

Queensland



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1992

**Reprinted as in force on 9 May 2003
(includes commenced amendments up to 2003 Act No. 19)**

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

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

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1992

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 9 May 2003]

An Act to require information concerning documents held by government to be made available to members of the community, to enable members of the community to obtain access to documents held by government and to enable members of the community to ensure that documents held by the government concerning their personal affairs are accurate, complete, up-to-date and not misleading, and for related purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Division 1—Introductory

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*.

2 Commencement

Parts 3 to 6 commence 3 months after the date of assent.

3 Deferred application to local governments

(1) Part 2 does not apply to local governments until 6 months after the date of assent.

(2) Despite section 2, parts 3 to 6 do not apply to local governments until 9 months after the date of assent.

Division 2—Object of Act and matters relevant to its administration and interpretation**4 Object of Act**

The object of this Act is to extend as far as possible the right of the community to have access to information held by Queensland government.

5 Reasons for enactment of Act

(1) Parliament recognises that, in a free and democratic society—

- (a) the public interest is served by promoting open discussion of public affairs and enhancing government's accountability; and
- (b) the community should be kept informed of government's operations, including, in particular, the rules and practices followed by government in its dealings with members of the community; and
- (c) members of the community should have access to information held by government in relation to their personal affairs and should be given the ways to ensure that information of that kind is accurate, complete, up-to-date and not misleading.

(2) Parliament also recognises that there are competing interests in that the disclosure of particular information could be contrary to the public interest because its disclosure in some instances would have a prejudicial effect on—

- (a) essential public interests; or
- (b) the private or business affairs of members of the community in respect of whom information is collected and held by government.

(3) This Act is intended to strike a balance between those competing interests by giving members of the community a right of access to information held by government to the greatest extent possible with limited exceptions for the purpose of preventing a prejudicial effect to the public interest of a kind mentioned in subsection (2).

6 Matter relating to personal affairs of applicant

If an application for access to a document is made under this Act, the fact that the document contains matter relating to the personal affairs of the applicant is an element to be taken into account in deciding—

- (a) whether it is in the public interest to grant access to the applicant; and
- (b) the effect that the disclosure of the matter might have.

Division 3—Interpretation

7 Definitions

In this Act—

“**agency**” has the meaning given by section 8.

“**charge**” does not include an application fee under section 29(1).

“**commissioner**” means the Information Commissioner.

“**competitive commercial activity**” means an activity carried on, on a commercial basis, in competition with a person, other than—

- (a) the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; or
- (b) a State authority; or
- (c) a local government authority.

“**corporatised corporation**” has the meaning given by the *Local Government Act 1993*, chapter 8, part 7.¹

“**court**” includes a justice and a coroner.

“**document**” includes—

- (a) a copy of a document; and
- (b) a part of, or extract from, a document; and
- (c) a copy of a part of, or extract from, a document.

“**document of an agency**” or “**document of the agency**” means a document in the possession or under the control of an agency, or the

¹ *Local Government Act 1993*, chapter 8 (National competition reform of significant business activities), part 7 (Local government owned corporations)

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agency concerned, whether created or received in the agency, and includes—

- (a) a document to which the agency is entitled to access; and
- (b) a document in the possession or under the control of an officer of the agency in the officer's official capacity.

“enactment” means an Act or a statutory instrument.

“exempt document” means a document that contains exempt matter, but to which access cannot be given under section 32.

“exempt matter” means matter that is exempt under part 3, division 2.

“function” includes a power.

“government” includes an agency and a Minister.

“holds”, in relation to an office, includes performs the duties of the office.

“officer”, in relation to an agency, includes—

- (a) the agency's principal officer; and
- (b) a member of the agency; and
- (c) a member of the agency's staff; and
- (d) a person employed by or for the agency.

“official document of a Minister” or **“official document of the Minister”** means a document in the possession or under the control of a Minister, or the Minister concerned, that relates to the affairs of an agency, and includes—

- (a) a document to which the Minister is entitled to access; and
- (b) a document in the possession or under the control of a member of the staff of, or a consultant to, the Minister in the person's capacity as such a member or consultant.

“parliamentary committee” means the Legal, Constitutional and Administrative Review Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

“policy document”, in relation to an agency, means—

- (a) a document containing interpretations, rules, guidelines, statements of policy, practices or precedents; or
- (b) a document containing particulars of an administrative scheme; or

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- (c) a document containing a statement of the way, or intended way, of administration of an enactment or administrative scheme; or
- (d) a document describing the procedures to be followed in investigating a contravention or possible contravention of an enactment or administrative scheme; or
- (e) another document of a similar kind;

that is used by the agency in connection with the performance of such of its functions as affect or are likely to affect rights, privileges or other benefits, or obligations, penalties or other detriments, to which members of the community are or may become entitled, eligible, liable or subject, but does not include an enactment that has already been published.

“principal officer” means—

- (a) in relation to a department—the chief executive of the department; or
- (b) in relation to a local government—the chief executive officer (however described) of the government; or
- (c) in relation to a public authority for which a regulation declares an office to be the principal office—the holder of the office; or
- (d) in relation to another public authority—
 - (i) if it is an incorporated body that has no members—the person who manages the body’s affairs; or
 - (ii) if it is a body (whether or not incorporated) that is constituted by 1 person—the person; or
 - (iii) if it is a body (whether or not incorporated) that is constituted by 2 or more persons—the person who is entitled to preside at a meeting of the body at which the person is present.

“public authority” has the meaning given by section 9.

“public library” includes—

- (a) the State library; and
- (b) a local government library; and
- (c) a library in the State that forms part of a public tertiary educational institution.

“responsible Minister” means—

- (a) in relation to a department—the Minister administering the department; or
- (b) in relation to the town commission constituted under the *Alcan Queensland Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1965*—the Minister administering that Act; or
- (c) in relation to a council constituted under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*, the *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984* or the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*—the Minister administering those Acts; or
- (d) in relation to another local government—the Minister administering the *Local Government Act 1993*; or
- (e) in relation to a public authority mentioned in paragraph (a) of the definition of “public authority”—the Minister administering the Act by or under which the public authority is established; or
- (f) in relation to a public authority mentioned in paragraph (d) of that definition—the Minister administering the Act by which the office is established; or
- (g) in relation to any other public authority—the Minister declared by regulation to be the responsible Minister in relation to the public authority.

8 Meaning of “agency”

(1) In this Act—

“agency” means a department, local government or public authority.

(2) In this Act, a reference to an agency includes a reference to a body that—

- (a) forms part of the agency; or
- (b) exists mainly for the purpose of enabling the agency to perform its functions.

9 Meaning of “public authority”

(1) In this Act—

“public authority” means—

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- (a) a body (whether or not incorporated) that—
 - (i) is established for a public purpose by an enactment; or
 - (ii) is established by government for a public purpose under an enactment; or
- (b) a body (whether or not incorporated) that is created by the Governor in Council or a Minister; or
- (c) another body (whether or not incorporated)—
 - (i) that is—
 - (A) supported directly or indirectly by government funds or other assistance or over which government is in a position to exercise control; or
 - (B) a body established by or under an enactment; and
 - (ii) that is declared by regulation to be a public authority for the purposes of this Act; or
- (d) subject to subsection (3), a person holding an office established by or under an enactment; or
- (e) a person holding an appointment—
 - (i) made by the Governor in Council or Minister otherwise than by or under an enactment; and
 - (ii) that is declared by regulation to be an appointment the holder of which is a public authority for the purposes of this Act;

but does not include a body that, under subsection (2), is not a public authority for the purposes of this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an unincorporated body that is a board, council, committee, subcommittee or other body established by or under an enactment for the purpose of assisting, or performing functions connected with, a public authority is not a separate public authority, but is taken to be comprised within the public authority.

- (3)** A person is not a public authority merely because the person holds—
- (a) an office the duties of which are performed as duties of employment as an agency's officer; or
 - (b) an office of member of a body; or

- (c) an office established by or under an enactment for the purposes of an agency.

Division 4—Operation and application of Act

10 Act applies to document whenever it came into existence

A person is entitled to apply under this Act for access to a document regardless of when the document came into existence.

11 Act not to apply to certain bodies etc.

(1) This Act does not apply to—

- (a) the Governor; or
- (b) the Legislative Assembly, a member of the Legislative Assembly, a committee of the Legislative Assembly, a member of a committee of the Legislative Assembly, a parliamentary commission of inquiry or a member of a parliamentary commission of inquiry; or
- (c) the Parliamentary Judges Commission of Inquiry appointed under the *Parliamentary (Judges) Commission of Inquiry Act 1988*; or
- (d) the Parliamentary Service established by the *Parliamentary Service Act 1988*; or
- (e) the judicial functions of—
 - (i) a court; or
 - (ii) the holder of a judicial office or other office connected with a court; or
- (f) a registry or other office of a court, or the staff of a registry or other office of a court in their official capacity, so far as its or their functions relate to the court's judicial functions; or

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- (g) the judicial committee established under the *Magistrates Act 1991*, section 10A;² or
- (h) the Fitzgerald commission of inquiry, that is, the commission of inquiry that is “the Commission” within the meaning of the *Commission of Inquiry Continuation Act 1989*; or
- (i) another commission of inquiry issued by the Governor in Council; or
- (j) an agency in relation to a document that has originated with, or has been received from, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security or the Office of National Assessments, or the Defence Signals Directorate or the Defence Intelligence Organisation of the Commonwealth Department of Defence; or
- (m) Queensland Treasury Corporation in relation to its borrowing, liability and asset management related functions; or
- (n) Queensland Treasury Holdings Pty Ltd, its wholly owned subsidiaries (within the meaning of the Corporations Act), and the entities in which the subsidiaries have a controlling interest (within the meaning of the Corporations Act), in relation to their commercially competitive activities; or
- (o) the adult guardian in relation to an investigation or audit; or
- (p) the Health Rights Commissioner, or a person appointed as a conciliator under *Health Rights Commission Act 1991*, section 75,³ in relation to the conciliation of health service complaints under part 6 of that Act; or
- (pa) a committee declared to be an approved quality assurance committee under the *Health Services Act 1991*, section 31(1); or
- (q) an agency, part of an agency or function of an agency prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) In subsection (1), a reference to documents in relation to a particular function or activity is a reference to documents received or brought into existence in performing the function or carrying on the activity.

2 *Magistrates Act 1991*, section 10A (Establishment of judicial committee)

3 *Health Rights Commission Act 1991*, section 75 (Conciliation of complaints referred under s 74)

11A Application of Act to GOCs

This Act does not apply to documents received, or brought into existence, in carrying out activities of a GOC mentioned in schedule 2 to the extent provided under the application provision mentioned for the GOC in the schedule.

11B Application of Act to corporatised corporations

This Act does not apply to documents received, or brought into existence, in carrying out a corporatised corporation's activities to the extent provided under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 1205.⁴

12 Application of Act to Information Commissioner

Section 20 and parts 3 and 4 do not apply to the commissioner or documents of the commissioner.

13 Act binds Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

Division 5—Relationship with other laws**14 Act not intended to prevent other publication of information etc.**

This Act is not intended to prevent or discourage—

- (a) the publication of information; or
- (b) the giving of access to documents (including documents containing exempt matter and exempt documents); or
- (c) the amendment of documents relating to the personal affairs of persons;

otherwise than under this Act if that can properly be done or is permitted or required to be done by law.

⁴ *Local Government Act 1993*, section 1205 (Application of Freedom of Information Act and Judicial Review Act)

15 Relationship with other enactments requiring publication of information etc.

Without limiting section 14, this Act does not affect the operation of another enactment that—

- (a) requires information concerning documents held by government to be made available to members of the community; or
- (b) enables a member of the community to obtain access to documents held by government; or
- (c) enables a member of the community to ensure that documents held by government concerning the person's personal affairs are accurate, complete, up-to-date and not misleading; or
- (d) requires the publication of information concerning government operations.

16 Operation of provisions of other enactments providing for non-disclosure

(1) This Act is intended to operate to the exclusion of the provisions of other enactments relating to non-disclosure of information.

(2) Subsection (1) has effect subject to section 48 (Matter to which secrecy provisions of enactments apply).

17 Operation of Public Records Act 2002

(1) Without limiting section 14, this Act does not affect the provisions of the *Public Records Act 2002* relating to the giving of access to documents by the Queensland State Archives.

(2) Without limiting section 16, the *Public Records Act 2002* does not prevent a person obtaining access to a document in the custody of Queensland State Archives to which a person may obtain access under this Act.

PART 2—PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION

18 Publication of information concerning affairs of agencies

(1) An agency must, within 1 year after the commencement of this section and at subsequent intervals of not more than 1 year, publish an up-to-date statement of the affairs of the agency.

(2) The statement must contain—

- (a) a description of the agency's structure and functions; and
- (b) a description of the ways in which the agency's functions (including, in particular, its decision-making functions) affect members of the community; and
- (c) a description of any arrangements that exist to enable members of the community to participate in the formulation of the agency's policy and the exercise of the agency's functions; and
- (d) a description of the various kinds of documents that are usually held by the agency, including—
 - (i) the kinds of documents that are available for inspection at the agency (whether or not as part of a public register) under an enactment other than this Act, whether or not inspection of any such document is subject to a fee or charge; and
 - (ii) the kinds of documents that are available for purchase from the agency; and
 - (iii) the kinds of documents that are available from the agency free of charge; and
- (e) a description of the literature available from the agency by way of subscription services or free mailing lists; and
- (f) a list of all boards, councils, committees and other bodies constituted by 2 or more persons that—
 - (i) are a part of, or that have been established for the purpose of advising, the agency; and
 - (ii) whose meetings are open to the public or the minutes of whose meetings are available for public inspection; and

- (g) a description of the arrangements that exist to enable a member of the community to obtain access to the agency's documents and to seek amendment of the agency's documents concerning the person's personal affairs; and
 - (h) a description of the agency's procedures in relation to the giving of access to the agency's documents and to the amendment of the agency's documents concerning the personal affairs of a member of the community, including—
 - (i) the designation of officers to whom inquiries should be made; and
 - (ii) the addresses at which applications under this Act should be lodged.
- (3) The statement must be published in a way approved by the Minister.
- (4) Nothing in this section requires the publication of exempt matter.

19 Availability of certain documents

- (1) An agency must make copies of—
- (a) its most recent statement of affairs; and
 - (b) each of its policy documents;

available for inspection and purchase by members of the community.

(2) Nothing in this section prevents an agency from deleting exempt matter from a copy of a policy document.

(3) A person must not be subjected to any prejudice because of the application of the provisions of an agency's policy document (other than provisions the agency is permitted to delete from the copies of the document) to any act or omission of the person if, at the time of the act or omission—

- (a) the policy document was not available for inspection and purchase; and
 - (b) the person was not aware of the provisions; and
 - (c) the person could lawfully have avoided the prejudice had the person been aware of the provisions.
- (4) During the first year of the application of this section to an agency—

- (a) the agency is required to comply with subsection (1) only to the extent that is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) subsection (3) does not have effect.

20 Notices to require specification of documents in statements

(1) A person may serve on an agency's principal officer a written notice stating that, in the person's opinion—

- (a) the agency has failed to publish a statement of affairs as required by this part; or
- (b) a statement of affairs published by the agency under this part does not comply with the part.

(2) The principal officer must within 21 days of receiving the notice—

- (a) decide whether or not the person's opinion is correct and, if so, whether to—
 - (i) publish a statement of affairs, or further statement of affairs, as required by this part; or
 - (ii) ensure that the next statement of affairs published under this part complies with the part; and
- (b) notify the person, in writing, of the decision.

(3) If the principal officer decides that the person's opinion is incorrect, the notice is to—

- (a) give the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) inform the person of—
 - (i) the person's right to apply to the commissioner for a review of the decision under part 5; and
 - (ii) the time within which the application for review must be made.

PART 3—ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

Division 1—Access

21 Right of access

Subject to this Act, a person has a legally enforceable right to be given access under this Act to—

- (a) documents of an agency; and
- (b) official documents of a Minister.

22 Documents to which access may be refused

An agency or Minister may refuse access under this Act to—

- (a) a document that is reasonably open to public access (whether or not as part of a public register) under another enactment, whether or not the access is subject to a fee or charge; or
- (b) a document that is reasonably available for purchase by members of the community under arrangements made by an agency; or
- (c) a document that is reasonably available for public inspection under the *Public Records Act 2002* or in a public library; or
- (d) a document that—
 - (i) is stored for preservation or safe custody in the Queensland State Archives; and
 - (ii) is a copy of a document of an agency; or
- (e) adoption records maintained under the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

23 Non-official documents in Queensland State Archives etc.

(1) A document that—

- (a) has been placed in the custody of Queensland State Archives or a public library by a person; and
- (b) was not, immediately before being placed in that custody, a document of an agency or an official document of a Minister;

is available for access to members of the community under this Act, subject to any restrictions or conditions imposed by the person at the time the document was placed in the custody of the Queensland State Archives or public library.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to a document that was placed in the custody of the Queensland State Archives or a public library by a person before the commencement of this part and, for the purposes of that application, any restrictions or conditions imposed by the person within 1 year after that commencement are taken to have been imposed by the person at the time mentioned in that subsection.

24 Official documents in Queensland State Archives

(1) For the purposes of this Act, a document that—

- (a) has been placed in the custody of the Queensland State Archives by an agency (whether before or after the commencement of this part); and
- (b) is not reasonably available for inspection under the *Public Records Act 2002*;

is taken to be in the agency's possession, or, if the agency no longer exists, the agency whose functions are most closely related to the document, if the agency is entitled to access to the document.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a document that has been placed by an agency (including the Queensland State Archives) in a place of deposit under the *Libraries Act 1988* (whether before or after the commencement of this part) or the *Public Records Act 2002* is taken to be in the agency's possession, or, if the agency no longer exists, the agency whose functions are most closely related to the document, if the agency is entitled to access to the document.

25 How applications for access are made

(1) A person who wishes to obtain access to a document of an agency or an official document of a Minister under this Act is entitled to apply to the agency or Minister for access to the document.

(2) The application must—

- (a) be in writing; and

- (b) provide such information concerning the document as is reasonably necessary to enable a responsible officer of the agency or the Minister to identify the document.

(3) If a person—

- (a) wishes to make an application under this Act to an agency or Minister for access to a document; or
- (b) has made such an application but it does not comply with this section; or
- (c) has directed such an application to the wrong agency or Minister;

it is the duty of the agency or Minister to assist the person to make the application in a way that complies with this section or to direct the application to the appropriate agency or Minister, as the case may be.

(4) An agency or Minister must not refuse access to a document because the application does not comply with this section without first giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity of consultation with a view to making an application in a form that complies with this section.

26 Transfer of applications

(1) In this section—

“agency” includes a Minister.

(2) An agency to which an application has been made (the “receiving agency”) may transfer the application to another agency if—

- (a) the document to which the application relates—
 - (i) is not held by the receiving agency but is, to the receiving agency’s knowledge, held by the other agency; or
 - (ii) is held by the receiving agency but is more closely related to the functions of the other agency; and
- (b) the other agency consents to the transfer.

(3) An agency that transfers an application to another agency must—

- (a) if it holds the document to which the application relates—give a copy of the document (whether or not in the form of a written document) to the other agency with the application; and

- (b) immediately give the applicant written notice of the transfer, specifying in the notice the day on which, and the agency to which, the application has been transferred.

(4) An agency is not required to include exempt matter in a notice.

(5) An application that is transferred from 1 agency to another is taken to have been received by the other agency—

- (a) on the day on which it is transferred; or
- (b) 14 days after the day on which it was received by the agency to which it was originally made;

whichever is the earlier.

(6) If—

- (a) an application is made to an agency for access to more than 1 document; and
- (b) 1 or more of the documents is a document to which subsection (2) applies;

this section applies to each of the documents as if separate applications had been made to the agency for each of the documents.

27 How applications are dealt with

(1) If an application for access to a document is made to an agency or Minister under this Act, the agency or Minister must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the applicant is notified that the application has been received as soon as practicable, but in any case not later than 14 days, after the application is received.

(2) After considering the application, the agency or Minister must decide—

- (a) whether access is to be given to the document; and
- (b) if access is to be given—any charge that must be paid before access is granted; and
- (c) any charge payable for dealing with the application.

(3) If it is apparent from the terms of the application that the applicant seeks information of a certain kind contained in documents of the agency or official documents of the Minister, the agency or Minister may, with the agreement of the applicant, deal with the application as if it were an

application relating only to those parts of the documents that contain information of that kind.

(4) If the agency or Minister fails to decide an application and notify the applicant under section 34 within—

- (a) the appropriate period; or
- (b) if action is required under section 51 in relation to the application—a period equal to the appropriate period plus 15 days;

the agency or Minister is taken to have refused access to the document to which the application relates at the end of the period.

(5) This section does not require an agency to determine an application that has been transferred to another agency under section 26.

(6) In this section—

“appropriate period” means—

- (a) in relation to an application to an agency or Minister for a document that—
 - (i) came into existence more than 5 years before the commencement of this part; and
 - (ii) does not concern the personal affairs of the applicant;60 days after the application is received by the agency or Minister; or
- (b) in relation to any other application—45 days after the application is received by the agency or Minister.

28 Access may be refused in certain cases

(1) An agency or Minister may refuse access to exempt matter or an exempt document.

(2) An agency or Minister may refuse access to documents asked for in an application if it appears to the agency or Minister that the work involved in dealing with the application would, if carried out—

- (a) substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of the agency from their use by the agency in the performance of its functions; or

- (b) interfere substantially and unreasonably with the performance by the Minister of the Minister's functions.

(3) Without limiting the matters to which the agency or Minister may have regard in making a decision under subsection (2), the agency or Minister must have regard to the resources that would have to be used—

- (a) in identifying, locating or collating the documents in the filing system of the agency or the Minister's office; or
- (b) in deciding whether to give, refuse or defer access to the documents, or to give access to edited copies of the documents, including resources that would have to be used—
 - (i) in examining the documents; or
 - (ii) in consulting with an entity in relation to the application; or
- (c) in making a copy, or edited copy, of the documents; or
- (d) in notifying any interim or final decision on the application.

(4) In deciding whether to refuse, under subsection (2), to give access to documents, an agency or Minister must not have regard to—

- (a) any reasons the applicant gives for applying for access; or
- (b) the agency's or Minister's belief about what are the applicant's reasons for applying for access.

(5) If—

- (a) an application is expressed to relate to all documents, or to all documents of a specified class, that contain information of a specified kind or relate to a specified subject matter; and
- (b) it appears to the agency or Minister concerned that all of the documents to which the application relates are exempt documents;

the agency or Minister may refuse access to all of the documents without having identified any or all of the documents and without specifying the reason that any matter in the documents is claimed to be exempt matter.

28A What an agency or Minister must do before refusing access under s 28(2)

(1) An agency or Minister may refuse access to a document under section 28(2) only if—

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- (a) the agency or Minister has given the applicant a written notice—
 - (i) stating an intention to refuse access; and
 - (ii) advising that, for a consultation period, the applicant may consult with a specified officer of the agency or a specified member of the staff of the Minister with a view to making an application in a form that would remove the ground for refusal; and
 - (iii) advising that the consultation period ends 21 days after the day the applicant is given the notice; and
 - (iv) stating the effect of subsections (2), (3), (5), (6) and (7); and
- (b) the agency or Minister has given the applicant a reasonable opportunity to consult with the officer or member; and
- (c) the agency or Minister has, as far as is reasonably practicable, provided the applicant with any information that would assist the making of an application in a form that would remove the ground for refusal.

(2) During consultation, the applicant and officer or member may agree what is to be the appropriate period for section 27 in relation to the application.

(3) Following consultation, the applicant may give the officer or member written notice either confirming or altering the application.

Examples of alterations—

1. An alteration of the documents to which the application relates.
2. An alteration of the application to state that the appropriate period for section 27 in relation to the application is to be a period that has been agreed with the officer or member.

(4) If the application is altered, section 28 applies in relation to the altered application but the other provisions of this section do not apply to it.

(5) If the applicant fails to consult after being given notice under subsection (1)(a), the applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application.

(6) Without limiting subsection (5), the applicant is taken to have failed to consult if, by the end of the consultation period, the applicant has not given the officer or member written notice under subsection (3).

(7) For section 27—

- (a) the period commencing on the day an applicant is given notice under subsection (1)(a) and ending on the earlier of the following days—
 - (i) the day the applicant gives the agency or Minister written notice confirming or altering the application following the consultation;
 - (ii) the last day of the consultation period;is to be disregarded in the calculation of the appropriate period; and
- (b) if an alteration mentioned in example 2 of subsection (3) is made, the agreed period is taken to be the appropriate period.

29 Fees and charges for access to documents

(1) A regulation may require an applicant applying for access to a document that does not concern the applicant's personal affairs to pay an application fee at the time the application is made.

(2) A regulation may require an applicant applying for access to a document that does not concern the applicant's personal affairs to pay a charge at the time required under the regulation.

(3) A fee or charge may be waived or remitted only under this Act.

29A Liability to pay charges

(1) This section applies if, under a regulation, an agency or Minister decides that an applicant is liable to pay a charge in relation to an application for access to a document, or the provision of access to a document.

(2) The agency or Minister must give the applicant a written notice stating the following—

- (a) that the applicant is liable to pay a charge;
- (b) the agency's or Minister's preliminary assessment of the amount of the charge, and the basis on which the assessment is made;
- (c) that the applicant may consult with a specified officer of the agency or a specified member of the staff of the Minister with a view to making an application in a form that would reduce the charge;

- (d) that the applicant may contend that the charge has been wrongly assessed, or should not be imposed;
- (e) any matters that may be taken into account under a regulation in deciding whether or not to impose the charge;
- (f) the amount of any deposit that the agency or Minister has determined, under a regulation, that the applicant will be required to pay if the charge is imposed;
- (g) that the applicant must within the period of 30 days, or the further period the agency or Minister allows, after the notice was given, notify the agency or Minister in writing of—
 - (i) the applicant's agreement to pay the charge or that the applicant withdraws the application; or
 - (ii) if the applicant contends that the charge has been wrongly assessed, or should not be imposed, or both—the applicant's contention, giving the applicant's reasons; and
- (h) that if the applicant fails to give the notice within that period or further period, the application will be taken to have been withdrawn.

(3) If the applicant fails to notify the agency or Minister in the way mentioned in subsection (2)(g) within the period or further period mentioned in that paragraph, the applicant is to be taken to have withdrawn the application for access to the document concerned.

(4) An agency or Minister must not impose a charge in relation to an application for access to a document, or the provision of access to a document, until—

- (a) the applicant has notified the agency or Minister in a way mentioned in subsection (2)(g); or
- (b) the end of the period or further period mentioned in subsection (2)(g).

29B Contention that charge has been wrongly assessed or should not be imposed

(1) This section applies if an applicant notifies an agency or Minister, in a way mentioned in section 29A(2)(g)(ii), that the applicant contends that a charge has been wrongly assessed or should not be imposed.

(2) Subject to section 29C, the agency or Minister may decide that the charge is to be reduced or is not to be imposed.

(3) The agency or Minister must take all reasonable steps to enable the applicant to be notified of the decision on the amount of charge payable as soon as practicable but in any case no later than 30 days after the day on which the applicant notified the agency or Minister of the applicant's contention.

(4) If—

- (a) the period of 30 days mentioned in subsection (3) has ended; and
- (b) the applicant has not received notice of a decision on the amount of charge payable;

the agency or Minister is, for all purposes of this Act, taken to have made, on the last day of the period, a decision to the effect that the amount of charge payable is the amount equal to the agency's or Minister's preliminary assessment of the amount of the charge mentioned in section 29A(2)(b).

(5) If the agency or Minister makes a decision to reject the contention, the agency or Minister must give the applicant written notice of the decision and of the reasons for the decision.⁵

(6) A notice under subsection (5) must also state the name and designation of the person making the decision and give the applicant appropriate information about—

- (a) the applicant's rights to review of the decision; and
- (b) the procedure for the exercise of those rights, including, if applicable, particulars of the way in which an application for review under section 52⁶ may be made.

(7) A notice under subsection (5) is not required to contain matter of a nature that its inclusion in a document of an agency would cause that document to be an exempt document.

5 Note *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 27B (Content of statement of reasons for decision).

6 Section 52 (Internal review)

29C Contention relying on financial hardship

(1) This section applies if an applicant notifies an agency that is a department, in a way mentioned in section 29A(2)(g)(ii), that the applicant contends that a charge should not be imposed because the applicant is in financial hardship.

(2) The agency must give a copy of the applicant's notification to the person prescribed by regulation as the person who decides whether a charge may be waived because the applicant is in financial hardship.

(3) The prescribed person must decide, under a regulation, whether or not to waive the charge because the applicant is in financial hardship.

(4) The prescribed person must advise the agency of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

(5) For applying section 29B(3) to (7) and for having the prescribed person's decision reviewed under this Act, the prescribed person's decision is taken to be the decision of the agency's principal officer.

29D Calculation of appropriate period if notice given of charges

(1) This section applies if an applicant is given notice under section 29A(2) or 29B(3) before the end of the original section 27(4) period applying to the application.

(2) For section 27, the period commencing on the day the applicant is given notice under section 29A(2) or 29B(3) and ending on the relevant day is to be disregarded in the calculation of the appropriate period.

(3) In this section—

“original section 27(4) period”, for an application, means the period under section 27(4) that would apply to the application in the absence of this section.

“relevant day” means whichever of the following days first happens—

- (a) if the applicant pays the charge or the deposit on account of the charge that the applicant is required to pay under a regulation, whether or not the applicant contends that the charge should not be imposed or seeks a review of the decision relating to the charge—the day on which the charge or deposit is paid;
- (b) if the applicant, having not paid the charge or deposit, contends that the charge should not be imposed and the charge is waived

- because the applicant is in financial hardship—the day on which the applicant is notified of the decision not to impose the charge;
- (c) if the applicant, having not paid the charge or deposit, applies to the agency under section 52⁷ for a review of the decision to impose the charge and the agency decides to set aside the decision—the day on which the applicant is notified by the agency of the review decision;
 - (d) if the applicant, having not paid the charge or deposit, applies to the agency under section 52 for a review of the decision to impose the charge and the agency decides to set aside the decision and make another decision in substitution for the decision—the day on which the applicant pays the charge specified in the substituted decision, or the deposit on account of the substituted charge that the applicant is required to pay under a regulation;
 - (e) if the applicant, having not paid the charge or deposit, applies to the commissioner under part 5⁸ for a review of the decision to impose the charge and the commissioner decides to set aside the decision—the day on which the applicant is notified by the commissioner of the decision;
 - (f) if the applicant, having not paid the charge or deposit, applies to the commissioner under part 5 for a review of the decision to impose the charge and the commissioner decides to set aside the decision and make another decision in substitution for the decision—the day on which the applicant pays the charge specified in the substituted decision, or the deposit on account of the substituted charge that the applicant is required to pay under a regulation.

30 Forms of access

(1) Access to a document may be given to a person in 1 or more of the following forms—

- (a) a reasonable opportunity to inspect the document;
- (b) providing a copy of the document;

7 Section 52 (Internal review)

8 Part 5 (External review of decisions)

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- (c) if the document is an article or material from which sounds or visual images are capable of being reproduced—making arrangements for the person to hear the sounds or view the images;
- (d) if the document is one—
 - (i) by which words are recorded in a way in which they are capable of being reproduced in the form of sound; or
 - (ii) in which words are contained in the form of shorthand writing or in codified form;providing a written transcript of the words recorded or contained in the document;
- (e) if—
 - (i) the application relates to information that is not contained in a written document held by the agency; and
 - (ii) the agency could create a written document containing the information using equipment that is usually available to it for retrieving or collating stored information;providing a written document so created.

(2) Subject to this section and section 32, if an applicant has requested access in a particular form, access must be given in that form.

(3) If giving access in the form requested by the applicant—

- (a) would interfere unreasonably with the operations of the agency, or the performance by the Minister of the Minister's functions; or
- (b) would be detrimental to the preservation of the document or, having regard to the physical nature of the document, would be inappropriate; or
- (c) would involve an infringement of the copyright of a person other than the State;

access in that form may be refused and given in another form.

(4) If an applicant is given access to a document in a form different to the form of access requested by the applicant, the applicant must not be required to pay a charge that is more than the charge that would have been payable if access had been given in the form requested by the applicant.

(5) Access under subsection (1)(a) to a document to which section 23 or 24 applies must be given by affording the applicant a reasonable

opportunity to inspect the document on the premises of the Queensland State Archives or public library or in an office of an agency.

(6) If a document is more than 25 years old or in the custody of the Queensland State Archives, the State Archivist may direct that access not be given in 1 or more, but not all, of the forms mentioned in subsection (1) if, in the State Archivist's opinion, giving access in that form would be detrimental to the document's preservation or, having regard to the physical nature of the document, would be inappropriate.

(7) This section does not prevent an agency or Minister giving access to a document in another form agreed to by the applicant.

31 Access may be deferred in certain cases

An agency or Minister may defer providing access to a document for a reasonable period if the document was prepared—

- (a) for presentation to the Legislative Assembly or a committee of the Legislative Assembly; or
- (b) for release to the media; or
- (c) solely for inclusion, in the same or an amended form, in a document to be prepared for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);

and the document is yet to be presented or released, or included in a document to be presented or released, as the case may be.

32 Deletion of exempt matter

Subject to section 35, if—

- (a) an application is made for access to a document containing exempt matter (including a document that is the subject of a certificate under section 36, 37 or 42); and
- (b) it is practicable to give access to a copy of the document from which the exempt matter has been deleted; and
- (c) it appears to the agency or Minister concerned (whether from the terms of the application or after consultation with the applicant) that the applicant would wish to be given access to such a copy;

the agency or Minister is to give access accordingly.

33 Persons who are to make decisions for agencies and Ministers

(1) Subject to section 29C(3),⁹ an application is to be dealt with on behalf of an agency (other than a local government)—

- (a) by the agency's principal officer; or
- (b) by such other officer of the agency as the principal officer directs, either generally or in a particular case.

(2) An application for access to a local government's document is to be dealt with on behalf of the government—

- (a) by the government's principal officer; or
- (b) by such other officer of the government as the government, by resolution, directs, either generally or in a particular case.

(3) An application for access to an official document of a Minister may be dealt with by such person as the Minister directs, either generally or in a particular case.

34 Notification of decisions and reasons

(1) An agency or Minister is to give written notice to an applicant for access of—

- (a) the decision on the application; and
- (b) if the application relates to a document that is not held by the agency or Minister—the fact that the document is not so held.

(2) The notice must specify—

- (a) the day on which the decision was made; and
- (b) the amount of any charge that was payable for making the application; and
- (c) if access is to be given to the document the subject of the application (whether immediately or subject to deferral)—the amount of any charge payable for giving access; and
- (d) if access is to be given to a copy of the document subject to the deletion of exempt matter—
 - (i) the fact that the document is such a copy; and

⁹ Section 29C (Contention relying on financial hardship)

- (ii) the provision of this Act under which the matter is exempt matter; and
- (iii) the reasons for the decision classifying the matter as exempt matter; and
- (e) if access to the document is to be given subject to deferral—
 - (i) the reason for the deferral; and
 - (ii) the day on which the agency or Minister expects the document to be presented or released as mentioned in section 31; and
- (f) if access to the document is refused—the reasons for the refusal; and
- (g) details of any public interest considerations on which the decision was based; and
- (h) the name and designation of the officer who made the decision; and
- (i) the rights of review conferred by this Act in relation to the decision, the procedures to be followed for exercising the rights and the time within which an application for review must be made.

(3) An agency or Minister is not required to include any exempt matter in the notice.

35 Information as to existence of certain documents

(1) Nothing in this Act requires an agency or Minister to give information as to the existence or non-existence of a document containing matter that would be exempt matter under section 36, 37 or 42.

(2) If an application relates to a document that includes exempt matter under section 36, 37 or 42, the agency or Minister concerned may give written notice to the applicant—

- (a) that the agency or Minister neither confirms nor denies the existence of that type of document as a document of the agency or an official document of the Minister; but
- (b) that, assuming the existence of the document, it would be an exempt document.

(3) If a notice is given under subsection (2)—

- (a) section 34 applies as if the decision to give the notice were the decision on the application mentioned in that section; and
- (b) the decision to give the notice were a decision refusing access to the document because the document would, if it existed, be exempt.

Division 2—Exempt matter

36 Cabinet matter

(1) Matter is exempt matter if—

- (a) it has been submitted to Cabinet; or
- (b) it was prepared for submission to Cabinet and is proposed, or has at any time been proposed, by a Minister to be submitted to Cabinet; or
- (c) it was prepared for briefing, or the use of, a Minister or chief executive in relation to a matter—
 - (i) submitted to Cabinet; or
 - (ii) that is proposed, or has at any time been proposed, to be submitted to Cabinet by a Minister; or
- (d) it is, or forms part of, an official record of Cabinet; or
- (e) its disclosure would involve the disclosure of any consideration of Cabinet or could otherwise prejudice the confidentiality of Cabinet considerations or operations; or
- (f) it is a draft of matter mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e); or
- (g) it is a copy of or extract from, or part of a copy of or extract from, matter mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to matter officially published by decision of Cabinet.

(3) A certificate signed by the Minister stating that specified matter would, if it existed, be exempt matter mentioned in subsection (1), but not matter mentioned in subsection (2), establishes, subject to part 5,¹⁰ that, if the matter exists, it is exempt matter under this section.

¹⁰ Part 5 (External review of decisions)

(4) In this section—

“**Cabinet**” includes a Cabinet committee or subcommittee.

“**chief executive**” means a chief executive of a unit of the public sector.

“**consideration**” includes—

- (a) discussion, deliberation, noting (with or without discussion) or decision; and
- (b) consideration for any purpose, including, for example, for information or to make a decision.

“**draft**” includes a preliminary or working draft.

“**official record**”, of Cabinet, includes an official record of matters submitted to Cabinet.

“**submit**” matter to Cabinet includes bring the matter to Cabinet, irrespective of the purpose of submitting the matter to Cabinet, the nature of the matter or the way in which Cabinet deals with the matter.

37 Executive Council matter

(1) Matter is exempt matter if—

- (a) it has been submitted to Executive Council; or
- (b) it was prepared for submission to Executive Council and is proposed, or has at any time been proposed, by a Minister to be submitted to Executive Council; or
- (c) it was prepared for briefing, or the use of, the Governor, a Minister or a chief executive in relation to a matter—
 - (i) submitted to Executive Council; or
 - (ii) that is proposed, or has at any time been proposed, to be submitted to Executive Council by a Minister; or
- (d) it is, or forms part of, an official record of Executive Council; or
- (e) its disclosure would involve the disclosure of any consideration of Executive Council or could otherwise prejudice the confidentiality of Executive Council considerations or operations; or
- (f) it is a draft of matter mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e); or

- (g) it is a copy of or extract from, or part of a copy of or extract from, matter mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to matter officially published by decision of the Governor in Council.

(3) A certificate signed by the Minister stating that specified matter would, if it existed, be exempt matter mentioned in subsection (1), but not matter mentioned in subsection (2), establishes, subject to part 5, that, if the matter exists, it is exempt matter under this section.

(4) In this section—

“chief executive” means a chief executive of a unit of the public sector.

“consideration” includes—

- (a) discussion, deliberation, noting (with or without discussion) or decision; and
- (b) consideration for any purpose, including, for example, for information or to make a decision.

“draft” includes a preliminary or working draft.

“official record”, of Executive Council, includes an official record of matters submitted to Executive Council.

“submit” matter to Executive Council includes bring the matter to Executive Council, irrespective of the purpose of submitting the matter to Executive Council, the nature of the matter or the way in which Executive Council deals with the matter.

38 Matter affecting relations with other governments

Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to—

- (a) cause damage to relations between the State and another government; or
- (b) divulge information of a confidential nature that was communicated in confidence by or on behalf of another government;

unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

39 Matter relating to investigations by ombudsman or audits by Auditor-General etc.

(1) Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to prejudice the conduct of—

- (a) an investigation by the ombudsman; or
- (b) an audit by the Auditor-General;

unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

(2) Matter is also exempt matter if its disclosure is prohibited by the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 92¹¹ unless disclosure is required by a compelling reason in the public interest.

40 Matter concerning certain operations of agencies

Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to—

- (a) prejudice the effectiveness of a method or procedure for the conduct of tests, examinations or audits by an agency; or
- (b) prejudice the attainment of the objects of a test, examination or audit conducted by an agency; or
- (c) have a substantial adverse effect on the management or assessment by an agency of the agency's personnel; or
- (d) have a substantial adverse effect on the conduct of industrial relations by an agency;

unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

41 Matter relating to deliberative processes

(1) Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure—

- (a) would disclose—
 - (i) an opinion, advice or recommendation that has been obtained, prepared or recorded; or
 - (ii) a consultation or deliberation that has taken place;

11 *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 92 (Confidentiality)

in the course of, or for the purposes of, the deliberative processes involved in the functions of government; and

(b) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

(2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) if it merely consists of—

(a) matter that appears in an agency's policy document; or

(b) factual or statistical matter; or

(c) expert opinion or analysis by a person recognised as an expert in the field of knowledge to which the opinion or analysis relates.

(3) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) if it consists of—

(a) a report of a prescribed body or organisation established within an agency; or

(b) the record of, as a formal statement of the reasons for, a final decision, order or ruling given in the exercise of—

(i) a power; or

(ii) an adjudicative function; or

(iii) a statutory function; or

(iv) the administration of a publicly funded scheme.

42 Matter relating to law enforcement or public safety

(1) Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to—

(a) prejudice the investigation of a contravention or possible contravention of the law (including revenue law) in a particular case; or

(b) enable the existence or identity of a confidential source of information, in relation to the enforcement or administration of the law, to be ascertained; or

(c) endanger a person's life or physical safety; or

(d) prejudice a person's fair trial or the impartial adjudication of a case; or

(e) prejudice the effectiveness of a lawful method or procedure for preventing, detecting, investigating or dealing with a

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contravention or possible contravention of the law (including revenue law); or

- (f) prejudice the maintenance or enforcement of a lawful method or procedure for protecting public safety; or
- (g) endanger the security of a building, structure or vehicle; or
- (h) prejudice a system or procedure for the protection of persons, property or environment; or
- (i) facilitate a person's escape from lawful custody; or
- (j) prejudice the wellbeing of a cultural or natural resource or the habitat of animals or plants.

(1A) Matter is also exempt matter if—

- (a) it consists of information given in the course of an investigation of a contravention or possible contravention of the law (including revenue law); and
- (b) the information was given under compulsion under an Act that abrogated the privilege against self-incrimination.

(2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) if—

- (a) it consists of—
 - (i) matter revealing that the scope of a law enforcement investigation has exceeded the limits imposed by law; or
 - (ii) matter containing a general outline of the structure of a program adopted by an agency for dealing with a contravention or possible contravention of the law; or
 - (iii) a report on the degree of success achieved in a program adopted by an agency for dealing with a contravention or possible contravention of the law; or
 - (iv) a report prepared in the course of a routine law enforcement inspection or investigation by an agency whose functions include that of enforcing the law (other than the criminal law or the law relating to misconduct under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*); or
 - (v) a report on a law enforcement investigation that has already been disclosed to the person or body the subject of the investigation; and
- (b) its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

(3) A certificate signed by the Minister stating that a specified matter would, if it existed, be exempt matter mentioned in subsection (1), but not matter mentioned in subsection (2), establishes, subject to part 5, that, if the matter exists, it is exempt matter under this section.

(4) A reference in this section to a contravention or possible contravention of the law includes a reference to misconduct or possible misconduct under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

(5) In this section—

“law” includes law of the Commonwealth, another State, a Territory or a foreign country.

43 Matter affecting legal proceedings

(1) Matter is exempt matter if it would be privileged from production in a legal proceeding on the ground of legal professional privilege.

(2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) merely because it appears in an agency’s policy document.

44 Matter affecting personal affairs

(1) Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure would disclose information concerning the personal affairs of a person, whether living or dead, unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

(2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) merely because it relates to information concerning the personal affairs of the person by whom, or on whose behalf, an application for access to a document containing the matter is being made.

(3) If—

- (a) an application is made to an agency or Minister for access to a document of the agency or an official document of the Minister that contains information of a medical or psychiatric nature concerning the person making the application; and
- (b) it appears to the principal officer of the agency or the Minister that the disclosure of the information to the person might be prejudicial to the physical or mental health or wellbeing of the person;

the principal officer or Minister may direct that access to the document is not to be given to the person but is to be given instead to a medical practitioner nominated by the person and approved by the principal officer or Minister.

(4) An agency or Minister may appoint a medical practitioner to make a decision under subsection (3) on behalf of the agency or Minister.

45 Matter relating to trade secrets, business affairs and research

(1) Matter is exempt matter if—

- (a) its disclosure would disclose trade secrets of an agency or another person; or
- (b) its disclosure—
 - (i) would disclose information (other than trade secrets) that has a commercial value to an agency or another person; and
 - (ii) could reasonably be expected to destroy or diminish the commercial value of the information; or
- (c) its disclosure—
 - (i) would disclose information (other than trade secrets or information mentioned in paragraph (b)) concerning the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of an agency or another person; and
 - (ii) could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on those affairs or to prejudice the future supply of such information to government;

unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

(2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) merely because it concerns the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of the person by, or on whose behalf, an application for access to the document containing the matter is being made.

(3) Matter is exempt matter if—

- (a) it would disclose the purpose or results of research (including research that is yet to be started or finished); and
- (b) its disclosure could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on the agency or other person by or on whose behalf the research is being, or is intended to be, carried out.

(4) Matter is not exempt under subsection (3) merely because it concerns research that is being, or is intended to be, carried out by the agency or other person by, or on whose behalf, an application for access to the document containing the matter is being made.

46 Matter communicated in confidence

(1) Matter is exempt if—

- (a) its disclosure would found an action for breach of confidence; or
- (b) it consists of information of a confidential nature that was communicated in confidence, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to prejudice the future supply of such information, unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to matter of a kind mentioned in section 41(1)(a) unless its disclosure would found an action for breach of confidence owed to a person or body other than—

- (a) a person in the capacity of—
 - (i) a Minister; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of, or a consultant to, a Minister; or
 - (iii) an officer of an agency; or
- (b) the State or an agency.

47 Matter affecting the economy of State

(1) Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure could reasonably be expected—

- (a) to have a substantial adverse effect on the ability of government to manage the economy of the State; or
- (b) to expose any person or class of persons to an unfair advantage or disadvantage because of the premature disclosure of information concerning proposed action or inaction of the Legislative Assembly or government in the course of, or for the purpose of, managing the economy of the State;

unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1)(a), that paragraph applies to matter the disclosure of which would reveal—

- (a) the consideration of a contemplated movement in government taxes, fees or charges; or
- (b) the imposition of credit controls.

48 Matter to which secrecy provisions of enactments apply

(1) Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure is prohibited by an enactment mentioned in the schedule 1 unless disclosure is required by a compelling reason in the public interest.

(2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) if it relates to information concerning the personal affairs of the person by whom, or on whose behalf, an application for access to the document containing the matter is being made.

49 Matter affecting financial or property interests

Matter is exempt matter if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to have a substantial adverse effect on the financial or property interests of the State or an agency unless its disclosure would, on balance, be in the public interest.

50 Matter disclosure of which would be contempt of Parliament or contempt of court

Matter is exempt matter if its public disclosure would, apart from this Act and any immunity of the Crown—

- (a) be in contempt of court; or
- (b) be contrary to an order made or direction given by—
 - (i) a royal commission or commission of inquiry; or
 - (ii) a person or body having power to take evidence on oath; or
- (c) infringe the privileges of—
 - (i) Parliament; or
 - (ii) the Parliament of the Commonwealth or a State or a House of such a Parliament; or

- (iii) the Legislative Assembly of the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory or Norfolk Island.

Division 3—Consultation

51 Disclosure that may reasonably be expected to be of substantial concern

(1) An agency or Minister may give access to a document that contains matter the disclosure of which may reasonably be expected to be of substantial concern to a government, agency or person only if the agency or Minister has taken such steps as are reasonably practicable to obtain the views of the government, agency or person concerned about whether or not the matter is exempt matter.

(2) If—

- (a) the agency or Minister decides, after having sought the views of the government, agency or person concerned, that the matter is not exempt matter; and
- (b) that government, agency or person believes that the matter is exempt matter;

the agency or Minister must—

- (c) give written notice to the government, agency or person concerned of—
 - (i) the decision of the agency or Minister; and
 - (ii) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (iii) the rights of review conferred by this Act in relation to the decision; and
 - (iv) the procedures to be followed in exercising those rights; and
- (d) give written notice to the applicant of the decision; and
- (e) defer giving access to the document until after the end of the period within which any application for review under this Act may be made or, if such an application is made, until after the application is finally disposed of.

(3) In this section—

“**person concerned**”, in relation to a person who has died, means the person’s closest relative.

Division 4—Internal review

52 Internal review

(1) A person who is aggrieved by a decision under this part is entitled to a review of the decision.

(2) An application for review of a decision must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) specify an address in Australia to which notices under this Act may be sent to the applicant; and
- (c) be lodged at an office of the agency within 28 days after the day on which notice of the decision was given to the applicant or within such further time as the agency’s principal officer allows (whether before or after the end of that period).

(3) A person is not entitled to a review under this section of a decision made—

- (a) on an application made under this section; or
- (b) by an agency’s principal officer; or
- (c) by a Minister.

(4) An application under this section is to be dealt with as if it were an application for access to a document under section 25.

(5) An application under this section must not be dealt with by—

- (a) the person who dealt with the original application; or
- (b) a person who is less senior than that person.

(6) If an agency or a delegate of the Minister does not decide an application and notify the applicant of the decision within 14 days after receiving it, the agency or the delegate is taken to have made a decision at the end of the period affirming the original decision.

(7) A person is aggrieved by a decision—

- (a) if the decision relates to an application made by the person under section 25 and is to the effect that—

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- (i) the agency or a delegate of the Minister refuses to give the applicant access to a document; or
 - (ii) access to a document is to be given to the applicant subject to deferral; or
 - (iii) access to a document is to be given to the applicant subject to the deletion of exempt matter; or
 - (iv) an application fee is payable; or
 - (v) access to a document is to be given to the applicant subject to a charge relating to the application, or relating to giving access to a document, that the applicant considers to be wrongly assessed or, if the agency is not a department, should not be imposed; or
- (b) if the decision relates to an application by another person under section 25 for access to a document and—
- (i) the agency should have taken, but has not taken, such steps as are reasonably practicable to obtain the views of the person as to whether or not the document contained matter that is exempt matter; or
 - (ii) the agency has obtained the views of the person but the decision is not in accordance with the views.

PART 4—AMENDMENT OF INFORMATION

Division 1—Application for amendment of information

53 Person may request amendment of information

If a person has had access to a document from an agency or Minister (whether or not under this Act) containing information relating to—

- (a) the person's personal affairs; or
- (b) the personal affairs of a deceased person to whom the person is next of kin;

the person is entitled to apply to the agency or Minister for correction or amendment of any part of the information if it is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading.

54 Form of application for amendment of information

An application under section 53 must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) specify an address to which a notice under section 57 may be sent to the applicant; and
- (c) give particulars of the matters in relation to which the applicant believes the information kept by the agency or Minister is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading; and
- (d) specify the amendments that the applicant wishes to be made.

55 Agency or Minister may amend information

If an agency or Minister to whom an application is made under section 53 decides to amend the information to which the application relates, the agency or Minister may make the amendment by—

- (a) altering the information; or
- (b) adding an appropriate notation to the information.

56 Notation to information

If an agency or Minister adds a notation to information, the notation must—

- (a) specify the respects in which the information is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading; and
- (b) if the information is claimed to be incomplete or out-of-date—set out such information as is required to complete the information or bring it up-to-date.

57 Time within which agency or Minister must notify applicant

If an application is made to an agency or Minister under section 53, the agency or Minister must take all reasonable steps to enable the applicant to

be notified of a decision on the application as soon as practicable after, but in any case not later than 30 days after, the day on which the application is received.

58 Decision to be made by authorised person and reasons given

(1) Section 33 applies to an application made under section 53.

(2) Section 34(1)(a) and (2)(a), (f), (h) and (i) applies to a decision made under this part refusing to amend information in like way as it applies to a decision refusing to give access to a document.

59 Certain notations required to be added

(1) In this section—

“agency” includes a Minister.

(2) If an agency has refused to amend information, the applicant may, whether or not the applicant has applied to the commissioner for review of the decision, by written notice, require the agency to add to the information a notation—

- (a) specifying the respects in which the applicant claims the information to be inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading; and
- (b) if the applicant claims the information to be incomplete or out-of-date—setting out such information as the applicant claims is necessary to complete the information or to bring it up-to-date.

(3) An agency must comply with the requirements of a notice under this section, and must cause written notice of the nature of the notation to be given to the applicant.

(4) If an agency discloses to a person (including another agency and a Minister) any information contained in the part of its documents to which a notice under this section relates, the agency—

- (a) must ensure that there is given to the person, when the information is disclosed, a statement—
 - (i) stating that the person, or next of kin of the person, to whom the information relates claims that the information is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading; and

- (ii) setting out particulars of the notation added under this section; and
- (b) may include in the statement the reason for the agency's refusal to amend the information as requested.

(5) This section is not intended to prevent or discourage agencies from giving particulars of a notation added to its documents under this section to a person (including another agency and a Minister) to whom information contained in the documents was given before the commencement of this section.

Division 2—Internal review

60 Internal review

(1) A person who is aggrieved by a decision of an agency under this part is entitled to a review of the decision.

(2) An application for review of a decision must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) specify an address in Australia to which notices under this Act may be sent to the applicant; and
- (c) be lodged at an office of the agency within 28 days after the day on which notice of the decision was given to the applicant or within such further time as the agency's principal officer allows (whether before or after the end of that period).

(3) A person is not entitled to a review under this section of a decision made—

- (a) on an application made under this section; or
- (b) by an agency's principal officer.

(4) An application under this section is to be dealt with as if it were an application under section 53.

(5) An application under this section must not be dealt with by—

- (a) the person who dealt with the original application; or
- (b) a person who is less senior than that person.

(6) If an agency does not decide an application under this section within 14 days after receiving it, the agency is taken to have made a decision at the end of the period refusing to amend the information to which the application relates.

(7) A person is aggrieved by a decision if the decision—

- (a) relates to an application made by the person under section 53; and
- (b) is to the effect that the agency refuses to amend information under the application.

PART 5—EXTERNAL REVIEW OF DECISIONS

Division 1—Information Commissioner

61 Information Commissioner

(1) An office of Information Commissioner is established.

(2) The ombudsman is to be the Information Commissioner unless another person is appointed as the Information Commissioner by the Governor in Council on an address from the Legislative Assembly.

(3) The *Public Service Act 1996* does not apply to the appointment of a person as the Information Commissioner.

(4) The appointment of a person as Information Commissioner is not invalid merely because of a defect or irregularity in or in relation to the appointment.

(5) Sections 62 to 69 do not apply to the ombudsman if the ombudsman is the Information Commissioner.

62 Terms and conditions of appointment

(1) Subject to this division, the commissioner holds office for such term (not longer than 3 years) as is specified in the instrument of appointment.

(2) The commissioner holds office on such terms and conditions in relation to matters not provided for by this Act as are determined by the Governor in Council.

(3) If an officer of the public service is appointed as the Information Commissioner, the person retains, and is entitled to, all rights that have accrued to the person because of employment as an officer of the public service, or that would accrue in the future to the person because of that employment, as if service as the Information Commissioner were a continuation of service as an officer of the public service.

(4) If the person has not attained 65 years at the time of 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 the Information Commissioner; and
- (b) the person's service as the Information Commissioner is to be regarded as service as an officer in the public service for the purpose of determining the person's rights as an officer of the public service.

63 Remuneration of commissioner

(1) The commissioner is to be paid such remuneration and allowances as are determined by the Governor in Council.

(2) The commissioner's remuneration must not, without the written consent of the commissioner, be reduced during the commissioner's term of office.

64 Leave of absence

The commissioner is entitled to such leave of absence as the Governor in Council determines.

65 Outside employment

The commissioner must not engage in paid employment outside the duties of the office except with the approval of the Minister.

66 Resignation

The commissioner may resign by signed notice given to the Governor.

67 Suspension and removal of the commissioner

(1) The Governor may, on an address from the Legislative Assembly, remove the commissioner from office—

- (a) on the ground of proved incapacity, incompetence or misconduct; or
- (b) if the commissioner is convicted of an indictable offence.

(2) The motion for the address may be moved only by the Premier.

(3) The Premier may move the motion only if—

- (a) the Premier has given the commissioner a statement setting out the reasons for the motion; and
- (b) the statement and any written response by the commissioner have been tabled in the Legislative Assembly; and
- (c) the Premier has consulted with the parliamentary committee about the motion; and
- (d) agreement to the motion has been obtained from—
 - (i) all members of the parliamentary committee; or
 - (ii) a majority of members of the parliamentary committee (other than a majority consisting solely of the members of the political party or parties in government in the Assembly).

(4) The Governor in Council may suspend the commissioner from office—

- (a) on the ground of incapacity, incompetence or misconduct; or
- (b) if the commissioner is convicted of an indictable offence.

(5) When the Legislative Assembly is in session, the Governor in Council may suspend the commissioner only on an address from the Legislative Assembly.

(6) The motion for the address must comply with subsections (2) and (3).

(7) When the Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Governor in Council may suspend the commissioner only if—

- (a) the Premier has given the commissioner a statement setting out the reasons for the suspension; and
- (b) the Premier has considered any response by the commissioner to the statement.

(8) The Premier must table the statement and any written response by the commissioner in the Legislative Assembly within 3 sitting days after the day the suspension begins.

(9) A suspension made when the Legislative Assembly is not in session ceases to have effect—

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), at the end of 7 sitting days after the day the suspension begins; or
- (b) if the commissioner is earlier suspended or removed from office on an address from the Legislative Assembly—at that earlier time.

(10) If the suspension ceases to have effect under subsection (9)(a), the commissioner is entitled to be paid salary and allowances for the period of the suspension.

(11) Except as provided in subsection (10), the commissioner is entitled to be paid salary and allowances for the period of a suspension only if—

- (a) the Legislative Assembly resolves that salary and allowances be paid for the period; or
- (b) the Governor in Council approves the payment of salary and allowances for the period.

68 Acting commissioner

The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as commissioner—

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

69 Oath of office

(1) A person appointed as commissioner or acting commissioner must, before starting to perform the duties of the office, take an oath or affirmation that the person will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office, and that the person will not, except in accordance with this Act, divulge any information the person receives under this Act.

(2) The oath or affirmation is to be administered by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Division 2—Staff of Commissioner**70 Officers**

(1) The commissioner may employ the officers the commissioner considers necessary for this Act.

(2) Officers of the commissioner are appointed under this Act and not under the *Public Service Act 1996*.

(3) The conditions of appointment of an officer of the commissioner are those decided by the Governor in Council.

70A Secondment

(1) A public service officer may be seconded as an officer of the commissioner.

(2) While seconded under this section—

- (a) the person is taken to be an officer of the commissioner; and
- (b) the *Public Service Act 1996* does not apply to the person.

70B Temporary and casual employees

(1) The commissioner may employ the temporary and casual employees the commissioner considers necessary for this Act.

(2) The commissioner may decide the employees' terms of employment.

(3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to any relevant industrial instrument within the meaning of the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

(4) Employees of the commissioner are employed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 1996*.

70C Performance of functions by officers of ombudsman

(1) An officer of the ombudsman may perform duties as an equivalent officer of the commissioner—

- (a) if the ombudsman is the commissioner—in accordance with arrangements decided by the ombudsman; or
- (b) otherwise—in accordance with arrangements agreed between the ombudsman and the commissioner.

(2) In this section—

“**officer of the ombudsman**” means an officer of the ombudsman under the *Ombudsman Act 2001*.

Division 2A—Preservation of rights

70D Preservation of rights if public service officer appointed

(1) A public service officer who becomes an officer of the commissioner is entitled to retain all existing and accruing rights as if service as an officer of the commissioner were a continuation of service as a public service officer.

(2) If the person stops holding office for a reason other than misconduct, the person is entitled to be employed as a public service officer.

(3) The person is to be employed on the classification level and remuneration that the public service commissioner or another entity prescribed under a regulation considers the person would have attained in the ordinary course of progression if the person had continued in employment as a public service officer.

70E Preservation of rights if person becomes public service officer

On the appointment of an officer of the commissioner as a public service officer, the person’s service as an officer of the commissioner must be regarded as service as a public service officer for working out the person’s rights as a public service officer.

70F Preservation of rights if public service officer seconded

(1) A public service officer seconded under section 70A—

- (a) is entitled to the person's existing and accruing rights as if employment as an officer of the commissioner were a continuation of employment as a public service officer; and
- (b) may apply for positions, and be employed, in the public service as if the person were a public service officer.

(2) On ending the secondment, the person's employment on secondment as an officer of the commissioner is taken to be employment of the same nature in the public service for working out the person's rights as a public service officer.

(3) If the secondment is ended for a reason other than misconduct, the person is entitled to be employed as a public service officer.

(4) The person is entitled to be employed on the same, or a higher, classification level and remuneration that the public service commissioner or another entity prescribed under a regulation considers the person would have attained in the ordinary course of progression if the person had not been seconded.

Division 3—Functions of Information Commissioner**71 Functions of commissioner**

(1) The functions of the commissioner are to investigate and review decisions of agencies and Ministers of the following kinds—

- (a) decisions under section 20 not to publish statements of affairs or as to whether a statement of affairs complies with part 2;
- (b) decisions refusing to grant access to documents in accordance with applications under section 25;
- (c) decisions deferring providing access to documents;
- (d) decisions giving access to documents subject to the deletion of exempt matter;
- (da) decisions about whether application fees are payable;

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- (e) decisions as to the amount of charges required to be paid before access to documents is granted, whether or not the charge has already been paid;
- (f) decisions—
 - (i) to disclose documents contrary to the views of a person obtained under section 51; and
 - (ii) to disclose documents if an agency or Minister should have taken, but has not taken, steps to obtain the views of a person under section 51; and
 - (iii) not to amend information in accordance with applications under section 53.

(2) The functions of the commissioner also include investigating and reviewing the grounds for a decision to issue a certificate under section 36, 37 or 42.

(3) The commissioner has power to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of the commissioner's functions.

*Division 4—Conduct of review***72 Procedure on review**

- (1) On a review under this part—
 - (a) the procedure to be followed is, subject to this Act, within the discretion of the commissioner; and
 - (b) proceedings are to be conducted with as little formality and technicality, and with as much expedition, as the requirements of this Act and a proper consideration of the matters before the commissioner permits; and
 - (c) the commissioner is not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform himself or herself on any matter in any way the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (2) The commissioner may, during a review, give directions as to the procedure to be followed on the review.

73 Applications for review

(1) An application for review must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) specify an address of the applicant to which notices may be sent under this Act; and
- (c) give particulars of the decision for review; and
- (d) be made—
 - (i) within 60 days; or
 - (ii) if the application is for review of a decision referred to in section 71(1)(f)(i)—within 28 days;

from the day on which written notice of the decision is given to the applicant, or within such longer period as the commissioner allows (whether before or after the end of that period).

(2) The application may contain particulars of the basis on which the applicant disputes the decision under review.

(3) A person is not entitled to apply to the commissioner for review of a decision (other than a decision of a Minister or the principal officer of an agency) unless—

- (a) an application has been made (whether by the person or another person) under section 52 or 60 in relation to the decision; and
- (b) the person has been informed of the result of that review or the period of 14 days mentioned in section 52(6) or 60(6) has ended.

74 Commissioner to notify

(1) Before starting a review, the commissioner must—

- (a) inform the applicant and the agency or Minister concerned; and
- (b) take such steps as are practicable to inform another person who the commissioner considers would be affected by the decision the subject of the review;

that the decision is to be reviewed.

(2) The commissioner is not obliged to inform a person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) if, in the commissioner's opinion, informing the person

may cause the person undue distress or otherwise adversely affect the physical or mental wellbeing of the person.

75 Preliminary inquiries

If an application has been made to the commissioner, the commissioner may, for the purpose of determining—

- (a) whether the commissioner has power to review the matter to which the application relates; or
- (b) whether the commissioner may decide not to review the matter;

make inquiries of the applicant or the agency or Minister concerned.

76 Inspection of exempt documents by commissioner

(1) The commissioner may require the production of a document or matter for inspection for the purpose of enabling the commissioner to determine—

- (a) whether the document or matter is exempt; or
- (b) if a document in the possession of a Minister is claimed by the Minister not to be an official document of the Minister—whether the document is an official document of the Minister.

(2) The commissioner must do all things necessary to ensure—

- (a) that a document or matter produced to the commissioner under subsection (1) is not disclosed to a person other than a member of the staff of the commissioner in the course of performing duties as a member of the staff; and
- (b) the return of the document or matter to the person who produced it at the end of the review.

77 Commissioner may decide not to review

(1) The commissioner may decide not to review, or not to review further, a decision in relation to which an application has been made under section 73 if the commissioner is satisfied that the application is frivolous, vexatious, misconceived or lacking in substance.

(2) If the commissioner decides not to review, or not to review further, a matter to which an application relates, the commissioner must, as soon as

practicable and in such way as the commissioner considers appropriate, inform—

- (a) the applicant; and
- (b) the agency or Minister concerned; and
- (c) any other person informed under section 74(1)(b);

in writing, of the decision and of the reasons for the decision.

78 Participants in review

(1) The applicant and the agency or Minister concerned are participants in a review.

(2) Any person affected by the decision the subject of the review (including, if the review concerns matter that is claimed to be exempt matter, a person whose views must be sought under section 51 in relation to the matter) may apply to the commissioner to participate in the review.

(3) The commissioner may allow such a person to participate in the review in such way as the commissioner directs.

79 Applications where decisions delayed

(1) Subject to this section, if—

- (a) an application has been made to an agency or Minister under this Act; and
- (b) the time period provided in section 20(2), 27(4) or 57 has ended; and
- (c) notice of a decision on the application has not been received by the applicant;

the principal officer of the agency or the Minister is, for the purpose of enabling an application to be made to the commissioner under section 73, taken to have made a decision on the last day of the relevant time period refusing—

- (d) to publish a statement of affairs under section 20, or to ensure that a statement of affairs complies with part 2; or
- (e) to grant access to the document; or
- (f) to amend the information.

(2) If an application is made under this section, the commissioner may, on the application of the agency or Minister concerned, allow further time to the agency or Minister to deal with the application.

(3) A decision under subsection (2) may be made subject to such conditions as the commissioner considers appropriate, including a condition that, if a decision is made during the further time to grant access to a document, any charge that was required to be paid before access is granted must be reduced or waived.

(4) A reference in this section to an application made to an agency or Minister under this Act includes a reference to a notice served on a principal officer under section 20(1).

80 Mediation

(1) The commissioner may, at any time during a review, try to effect a settlement between the participants.

(2) The commissioner may suspend a review at any time to allow the participants in the review to negotiate a settlement.

81 Onus to lie with agencies and Ministers

On a review by the commissioner, the agency which or Minister who made the decision under review has the onus of establishing that the decision was justified or that the commissioner should give a decision adverse to the applicant.

82 Requirement to provide better reasons

If—

- (a) an application under section 73 is made for review of a decision of an agency or a Minister; and
- (b) the agency or Minister was required to provide a statement to the applicant of the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) the commissioner considers that the statement is not adequate;

the commissioner may require the agency or Minister to provide to the applicant and the commissioner an additional statement, as soon as practicable, but in any case within 28 days, containing further and better particulars in relation to the matters set out in the first statement.

83 Conduct of reviews

(1) Subject to subsection (2), if, during a review, the commissioner proposes to—

- (a) allow a participant to make oral submissions; or
- (b) take evidence on oath or affirmation;

that part of the review is to be conducted in public unless the commissioner otherwise determines.

(2) The commissioner may, for the purposes of a review, obtain information from such persons, and make such inquiries, as the commissioner considers appropriate.

(3) In conducting a review, the commissioner must—

- (a) adopt procedures that are fair, having regard to the obligations of the commissioner under this Act; and
- (b) ensure that each participant has an opportunity to present the participant's views to the commissioner;

but, subject to paragraph (a), it is not necessary for a participant to be given an opportunity to appear before the commissioner.

(4) If the commissioner gives a participant an opportunity to appear before the commissioner, the participant may, with the approval of the commissioner, be represented by another person.

(5) If—

- (a) the commissioner has decided under section 74(2) not to notify a person of the review; and
- (b) it later becomes apparent to the commissioner that documents in which the person has an interest are likely to be released;

the commissioner must take reasonable steps to notify the person of the likely release if the release may reasonably be expected to be of substantial concern to the person.

84 Review of Minister's certificates

(1) If a certificate has been given in respect of matter under section 36, 37 or 42, the commissioner may, on the application of an applicant for review, consider the grounds on which the certificate was given.

(2) If, after considering the matter, the commissioner is satisfied that there were no reasonable grounds for the issue of the certificate, the commissioner must—

- (a) make a written decision to that effect; and
- (b) include in the decision the reasons for the decision.

(3) A certificate the subject of a decision under subsection (2) ceases to have effect at the end of 28 days after the decision was made unless, before that time, the Minister notifies the commissioner in writing that the certificate is confirmed.

(4) The Minister must cause a copy of a notice given under subsection (3) to be—

- (a) tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 5 sitting days after it was given; and
- (b) given to the applicant.

(5) A notice under subsection (3) must specify the reasons for the decision to confirm the certificate.

(6) If the Minister withdraws a certificate the subject of a decision under subsection (2) before the end of the period of 28 days mentioned in subsection (3), the Minister must, as soon as practicable, notify the commissioner and each participant.

85 Power to obtain information and documents and compel attendance

(1) If the commissioner has reason to believe that a person has information or a document relevant to a review under this division, the commissioner may give to the person a written notice requiring the person—

- (a) to give the information to the commissioner in writing signed by the person or, in the case of a body corporate, by an officer of the body corporate; or
- (b) to produce the document to the commissioner.

(2) The notice must state—

- (a) the place at which the information or document is to be given or produced to the commissioner; and

- (b) a reasonable time at which, or a reasonable period within which, the information or document is to be given or produced.

(3) If the commissioner has reason to believe that a person has information relevant to a review under this division, the commissioner may give to the person a written notice requiring the person to attend before the commissioner at a reasonable time and place specified in the notice to answer questions relevant to the review.

86 Power to examine witnesses

(1) The commissioner may administer an oath or affirmation to a person required under section 85 to attend before the commissioner and may examine such a person on oath or affirmation.

(2) The oath or affirmation to be taken or made by a person for the purposes of this section is an oath or affirmation that the answers the person will give will be true.

87 Commissioner to ensure non-disclosure of certain matter

(1) On a review, the commissioner may give such directions as the commissioner considers necessary in order to avoid the disclosure to the applicant or the applicant's representative of exempt matter or information of the kind mentioned in section 35.

(2) The commissioner—

- (a) must not, in a decision on a review or in reasons for such a decision, include matter or information of a kind mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (b) may receive evidence, or hear argument, in the absence of a participant or a representative of a participant if it is necessary to do so to prevent disclosure to that person of matter or information of that kind.

(3) If an application under section 73 relates to a document or part of a document access to which has been refused under section 36, 37 or 42, the commissioner may give findings in terms that neither confirm nor deny the existence of the document.

88 Powers of commissioner on review

(1) In the conduct of a review, the commissioner has, in addition to any other power, power to—

- (a) review any decision that has been made by an agency or Minister in relation to the application concerned; and
- (b) decide any matter in relation to the application that could, under this Act, have been decided by an agency or Minister, or prescribed person under section 29C;

and any decision of the commissioner under this section has the same effect as a decision of the agency, Minister or prescribed person.

(2) If it is established that a document is an exempt document, the commissioner does not have power to direct that access to the document is to be granted.

89 Decisions of commissioner

(1) The commissioner, after conducting a review of a decision (other than a review under section 84), must make a written decision—

- (a) affirming the decision; or
- (b) varying the decision; or
- (c) setting aside the decision and making a decision in substitution for the decision.

(2) The commissioner must include in the decision the reasons for the decision.

(3) The commissioner must give a copy of the decision to each participant.

(4) If—

- (a) a document is to be released because of the review; and
- (b) the commissioner has notified a person under section 83(5) and the person did not become a participant in the review;

the commissioner must take reasonable steps to notify the person of the release.

(5) The commissioner may arrange to have decisions published.

Division 5—Miscellaneous**90 Delegation**

The commissioner may delegate to a member of the commissioner's staff all or any of the commissioner's powers under this Act, other than the power to compel the production of matter that is the subject of a certificate under section 36, 37 or 42.

91 Protection of commissioner etc. from personal liability

(1) The commissioner, or a member of the commissioner's staff, incurs no civil liability for an act or omission done or omitted to be done, honestly and without negligence under, or for the purposes of, this Act.

(2) A liability that would, but for this section, attach to the commissioner or a member of the commissioner's staff attaches to the State.

92 Restrictions under other laws not applicable

(1) No obligation to maintain secrecy or other restriction on the disclosure of information obtained by or given to agencies or Ministers, whether imposed under an enactment or a rule of law, applies to the disclosure of information to the commissioner for the purposes of a review under this part.

(2) Legal professional privilege does not apply to the production of documents or the giving of evidence by a member of an agency or a Minister for the purposes of a review under this part.

(3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2), every participant in a review has the same privileges in relation to the giving of evidence and producing documents and things that the person would have as a witness in a proceeding before a court.

93 Secrecy

If a person who is or has been the commissioner or a member of the staff of the commissioner, otherwise than for the purposes of this Act or a proceeding arising under this Act, discloses any information that the person obtained in the course of the performance of functions under this Act or

takes advantage of that information to benefit himself or herself or another person, the person commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

94 Failure to produce documents or attend proceedings

A person given notice under section 85 to—

- (a) give information; or
- (b) produce a document; or
- (c) attend before the commissioner;

must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to do so.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

95 Costs of review

The costs incurred by a participant to a review are payable by the participant.

96 Disciplinary action

If the commissioner, at the completion of a review, is of the opinion that—

- (a) there is evidence that an agency's officer has committed a breach of duty or misconduct in the administration of this Act; and
- (b) the evidence is, in all the circumstances, of sufficient force to justify doing so;

the commissioner must bring the evidence to the notice of—

- (c) if the person is the principal officer of an agency—the responsible Minister of the agency; or
- (d) in any other case—the principal officer of the agency.

97 Reference of questions of law to Supreme Court

(1) The commissioner may, at the request of a participant in the review or on the commissioner's own initiative, refer a question of law arising on a review to the Supreme Court for decision.

(2) The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine a question of law referred to it under this section.

(3) If a question of law is referred to the Supreme Court under this section, the commissioner must not—

- (a) make a decision on the review to which the question is relevant while the reference is pending; or
- (b) proceed in a way, or make a decision, that is inconsistent with the Supreme Court's opinion on the question.

98 Costs in proceedings

If a proceeding arising out of the performance of the functions of the commissioner is instituted by the State, the reasonable costs of a party to the proceeding are to be paid by the State.

99 Commissioner may appear in proceedings

The commissioner is entitled to appear and be heard in a proceeding arising out of the performance of the functions of the commissioner.

100 Intervention by Attorney-General

(1) The Attorney-General may, on behalf of the State, intervene in a proceeding before a court arising out of the performance of the functions of the commissioner under this Act.

(2) If the Attorney-General intervenes—

- (a) the court may make such order as to costs against the State as the court considers appropriate; and
- (b) the Attorney-General becomes a party to the proceeding.

101 Reports of commissioner

(1) The commissioner may make a report to the Speaker on matters relating to a particular review.

(2) The commissioner must, as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, submit to the Speaker and parliamentary committee a report of the operations of the commissioner during that year.

(3) The parliamentary committee may require the commissioner to prepare and submit to the committee a report on a particular aspect of the performance of the commissioner's functions.

(4) If a report of the commissioner is submitted to the Speaker or the parliamentary committee, the Speaker or the chairperson of the committee must cause the report to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day after it is submitted.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

102 Protection against actions for defamation or breach of confidence

(1) If access has been given to a document and—

- (a) the access was required or permitted by this Act to be given; or
- (b) the access was authorised by a Minister, or by an officer having authority under section 33 to make decisions in relation to applications, in the genuine belief that the access was required or permitted to be given by this Act;

then—

- (c) no action for defamation or breach of confidence lies against the State, an agency, a Minister or an officer because of the authorising or giving of the access; and
- (d) no action for defamation or breach of confidence in relation to any publication involved in, or resulting from, the giving of the access lies against the author of the document or another person because of the author or another person having supplied the document to an agency or Minister.

(2) The giving of access to a document (including an exempt document) because of an application must not be taken for the purposes of the law relating to defamation or breach of confidence to constitute an authorisation or approval of the publication of the document or its contents by the person to whom access is given.

103 Protection in respect of offences

If access has been given to a document and—

- (a) the access was required or permitted by this Act to be given; or
- (b) the access was authorised by a Minister, or by an officer having authority under section 33 to make decisions in relation to applications, in the genuine belief that the access was required or permitted to be given by this Act;

neither the person authorising the access nor any other person concerned in the giving of the access commits a criminal offence merely because of authorising or giving of the access.

104 Protection of agency etc. from personal liability

(1) Neither—

- (a) an agency, an agency's principal officer or a Minister; nor
- (b) a person acting under the direction of an agency, an agency's principal officer or a Minister;

incurs civil liability for an act or omission done or omitted to be done honestly and without negligence under, or for the purposes of, this Act.

(2) A liability that would, but for this section, attach to a body or person mentioned in subsection (1) attaches instead to the State.

105 Precautions

If an application is made under section 25 for documents that relate to the personal affairs of a person, and the documents contain matter that would be exempt matter if the application was made by a person other than the first person or the person's agent, an agency or Minister—

- (a) must not give access to the information unless the agency or the Minister is satisfied of the identity of the applicant; and
- (b) must ensure, by the adoption of appropriate procedures, that any information intended for the applicant is received—
 - (i) if the applicant is an agent of a person—only by the person or the agent; or
 - (ii) in any other case—only by the applicant; and

- (c) must ensure that, if the applicant is an agent of a person, the agent has the written authority of the person to obtain the information or is otherwise properly authorised by the person to obtain the information.

106 Offence of unlawful access

A person who, in order to gain access to a document containing matter relating to the personal affairs of another person, knowingly deceives or misleads a person exercising powers under this Act, commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

107 Application of Ombudsman Act

The *Ombudsman Act 2001* does not apply to—

- (a) the Information Commissioner; or
- (b) decisions that could be the subject of review by the Information Commissioner under this Act.

108 Report to Legislative Assembly by agencies and Ministers

(1) The Minister administering this Act shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, prepare a report on the operation of this Act during that year and cause a copy of the report to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The report is to include details of the difficulties (if any) encountered during the year by agencies and Ministers in the administration of this Act.

(3) Each responsible Minister must, in relation to the agencies within the Minister's portfolio and in relation to the Minister's official documents, comply with any prescribed requirements concerning that information and the keeping of records for the purposes of this section.

(4) A report under subsection (1) must include, in relation to the financial year to which it relates, particulars of the operations of each agency and Minister under this Act including, in relation to each agency and Minister—

- (a) the number of applications made to each agency and to each Minister; and

Freedom of Information Act 1992

- (b) the number of decisions not to give access to a document, the provisions of this Act under which matter was classified as exempt and the number of times each provision was invoked; and
- (c) the name and designation of each officer with authority to make a decision in relation to an application, and the number of decisions made by each officer that an applicant was not entitled to access to a document on an application; and
- (d) the number of applications under sections 52 and 60 for review of a decision, and in relation to each application for review—
 - (i) the name of the officer who made the decision under review; and
 - (ii) the name and designation of the officer who conducted the review and the decision of the officer; and
 - (iii) if the officer conducting the review confirmed (in whole or part) a decision classifying matter as exempt matter—the provision of this Act under which that decision was made; and
- (e) the number of applications to the commissioner under section 73 and in relation to each application—
 - (i) the decision of the commissioner; and
 - (ii) the details of any other decision made by the commissioner; and
 - (iii) if the decision in respect of which the application was made was a decision that an applicant is not entitled to access to a document in accordance with an application—the provision of this Act under which the matter was classified as exempt matter; and
- (f) the number of notices served upon the principal officer of the agency under section 20(1) and the number of decisions by the principal officer which were adverse to the person's claim; and
- (g) particulars of any disciplinary action taken against an officer in relation to the administration of this Act; and
- (h) the amount of fees and charges collected by the agency or Minister; and
- (i) particulars of any reading room or other facility provided by the agency or Minister for use by applicants or members of the

community, and the publications, documents or other information regularly on display in that reading room or other facility; and

- (j) any other facts that indicate an effort by the agency or Minister to implement and administer this Act.

(5) It is sufficient compliance with subsection (1) if the department's annual report for a financial year includes a report about the matters mentioned in this section.

108A Strategic review of commissioner

(1) Strategic reviews of the commissioner are to be conducted under this section and sections 108AA and 108AB.

(2) A strategic review is to be conducted at least every 5 years, counting from when the report (the “**earlier report**”) for the most recent earlier strategic review was given to the Minister and the commissioner under section 108AB(4),¹² up to when the reviewer is appointed under subsection (4) to undertake the latest review.

(3) However, if the parliamentary committee reported to the Legislative Assembly about the earlier report, and the committee's report made recommendations to which a Minister was required to respond under the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, section 107¹³ the 5 years is counted from when the Minister's response was tabled under that section.

(4) Each strategic review is to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person (“**reviewer**”), appointed by the Governor in Council, who is to give a report on the review.

(5) The terms of reference for a strategic review are to be decided by the Governor in Council.

(6) Before a reviewer is appointed to conduct a strategic review, the Minister must consult with the parliamentary committee and the commissioner about—

- (a) the appointment of the reviewer; and
- (b) the terms of reference for the review.

12 Section 108AB (Report of strategic review)

13 *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, section 107 (Ministerial response to committee report)

(7) The remuneration and other terms of appointment of the reviewer are as decided by the Governor in Council.

(8) In this section—

“**strategic review**” includes—

- (a) a review of the commissioner’s functions; and
- (b) a review of the commissioner’s performance of the functions to assess whether they are being performed economically, effectively and efficiently.

108AA Conduct of strategic review

In conducting a strategic review—

- (a) the reviewer has the powers an authorised auditor has under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* for an audit of an entity; and
- (b) that Act and other Acts apply to the reviewer as if the reviewer were an authorised auditor conducting an audit of an entity.

108AB Report of strategic review

(1) The reviewer must give a copy of a proposed report on the strategic review to the Minister and the commissioner.

(2) The commissioner may, within 21 days after receiving the proposed report, give the reviewer written comments on anything in the proposed report.

(3) If the commissioner comments under subsection (2), the reviewer must—

- (a) if the reviewer and commissioner can agree about how to dispose of a comment—incorporate into the report any agreed amendment necessary to dispose of the comment; or
- (b) if the reviewer and commissioner can not agree about how to dispose of a comment—include the comment, in full, in the report.

(4) After complying with subsections (1) and (3), the reviewer must give the report (“**review report**”) to the Minister and the commissioner.

(5) The review report must be the same as the proposed report given to them under subsection (1), apart from the changes made under subsection (3).

(6) The Minister must table the review report in the Legislative Assembly within 3 sitting days after the Minister receives the report.

(7) For the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, section 84(2)¹⁴ the report is referred to the parliamentary committee.

108B Combining strategic reviews

(1) A strategic review under section 108A may be combined with a strategic review under the *Ombudsman Act 2001*, section 83¹⁵ (the “**other review section**”) if—

- (a) when the review is to be conducted, the commissioner is also the ombudsman;¹⁶ and
- (b) the Minister and the Minister administering the other review section agree on a combined review.

(2) If the reviews are combined—

- (a) compliance with a requirement of section 108A is sufficient compliance with a corresponding requirement of the other review section; and
- (b) compliance with a requirement of the other review section is sufficient compliance with a corresponding requirement of section 108A.

(3) However, a copy of the report must be given to both the Minister and the Minister administering the other review section.

(4) If a combined review is started within 6 months after the commencement of this section, consultation undertaken under subsection (5) of the other review section within 6 months before the commencement is sufficient consultation for section 108A(5).

14 *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, section 84 (Role of statutory committees)

15 *Ombudsman Act 2001*, section 83 (Strategic review of ombudsman office)

16 See section 61(2) (Information Commissioner).

109 Regulations

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

(2) A regulation may make provision with respect to—

- (a) the application fee for an application for access to a document that does not concern the applicant's personal affairs; and
- (b) the making of charges of amounts, or at rates, fixed under the regulation in relation to applications for access to, or in relation to the provision of access to, documents under this Act (including the provision of copies or transcripts) that do not concern the applicant's personal affairs, including requiring deposits on account of the charges; and
- (c) the officers who may give decisions on behalf of an agency.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), a regulation may provide for—

- (a) payment of charges, including deposits on account of charges, before access to a document is given; and
- (b) a charge to be made that takes into account the direct costs incurred by an agency or a Minister in making available an officer to supervise the inspection by a person of any document for which an application for access has been made under this Act; and
- (c) waiver of charges for applicants in financial hardship; and
- (d) criteria for determining whether an applicant is in financial hardship; and
- (e) waiver of charges for up to 3 hours at the hourly rate.

(4) However, a regulation providing for the making of charges—

- (a) must not allow the amount or rate of charge to vary according to whether—
 - (i) the applicant is included in 1 class of applicant or another class of applicant; or
 - (ii) a document is a document of 1 agency or of an agency included in 1 class of agency or is a document of another agency or of an agency included in another class of agency; and

- (b) must, if a charge is made for time that is spent by an agency or a Minister in undertaking any of the following activities—
- (i) searching for or retrieving a document;
 - (ii) making, or doing things related to making, a decision on an application for access;

provide for the charge for the activity to be calculated at a single hourly rate that will be applied by the agency or Minister for any application, regardless of the classification or designation of the person who undertakes the work involved.

PART 7—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR OMBUDSMAN ACT 2001

110 Strategic review

(1) A report of a strategic review under former section 108A is taken to be an earlier report of a strategic review for section 108A(2).

(2) In this section—

“former section 72” means section 108A of this Act as in force immediately before the commencement of this section.

“new section 72” means section 108A of this Act as inserted by the *Ombudsman Act 2001*.

SCHEDULE 1**SECURITY PROVISIONS GIVING EXEMPTION**

section 48 of the Act

Adoption of Children Act 1964, section 59(3)*Child Protection Act 1999*, sections 186 to 188*Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 145*Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*, section 31(1)*Debits Tax Act 1990*, section 8 (to the extent it applies section 7(2) of the *Debits Tax Administration Act 1982* (Cwlth))

Financial Institutions Code, section 410

Juvenile Justice Act 1992, section 226*Maintenance Act 1965*, section 129*National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*, sections 17 and 18 (so far as they apply to a summons or notice given under section 17 or 18 that includes a nondisclosure statement mentioned in section 18A)*Prostitution Act 1999*, section 137*Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*, section 33(1)*Taxation Administration Act 2001*, part 8, so far as it applies to personal confidential information under that Act*Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994*, section 55(1)

SCHEDULE 2**APPLICATION OF ACT TO GOCS**

section 11A of the Act

GOC	Application provision
1. Queensland Rail, or a port authority (within the meaning of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>) that is a GOC	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> , section 199
2. Queensland Investment Corporation	<i>Queensland Investment Corporation Act 1991</i> , section 37
3. State electricity entity, within the meaning of the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>	<i>Electricity Act 1994</i> , section 256
4. The GOC that was the commercialised business unit known as State Water Projects in the Department of Natural Resources	<i>Water Act 2000</i> , section 998

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 9 May 2003. Future amendments of the Freedom of Information Act 1992 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

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

TABLE OF REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	19 November 1992	1 December 1992
2	to 1993 Act No. 32	3 June 1993	11 June 1993
3	to 1993 Act No. 59	20 November 1993	20 December 1993
4	to 1994 Act No. 68	11 January 1995	25 January 1995
5	to 1995 Act No. 19	11 April 1995	26 April 1995
5A	to 1995 Act No. 38	15 September 1995	7 August 1996
5B	to 1996 Act No. 79	1 December 1996	4 February 1997
5C	to 1996 Act No. 79	28 February 1997	14 March 1997
5D	to 1997 Act No. 23	22 May 1997	30 May 1997
6	to 1997 Act No. 23	22 May 1997	8 July 1997
6A	to 1997 Act No. 82	5 December 1997	15 December 1997
6B	to 1998 Act No. 22	1 June 1998	1 June 1998
6C	to 1999 Act No. 55	18 November 1999	2 December 1999
6D	to 1999 Act No. 85	14 December 1999	17 January 2000
6E	to 1999 Act No. 85	23 March 2000	24 March 2000

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
7	to 1999 Act No. 85	1 July 2000	7 July 2000
7A	to 2000 Act No. 34	1 October 2000	2 October 2000
7B	to 2000 Act No. 58	17 November 2000	1 December 2000
7C	to 2000 Act No. 58	16 March 2001	23 March 2001
7D	to 2001 Act No. 45	15 July 2001	7 September 2001
7E	to 2001 Act No. 73	23 November 2001	30 November 2001
7F	to 2001 Act No. 81	3 December 2001	14 December 2001
7G	to 2001 Act No. 81	1 January 2002	11 January 2002
7H	to 2001 Act No. 81	1 March 2002	8 March 2002
7I	to 2002 Act No. 11	6 June 2002	7 June 2002
8	to 2002 Act No. 11	1 July 2002	5 July 2002 (Column discontinued) Notes
8A	to 2003 Act No. 9	28 March 2003	
8B	to 2003 Act No. 19	9 May 2003	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	4
Changed names and titles	4
Corrected minor errors	1, 2, 5
Renumbered provisions	3

6 List of legislation

Freedom of Information Act 1992 No. 42

date of assent 19 August 1992

pts 3–6 commenced 19 November 1992 (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

amending legislation—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No. 32 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 3 June 1993

commenced on date of assent

Freedom of Information Amendment Act 1993 No. 59

date of assent 20 November 1993

commenced on date of assent

Freedom of Information (Review of Secrecy Provision Exemption) Amendment Act 1994 No. 34

date of assent 12 August 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 20 August 1994 (see s 2)

Queensland Investment Corporation Amendment Act 1994 No. 38 pts 1, 3

date of assent 14 September 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 1994 (see s 2 and 1994 SL No. 341 ss 2, 8)

Electricity Act 1994 No. 64 ss 1–2, 293 sch 4

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1995 (1994 SL No. 467)

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)

Freedom of Information Amendment Act 1995 No. 5

date of assent 23 March 1995

commenced on date of assent

National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Amendment Act 1995 No. 19 pts 1, 3

date of assent 11 April 1995

commenced on date of assent

Transport Infrastructure Amendment (Rail) Act 1995 No. 32 ss 1–2, 23 sch

date of assent 14 June 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (see s 2(2), 1995 SL No. 162 ss 2(3), 19)

Parliamentary Committees Act 1995 No. 38 ss 1, 35 sch 1

date of assent 15 September 1995

commenced on date of assent

State Financial Institutions and Metway Merger Facilitation Act 1996 No. 29 ss 1–2, 97 sch 2

date of assent 10 September 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 97 sch 2 commenced 1 December 1996 (see s 2(2), s3 sch3 and notice pubd gaz 29 November 1996 p 1257)

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)

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996 No. 79 pts 1, 14

date of assent 12 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 February 1997 (1997 SL No. 35)

Local Government Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 23 pts 1, 7

date of assent 22 May 1997

commenced on date of assent

**Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1997 No. 82
ss 1, 2(1), 3 sch**

date of assent 5 December 1997

commenced on date of assent

Powers of Attorney Act 1998 No. 22 ss 1–2 ch 9 pt 2

date of assent 14 May 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1998 (1998 SL No. 123)

Child Protection Act 1999 No. 10 ss 1, 2(2), 205 sch 3

date of assent 30 March 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 March 2000 (2000 SL No. 45)

Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 No. 39 ss 1–2, 299 sch 1

date of assent 2 September 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 16 March 2001 (2001 SL No. 14) (proposed commencement 2 September 2001 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2000 SL No. 226 s 2)))

Public Sector Ethics Amendment Act 1999 No. 55 pts 1, 3

date of assent 18 November 1999

commenced on date of assent

Stipendiary Magistrates and Other Acts Amendment Act 1999 No. 68 pts 1, 3

date of assent 6 December 1999

commenced on date of assent

Prostitution Act 1999 No. 73 ss 1, 2(2)–(3), 179 sch 3

date of assent 14 December 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(2)–(3))

**Parliamentary Commissioner and Freedom of Information Amendment Act 1999
No. 85 pts 1, 3**

date of assent 14 December 1999

commenced on date of assent

Water Act 2000 No. 34 ss 1–2, 1145 sch 3

date of assent 13 September 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2000 (2000 SL No. 257)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 58 ss 1–2 sch

date of assent 17 November 2000
commenced on date of assent

Medical Practitioners Registration Act 2001 No. 7 ss 1–2, 302 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 30)

Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No. 45 ss 1–2, 29 sch 3

date of assent 28 June 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
sch 3 commenced 15 July 2001 (see s 2(2) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)
remaining provision commenced immediately before 15 July 2001 (see s 2(1) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

Crime and Misconduct Act 2001 No. 69 ss 1–2, 378 sch 1

date of assent 8 November 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2002 (2001 SL No. 221)

Freedom of Information Amendment Act 2001 No. 70

date of assent 8 November 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 23 November 2001 (2001 SL No. 222)

Taxation Administration Act 2001 No. 72 ss 1–2, 164 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 12)

Ombudsman Act 2001 No. 73 ss 1–2, pt 14, s 108 sch 2

date of assent 13 November 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 3 December 2001 (2001 SL No. 224)

Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 No. 81 ss 1–2, ch 9 pt 8

date of assent 3 December 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 6 June 2002 (see s 2)

Public Records Act 2002 No. 11 ss 1, 2(2), 62 sch 1

date of assent 24 April 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 115)

Health and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 9 s 1, pt 2

date of assent 28 March 2003
commenced on date of assent

Coroners Act 2003 No. 13 ss 1, 2(2), 106 sch 1

date of assent 9 April 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(2))**Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 No. 19 ss 1, 3 sch**

date of assent 9 May 2003

commenced on date of assent

7 List of annotations**Definitions**

- s 7** def “**charge**” ins 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch
 def “**corporatised corporation**” ins 1997 No. 23 s 71
 amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
 def “**document**” sub 1995 No. 5 s 2 sch
 def “**GOC**” ins 1994 No. 38 s 14
 om 1995 No. 5 s 2 sch
 def “**parliamentary commissioner**” om 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2
 def “**parliamentary committee**” ins 1995 No. 38 s 35 sch 1

Act not to apply to certain bodies etc.

- s 11** amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1; 1994 No. 38 s 15; 1995 No. 38 s 35 sch 1; 1996 No. 29 s 97 sch 2; 1998 No. 22 s 165; 1999 No. 68 s 10; 2000 No. 58 s 2 sch; 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3; 2003 No. 9 s 4

Application of Act to GOCs

- s 11A** ins 1994 No. 38 s 16

Application of Act to corporatised corporations

- s 11B** ins 1997 No. 23 s 72
 amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Operation of Public Records Act 2002

- prov hdg** sub 2002 No. 11 s 62 sch 1
s 17 amd 2002 No. 11 s 62 sch 1

Notices to require specification of documents in statements

- s 20** amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1

Documents to which access may be refused

- s 22** amd 2002 No. 11 s 62 sch 1

Official documents in Queensland State Archives

- s 24** amd 2002 No. 11 s 62 sch 1

Transfer of applications

- s 26** amd 1993 No. 59 s 3

How applications are dealt with

- s 27** amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1; 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch

Access may be refused in certain cases

s 28 sub 2001 No. 70 s 4

What an agency or Minister must do before refusing access under s 28(2)

s 28A ins 2001 No. 70 s 4

Fees and charges for access to documents

s 29 sub 2001 No. 70 s 5

Liability to pay charges

s 29A ins 2001 No. 70 s 5

Contention that charge has been wrongly assessed or should not be imposed

s 29B ins 2001 No. 70 s 5

Contention relying on financial hardship

s 29C ins 2001 No. 70 s 5

Calculation of appropriate period if notice given of charges

s 29D ins 2001 No. 70 s 5

Forms of access

s 30 amd 2002 No. 11 s 62 sch 1

Persons who are to make decisions for agencies and Ministers

s 33 amd 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch

Information as to existence of certain documents

s 35 amd 1995 No. 5 s 2 sch

Cabinet matters 36 amd 1993 No. 59 s 4
sub 1995 No. 5 s 3**Executive Council matter**s 37 amd 1993 No. 59 s 5
sub 1995 No. 5 s 3**Matter relating to investigations by ombudsman or audits by Auditor-General etc.**prov hdg amd 1994 No. 34 s 4(1); 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2
s 39 amd 1994 No. 34 s 4(2); 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2**Matter relating to law enforcement or public safety**

s 42 amd 1995 No. 5 s 2 sch; 1999 No. 39 s 299 sch 1; 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Matter affecting personal affairs

s 44 amd 2001 No. 7 s 302 sch 2

Matter to which secrecy provisions of enactments apply

s 48 sub 1994 No. 34 s 5

Internal review

s 52 amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1; 1993 No. 59 s 6; 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch

PART 5—EXTERNAL REVIEW OF DECISIONS**Information Commissioner**

s 61 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2; 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2

Suspension and removal of the commissioner

s 67 sub 1995 No. 38 s 35 sch 1

Division 2—Staff of Commissioner

div hdg sub 2001 No. 73 s 109

Officerss 70 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2
sub 2001 No. 73 s 109**Secondment**

s 70A ins 2001 No. 73 s 109

Temporary and casual employees

s 70B ins 2001 No. 73 s 109

Performance of functions by officers of ombudsman

s 70C ins 2001 No. 73 s 109

Division 2A—Preservation of rights

div 2A (ss 70D–70F) ins 2001 No. 73 s 109

Functions of commissioner

s 71 amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1; 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch

Applications for review

s 73 amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1

Commissioner to notify

s 74 amd 1993 No. 59 s 7

Applications where decisions delayed

s 79 amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1

Conduct of reviews

s 83 amd 1993 No. 59 s 8

Powers of commissioner on review

s 88 amd 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch

Decisions of commissioner

s 89 amd 1993 No. 59 s 9

Reports of commissioner

s 101 amd 1995 No. 38 s 35 sch 1

Application of Ombudsman Act

prov hdg amd 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2

s 107 amd 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2

Report to Legislative Assembly by agencies and Ministers

s 108 amd 1996 No. 79 s 44; 2001 No. 70 s 3 sch

Strategic review of commissioners 108A ins 1999 No. 85 s 5
sub 2001 No. 73 s 110
amd 2001 No. 81 s 141

Conduct of strategic review

s 108AA ins 2001 No. 73 s 110

Report of strategic review

s 108AB ins 2001 No. 73 s 110
amd 2001 No. 81 s 142

Combining strategic reviews

s 108B ins 1999 No. 85 s 5
amd 2001 No. 73 s 108 sch 2

Regulations

s 109 amd 2001 No. 70 s 6

PART 7—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR OMBUDSMAN ACT 2001

pt hdg prev pt hdg ins 1995 No. 5 s 4
exp 23 March 1996 (see s 111)
pres pt hdg ins 2001 No. 73 s 111

Strategic review

s 110 prev s 110 ins 1995 No. 5 s 4
exp 23 March 1996 (see s 111)
AIA s 20A applies (see s 110(4))
pres s 110 ins 2001 No. 73 s 111

Expiry of part

s 111 ins 1995 No. 5 s 4
exp 23 March 1996 (see s 111)

SCHEDULE 1—SECURITY PROVISIONS GIVING EXEMPTION

ins 1994 No. 34 s 6
amd 1994 No. 68 s 62 sch 4; 1995 No. 19 s 23; 1999 No. 10 s 205 sch 3; 1999
No. 55 s 10; 1999 No. 73 s 179 sch 3; 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2001
No. 72 s 164 sch 1; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

SCHEDULE 2—APPLICATION OF ACT TO GOCS

ins 1994 No. 38 s 17
amd 1994 No. 64 s 293 sch 4; 1995 No. 32 s 23 sch; 1996 No. 29 s 97 sch 2;
1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 2000 No. 34 s 1145 sch 3

8 Preambles from amending legislation

Freedom of Information Amendment Act 1993 No. 59 reads, in part, as follows—

Whereas—

(1) The Westminster system of government is based on the responsibility of Cabinet to Parliament and Parliament to the electorate;

(2) The purpose of the convention of Ministerial responsibility under the Westminster system is to secure the collective responsibility of Ministers to Parliament;

(3) The collective responsibility of Ministers is only possible if Cabinet debate is candid and unrestricted;

(4) An object of Parliament in enacting the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* was to ensure that the convention of Ministerial responsibility was preserved;

(5) It is, therefore, the intention of Parliament to make provision, by amendments included in the amendments made by this Act, to remove any doubt that Cabinet documents and discussions are to receive a level of confidentiality appropriate to preserving the convention of Ministerial responsibility intended by Parliament;

Freedom of Information (Review of Secrecy Provision Exemption) Amendment Act 1994 No. 34 reads, in part, as follows—

Parliament’s reasons for enacting this Act are—

1. In order to balance openness against legitimate claims for secrecy in the interest of people about whom the Government holds information and in the public interest, the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (the “**FOI Act**”) allows exemptions from access to certain matters.

2. Section 48 of the FOI Act makes matter exempt if it falls within the terms of a specified type of secrecy provision (a “**section 48 secrecy provision**”) and its disclosure would, on balance, be contrary to public interest.

3. The exemption in section 48 operates only for 2 years from the FOI Act’s date of assent on 19 August 1992.

4. On a reference from the Government, the Queensland Law Reform Commission has reviewed existing secrecy provisions in Queensland legislation identified by Government departments.

5. The purpose of the review was to—

- (a) identify section 48 secrecy provisions; and

- (b) recommend whether the exemption from access given by each section 48 secrecy provision should continue.

6. As a result of its review, the Commission recommended that the exemption from access given by the section 48 secrecy provision in certain Acts should continue.

7. The Parliament of Queensland accepts the recommendation.

8. The Parliament of Queensland also considers the exemption from access given by the section 48 secrecy provision in section 83 of the *Criminal Justice Act 1989* should continue.