, recreational or leisure services, if provided as part of a health service.
7. Ambulance services.
8. Services provided by registered providers.
9. Services provided by dietitians, audiologists, audiometrists, prosthetists, optical dispensers, radiographers, child guidance therapists, psychotherapists, therapeutic counsellors and services provided by other professional, technical and operational persons that directly contribute to the provision of a health service.
10. Services provided by practitioners of hypnosis, massage, naturopathy, acupuncture or in other natural or alternative health care or diagnostic fields.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

11. Services provided in relation to health promotion, education and information.

**PART 2—SERVICES DECLARED NOT TO BE
HEALTH SERVICES**

1. An opinion of a provider, or a decision made, for a claim under the *WorkCover Queensland Act 1996*.

2. An opinion of a provider, or a decision made, for the purpose of a notice, order, or appeal under the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989*.³⁵

3. Services provided by an officer of a department (other than the department in which this Act is administered), excluding services provided by an officer who—

(a) is a registered provider; and

(b) provides the services in the course of performing duties in a position for which registration as such a registered provider is a requirement.

4. Services provided by the State Emergency Service and by volunteers in emergency situations, including first aid and life support services, for example services provided by lifesavers, coastal rescue groups, teachers, teachers aides and school administrative staff.

5. Health services provided by a public authority of the Commonwealth.

³⁵ Now see *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, section 189.

SCHEDULE 2**DECLARED REGISTRATION BOARDS**

section 3(1), definition “registration board”

1. Chiropractors and Osteopaths Board
2. Dental Board
3. Dental Technicians and Dental Prosthetists Board
4. Medical Board
5. Occupational Therapists Board
6. Optometrists Board
7. Pharmacy Board
8. Physiotherapists Board
9. Podiatrists Board
10. Psychologists Board
11. Queensland Nursing Council
12. Speech Pathologists Board

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 7 February 2000. Future amendments of the Health Rights Commission Act 1991 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	prev	=	previous
amd	=	amended	(prev)	=	previously
amdt	=	amendment	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
o in c	=	order in council	sch	=	schedule
om	=	omitted	sdiv	=	subdivision
orig	=	original	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	=	page	SL	=	subordinate legislation
para	=	paragraph	sub	=	substituted
prec	=	preceding	unnum	=	unnumbered
pres	=	present			

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to Act No. 79 of 1993	30 May 1994
2	to Act No. 68 of 1994	23 December 1994
2A	to Act No. 54 of 1996	4 December 1996
2B	to Act No. 75 of 1996	8 April 1997
2C	to Act No. 75 of 1996	7 August 1997
3	to Act No. 75 of 1996	6 February 1998
3A	to Act No. 19 of 1999	16 June 1999

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Health Rights Commission Act 1991 No. 88

date of assent 11 December 1991

pts 1–2, 4 commenced 7 March 1992 (1992 SL No. 41)

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1992 (1992 SL No. 98)

as amended by—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No. 36 ss 1–2 sch 2 (as amd 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 2)

date of assent 2 July 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

amdt 1 commenced 1 July 1992 (see s 2 sch 2 and 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Nursing Act 1992 No. 55 ss 1–2, 163 sch 2

date of assent 30 November 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 November 1993 (1993 SL No. 393)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 1992 No. 66 pts 1, 7

date of assent 7 December 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 18 December 1992 (1992 SL No. 450)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 1993 No. 79 pts 1, 7

date of assent 17 December 1993

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 14 March 1994 (1994 SL No. 84)

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994 No. 68 ss 1–2, 62 sch 4

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 16 December 1994 (1994 SL No. 441)

Public Service Act 1996 No. 37 ss 1–2, 147 sch 2

date of assent 22 October 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 361)

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Amendment Act 1996 No. 54 ss 1–2, 9 sch

date of assent 20 November 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 128)

Health Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1996 No. 61 ss 1–2, 15 sch

date of assent 9 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 20 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 402)

WorkCover Queensland Act 1996 No. 75 ss 1–2, 535 sch 2

date of assent 12 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 1997 (1996 SL No. 442)

Corrective Services Legislation Amendment Act 1999 No. 9 pt 1 sch

date of assent 30 March 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 May 1999 (1999 SL No. 72)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 30 April 1999

commenced on date of assent

Industrial Relations Act 1999 No. 33 ss 1, 2(2), 747 sch 3

date of assent 18 June 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1999 (1999 SL No. 159)

Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999 No. 58 ss 1–2 pt 14 div 5

date of assent 18 November 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 7 February 2000 (1999 SL No. 327)

7 List of annotations

This reprint has been renumbered—see table of renumbered provisions in endnote 9.

Definitions**s 3**

amd 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch

def “**detriment**” sub 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4def “**disciplinary body**” ins 1999 No. 58 s 432def “**disciplinary committee**” ins 1999 No. 58 s 432def “**Health Practitioners Tribunal**” ins 1999 No. 58 s 432def “**industrial organisation**” sub 1999 No. 33 s 747 sch 3def “**professional conduct committee**” ins 1999 No. 58 s 432def “**professional conduct review panel**” ins 1999 No. 58 s 432def “**Regional Health Authority**” om 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch

Application of various public sector Acts

s 8 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2; 1996 No. 54 s 9 sch

Terms and conditions of appointment

s 14 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Commission officers employed under Public Service Act

s 22 sub 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Cooperation with interested organisations

s 27 amd 1993 No. 79 s 34

Commissioner is the chief executive

s 30 prev s 30 om 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Minister's directions

s 31 amd 1993 No. 79 s 35

Commission's budget

s 33 ins 1993 No. 79 s 36

Public service legislation not to apply to membership

s 45 prev s 45 om 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Council meetings

s 51 amd 1993 No. 79 s 37

PART 5—COMPLAINTS**Division 1—Health service complaints**

div hdg ins 1999 No. 58 s 433

Health service complaint

s 57 amd 1999 No. 58 s 434

Commissioner may deal with complaint as 2 or more complaints

s 58 ins 1999 No. 58 s 435

Complaints about persons who are no longer registered providers

s 60 ins 1999 No. 58 s 436

Representative complaints

s 61 amd 1999 No. 58 s 437

Division 2—Assessment of health service complaints

div hdg ins 1999 No. 58 s 438

Commissioner to immediately assess all health service complaints

s 67 sub 1999 No. 58 s 438

Commissioner may refer complaint to registration board without assessment

s 68 sub 1999 No. 58 s 438

Notices of decision to assess complaint

s 69 sub 1999 No. 58 s 438

Submissions about health service complaint

s 70 ins 1993 No. 79 s 38
sub 1999 No. 58 s 438

Assessment of complaint

s 71 amd 1999 No. 58 s 439

Notice of assessment decision

s 72 amd 1999 No. 58 s 440

Action on acceptance of complaint about provider other than registered provider

s 73 sub 1999 No. 58 s 441

Action on acceptance of complaint about registered provider

s 74 ins 1999 No. 58 s 441

Conciliation of complaints referred under s 74

s 75 ins 1999 No. 58 s 441

Time limit on assessment

s 76 amd 1999 No. 58 s 442

Duty to immediately refer certain complaints to registration board

s 77 ins 1999 No. 58 s 443

Commissioner's powers during assessment

prov hdg sub 1999 No. 58 s 444(1)

s 78 amd 1993 No. 79 s 39; 1999 No. 58 s 444(2)

Decisions not to take action

s 79 amd 1993 No. 79 s 40; 1999 No. 58 s 445

Division 3—General

div hdg ins 1999 No. 58 s 446

General powers to gather information and facilitate resolution of complaints

s 80 ins 1999 No. 58 s 446

Conciliation function

s 84 amd 1993 No. 79 s 41

Action on report of unsuccessful conciliation

s 88 amd 1999 No. 58 s 447

Commissioner may end conciliation

s 90 amd 1999 No. 58 s 448

Conciliation privileged

s 91 amd 1999 No. 58 s 449

Administrative support staff

s 94 ins 1993 No. 79 s 42

Notice to provide information or a record

s 96 amd 1999 No. 58 s 450

Reference to another entity

s 101 sub 1999 No. 58 s 451

Investigation by other entity

prov hdg amd 1999 No. 58 s 452(1)
s 102 amd 1999 No. 58 s 452(2)–(5)

Reference of complaint to registration board

s 121 prev s 121 om 1999 No. 58 s 454

Duty of registration board

s 122 prev s 122 om 1999 No. 58 s 454

Reference by registration board

s 123 prev s 123 amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 2
om 1999 No. 58 s 454

To whom reports may be given

s 126 prev s 126 om 1999 No. 58 s 455
pres s 126 amd 1999 No. 58 s 453

Information to registration board

s 127 prev s 127 om 1999 No. 58 s 455

Report to registration board of results of investigation

s 128 prev s 128 om 1999 No. 58 s 455

Registration board may ask commissioner for information

s 129 prev s 129 om 1999 No. 58 s 455
pres s 129 sub 1999 No. 58 s 455

Commissioner may intervene in disciplinary proceedings

s 130 sub 1993 No. 79 s 43
amd 1999 No. 58 s 456

Commissioner may give combined notice

s 134 ins 1999 No. 58 s 457

Commissioner may provide information

s 135 ins 1999 No. 58 s 457

Giving of information protected

s 137 amd 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4

False or misleading information

s 138 ins 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4

Preservation of confidentiality

s 140 amd 1993 No. 79 s 44; 1999 No. 58 s 458

Unlawful reprisal

s 142 amd 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4

Damages entitlement for reprisal

s 143 prev s 143 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 143 ins 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4
amd 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch

Proceedings for offences generally

s 145 sub 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4

Proceedings for indictable offences

s 146 prev s 146 om R4 (see RA s 37)
pres s 146 ins 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4

Change to committal proceeding during summary proceeding

s 147 ins 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4

Regulations

s 148 amd 1993 No. 79 s 45

Transitional for Health Rights Commission Act 1991 (Act No. 81 of 1991)

s 149 hdg sub 1999 No. 58 s 459

Transitional for Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999

s 150 ins 1999 No. 58 s 460

SCHEDULE 1—HEALTH SERVICES

hdg amd 1999 No. 58 s 461(1)

sch amd 1996 No. 75 s 535 sch 2; 1999 No. 9 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 58 s 461(2)

SCHEDULE 2—DECLARED REGISTRATION BOARDS

amd 1992 No. 55 s 163 sch 2; 1992 No. 66 s 42; 1999 No. 58 s 462

8 Table of corrected minor errors

TABLE OF CORRECTED MINOR ERRORS
under the Reprints Act 1992 s 44

Provision	Description
75(1)(c) schedule 1 part 2, item 3	om 'subsection 74' ins 'section 74' om 'officer a department' ins 'officer of a department'

9 Table of renumbered provisions

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