

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

OMBUDSMAN ACT 1972

*This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act 1967 and incorporates all amendments in force as at **4 November 1996**.*

It should be noted that the Act has not been revised (for obsolete references, etc.) by the Commissioner of Statute Revision since the reprint published on 10 March 1987.

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APPENDIX LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

OMBUDSMAN ACT 1972

being

Ombudsman Act 1972 No. 115 of 1972
[Assented to 23 November 1972]¹

as amended by

Ombudsman Act Amendment Act 1974 No. 14 of 1974 [Assented to 4 April 1974]
Ombudsman Act Amendment Act 1984 No. 5 of 1984 [Assented to 19 April 1984]
Ombudsman Act Amendment Act 1985 No. 24 of 1985 [Assented to 28 March 1985]²
Statutes Amendment (Remuneration) Act 1985 No. 59 of 1985 [Assented to 30 May 1985]³
Ombudsman Act Amendment Act 1986 No. 103 of 1986 [Assented to 18 December 1986]⁴
Ombudsman Act Amendment Act 1988 No. 56 of 1988 [Assented to 8 September 1988]
Statutes Repeal and Amendment (Remuneration) Act 1990 No. 18 of 1990 [Assented to 19 April 1990]⁵
Ombudsman (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1996 No. 52 of 1996 [Assented to 1 August 1996]⁶

¹ Came into operation 14 December 1972: *Gaz.* 14 December 1972, p. 2629.

² Came into operation 1 September 1985, being the day on which the Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Act, 1985, came into operation: s. 2.

³ Came into operation 13 June 1985: *Gaz.* 13 June 1985, p. 2132.

⁴ Came into operation 10 March 1987: *Gaz.* 5 February 1987, p. 248.

⁵ Came into operation 19 April 1990: *Gaz.* 19 April 1990, p. 1136.

⁶ Came into operation 4 November 1996: *Gaz.* 24 October 1996, p. 1416.

NOTE:

- Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text.
- For the legislative history of the Act see Appendix. Entries appearing in the Appendix in bold type indicate the amendments incorporated since the last reprint.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Ombudsman to investigate the exercise of the administrative powers of certain departments of the Public Service and other authorities; to provide for the powers, functions and duties of the Ombudsman; and for other purposes.

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

**PART 1
PRELIMINARY**

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Ombudsman Act 1972*.

* * * * *

Interpretation

3. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"act" includes—

- (a) an omission;
- (b) a decision, proposal or recommendation (including a recommendation made to a Minister of the Crown),

and the circumstances surrounding an act;

"**administrative act**" means an act relating to a matter of administration on the part of an agency to which this Act applies or a person engaged in the work of such an agency but does not include—

- (a) an act done in the discharge of a judicial authority or related to the execution of judicial process; or
- (b) an act done by a person in the capacity of legal adviser to the Crown;

"**agency to which this Act applies**" means—

- (a) a department (but not including a department or part of a department declared by proclamation to be a department or part of a department to which this Act does not apply); or
- (b) an authority (not including an authority declared by proclamation to be an authority to which this Act does not apply); or
- (c) a council;

"**authority**" means—

- (a) a body created by an Act and constituted of—
 - (i) a person appointed by the Governor or a Minister of the Crown; or
 - (ii) a number of members, some or all of whom are appointed by the Governor or a Minister of the Crown; or

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- (b) the Council of The University of Adelaide; or
- (ba) a health centre or hospital incorporated under the *South Australian Health Commission Act 1976*; or
- (c) a body created under an Act and declared by proclamation to be an authority;

"**Committee**" means the *Ombudsman Parliamentary Committee* established in the schedule;

"**complainant**" in relation to an investigation means the person or persons whose complaint gave rise to that investigation;

"**complaint**" in relation to an administrative act, means a complaint that gives rise or may give rise to an investigation into that administrative act;

"**council**" means a council as defined for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1934* and includes any body that is pursuant to an Act vested with the powers and functions of such a council;

"**department**" means an administrative unit of the Public Service;

"**investigation**" means an investigation by the Ombudsman under this Act in relation to an administrative act;

"**officer of the Ombudsman**" means—

- (a) a person employed in the Public Service and assigned to work in the office of the Ombudsman; or
- (b) a person employed under section 12;

"**principal officer**" in relation to an agency to which this Act applies means—

- (a) where the agency is a department—the chief executive of the department;
- (b) where the agency is an authority—the person who constitutes the authority or, where the authority is constituted of more than one person, the person who presides at meetings of the authority;
- (c) where the agency is a council—the mayor, chairman or other presiding officer of the council;

"**responsible Minister**" in relation to an agency to which this Act applies means—

- (a) where the agency is a department—the Minister responsible for that department;
- (b) where the agency is an authority—the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act under which the authority is constituted;
- (c) where the agency is a council—the Minister responsible for administering the *Local Government Act 1934*;

"**the Ombudsman**" includes a person acting in the office of the Ombudsman.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person engaged or employed in the administration of, or in the performance of functions in or on behalf of, an agency to which this Act applies is engaged in the work of that agency.

(3) The Governor may, by proclamation—

(a) declare a body created under an Act to be an authority;

(b) declare an authority to be, or not to be, an authority to which this Act applies;

(c) declare a department or part of a department to be a department or part of a department to which this Act does not apply;

* * * * *

(e) vary or revoke a proclamation previously made under this Act.

* * * * *

Non-application of Act

5. (1) This Act does not apply to or in relation to any Commission or tribunal for the time being declared by proclamation to be a Commission or tribunal to which this Act does not apply.

(2) This Act does not apply to or in relation to—

(a) any complaint to which the *Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Act 1985* applies; or

(b) any matter to which that Act would apply if the matter were the subject of a complaint under that Act.

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**PART 2
THE OMBUDSMAN**

Appointment of Ombudsman

6. (1) The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Committee, by notice published in the *Gazette*, appoint a person to be the Ombudsman.

(1a) The Governor must not make an appointment under this section unless the Committee's recommendation has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The terms and conditions of appointment and employment (including salary and allowances) of the Ombudsman shall be as determined from time to time by the Governor.

* * * * *

(3) This section is, without further appropriation, sufficient authority for the payment of the salary and allowances of the Ombudsman out of the General Revenue of the State.

Ombudsman not to engage in any remunerative employment

7. The Ombudsman must not, without the consent of the Minister, engage in any remunerative employment or undertaking outside official duties.

Acting Ombudsman

8. (1) If for any reason—

(a) the Ombudsman is temporarily unable to perform official duties; or

(b) the office of the Ombudsman is temporarily vacant,

the Governor may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, appoint a person to act in the office of the Ombudsman and a person so appointed has, while so acting, all the powers, functions and duties of the Ombudsman.

(1a) A person who is a Public Service employee may be appointed under this section to act in the office of the Ombudsman while remaining a Public Service employee for a term not exceeding three months and may, on the expiration of that term, be reappointed (provided that the terms of appointment do not exceed six months in aggregate in any period of 12 months).

(2) Subject to this Act, the terms and conditions of appointment and employment (including the salary and allowances) of the person appointed under subsection (1) shall be as determined, from time to time, by the Governor.

(3) This section is, without further appropriation, sufficient authority for the payment of the salary and allowances of an acting Ombudsman out of the General Revenue of the State.

Delegation

9. (1) The Ombudsman may, by instrument in writing, delegate powers or functions under this Act (except this power of delegation) to any person.

(2) The Ombudsman may by instrument in writing revoke or vary any delegation given under subsection (1).

(3) The exercise or performance of any power or function by a delegate pursuant to subsection (1) does not affect the exercise or performance of that power or function by the Ombudsman.

Term of office of the Ombudsman, etc.

10. (1) The Ombudsman shall be appointed for a term expiring on the day on which he or she attains the age of 65 years.

(2) The Governor may remove the Ombudsman from office upon the presentation of an address from both Houses of Parliament seeking the Ombudsman's removal.

(3) The Governor may suspend the Ombudsman from office on the ground of incompetence or misbehaviour and, in that event—

- (a) a full statement of the reason for the suspension must be laid before both Houses of Parliament within seven days of the suspension if Parliament is then in session or, if not, within seven days of the commencement of the next session of Parliament; and
- (b) if, at the expiration of one month from the date on which the statement was laid before Parliament, an address from both Houses of Parliament seeking the Ombudsman's removal has not been presented to the Governor, the Ombudsman must be restored to office.

(4) The office of Ombudsman becomes vacant if the Ombudsman—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) attains the age of 65 years; or
- (c) resigns by written notice delivered to the Governor; or
- (d) is removed from office by the Governor under subsection (2); or
- (e) becomes bankrupt or applies as a debtor to take the benefit of the laws relating to bankruptcy; or
- (f) is convicted of an indictable offence or sentenced to imprisonment for an offence; or
- (g) becomes a member of the Parliament of this State or any other State of the Commonwealth or of the Commonwealth or becomes a member of a Legislative Assembly of a Territory of the Commonwealth; or
- (h) becomes, in the opinion of the Governor, mentally or physically incapable of carrying out satisfactorily the duties of office.

(5) Except as is provided by this section, the Ombudsman shall not be removed or suspended from office, nor shall the office of the Ombudsman become vacant.

Ombudsman is not a Public Service employee

11. (1) The Ombudsman is not a Public Service employee.

(2) If an Ombudsman was, immediately before appointment as such, employed in the Public Service, the Ombudsman retains existing and accruing rights in respect of leave.

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Officers of the Ombudsman

12. (1) The Ombudsman's staff consists of—

- (a) Public Service employees assigned to work in the office of the Ombudsman; and
- (b) if appointments have been made under subsection (3)—the persons holding those appointments.

(2) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*—

- (a) exclude Public Service employees on the Ombudsman's staff from specified provisions of the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*; and
- (b) if the Minister thinks that certain provisions should apply to such employees instead of those from which they are excluded under paragraph (a)—determine that those provisions will so apply,

and such a notice has effect in accordance with its terms.

(3) The Ombudsman may, with the consent of the Minister, appoint staff for the purposes of this Act.

(4) The terms and conditions of employment of a person appointed under subsection (3) will be determined by the Governor and such a person is not a Public Service employee.

**PART 3
INVESTIGATIONS**

Matters subject to investigation

13. (1) Subject to this Act, the Ombudsman may investigate any administrative act.

(2) The Ombudsman may make such an investigation either on receipt of a complaint or on the Ombudsman's own initiative and, where a complaint is made, the Ombudsman may investigate an administrative act notwithstanding that, on the face of it, the complaint may not appear to relate to that administrative act.

(3) The Ombudsman must not investigate any administrative act where—

(a) the complainant is provided in relation to that administrative act with a right of appeal, reference or review to a court, tribunal, person or body under any enactment or by virtue of Her Majesty's prerogative; or

(b) the complainant had a remedy by way of legal proceedings,

unless the Ombudsman is of the opinion that it is not reasonable, in the circumstances of the case, to expect that the complainant should resort or should have resorted to that appeal, reference, review or remedy.

(4) The Ombudsman may investigate any administrative act, notwithstanding any enactment that provides that that administrative act is final or not to be appealed against, challenged, reviewed, quashed or called into question.

Parliament may refer matter for investigation

14. (1) Subject to this section, either House of Parliament, or any committee of either of those Houses, or a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, may refer to the Ombudsman, for investigation and report, any matter that is within the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman and which that House or committee considers should be investigated by the Ombudsman.

(2) The Ombudsman must carry out an investigation into any matter referred to him or her under this section and, following that investigation, must submit a report on the matter to—

(a) if the matter was referred to the Ombudsman by the Legislative Council or a committee of the Legislative Council—the President of the Legislative Council;

(b) if the matter was referred to the Ombudsman by the House of Assembly or a committee of the House of Assembly—the Speaker of the House of Assembly;

(c) if the matter was referred to the Ombudsman by a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament—the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

(3) If—

(a) the person affected by an administrative act is provided in relation to that act with a right of appeal, reference or review to a court, tribunal, person or body under any enactment or by virtue of Her Majesty's prerogative; or

(b) the person affected by an administrative act had a remedy by way of legal proceedings; or

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- (c) 12 months have elapsed since the person affected by an administrative act had notice of the administrative act,

the administrative act is not to be referred to the Ombudsman by a House of Parliament or committee under this section unless the House or committee resolves that, in all the circumstances of the case, the administrative act warrants investigation by the Ombudsman despite the availability of that appeal, reference, review or remedy or the passage of time since the person affected had notice of the administrative act.

Persons who may make complaints

15. (1) A complaint in respect of an administrative act may be made by any person or body of persons.

(2) Where the person by whom a complaint in respect of an administrative act might have been made has died or is unable to make the complaint personally, the complaint may be made by a person who is, in the Ombudsman's opinion, a suitable representative of that person.

(3) A complaint in respect of an administrative act that could, apart from this subsection, be made by a person or body of persons may, with the consent of that person or body, be made on behalf of that person or body by a member of either House of Parliament and with the consent of that person or body that member may act on behalf of that person or body in and in connection with all matters relating to the matter of complaint.

(3a) Except as provided by this section, a complaint must not be entertained by the Ombudsman unless made by a person or body of persons directly affected by the administrative act to which the complaint relates.

(4) Notwithstanding any enactment prohibiting or restricting, or authorising the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on, communication, a person having the care or custody of another person shall not refuse or fail to take all steps necessary to facilitate any communication by that other person necessary for or incidental to a complaint under this Act and to ensure the privacy of that communication.

Penalty: \$2 000.

Offence in relation to complaints

15A. A person who—

- (a) prevents another person from making a complaint under this Act; or
(b) hinders or obstructs another person in making a complaint under this Act,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$2 000.

Time within which complaints may be made

16. (1) Subject to this section a complaint under this Act must not be entertained by the Ombudsman if it is made after 12 months from the day on which the complainant first had notice of the matters alleged in the complaint unless the Ombudsman is of the opinion that, in all the circumstances of the case, it is proper to entertain the complaint.

(2) For the purposes of this section a complainant will be presumed to have had notice of the matters alleged in the complaint at the time he or she might reasonably be expected to have had such notice.

Certain complaints need not be entertained, etc.

17. (1) The Ombudsman must not proceed with the investigation of a complaint if it appears that—

- (a) the person by or on whose behalf the complaint is made is an employee; and
- (b) the complaint relates to an administrative act done by another in the capacity of an employer of that person.

(2) The Ombudsman may refuse to entertain a complaint, or, having commenced to investigate a matter raised in a complaint, may refuse to continue the investigation if of the opinion—

- (a) that the matter raised in the complaint is trivial; or
- (b) that the complaint is frivolous or vexatious or is not made in good faith; or
- (c) that the complainant or the person on whose behalf the complaint was made has not a sufficient personal interest in the matter raised in the complaint; or
- (d) that having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the investigation or the continuance of the investigation of the matter raised in the complaint, is unnecessary or unjustifiable.

(3) Where a complaint is made and the Ombudsman decides not to investigate the complaint, or to discontinue an investigation, the Ombudsman must inform the complainant of that decision and of the reasons for it.

Conciliation

17A. (1) The Ombudsman may, at any time, decide to attempt to deal with a complaint by conciliation.

(2) The Ombudsman may, in attempting conciliation under this section, act personally or through some other person.

(3) The Ombudsman may, if satisfied that the subject of a complaint has been properly resolved by conciliation under this section, determine that the complaint should not be investigated or further investigated under this Act.

Procedure on investigations

18. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, the Ombudsman may make a preliminary investigation of an administrative act to determine whether to proceed with a full investigation of that act.

(1a) The Ombudsman must, before proceeding with a full investigation of an administrative act, inform the principal officer of the relevant agency of the decision to proceed with such an investigation.

(2) Every investigation under this Act must be conducted in private.

(3) The Ombudsman—

- (a) is not required to hold a hearing for the purposes of an investigation;
- (b) may obtain information from such persons and in such manner as the Ombudsman thinks fit;

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- (c) may determine whether any person to whom an investigation relates may have legal or other representation.

(4) Before making a report affecting an agency to which this Act applies the Ombudsman must allow the principal officer of the agency a reasonable opportunity to comment on the subject matter of the report.

(5) The Ombudsman must report any evidence of breach of duty or misconduct on the part of a member, officer or employee of an agency to which this Act applies to the principal officer of the agency.

(6) Subject to this Act, the procedure to be adopted in relation to an investigation will be as determined by the Ombudsman.

Ombudsman to have powers of a Royal Commission

19. For the purposes of an investigation the Ombudsman has the powers of a commission as defined in the *Royal Commissions Act 1917* and that Act applies as if—

- (a) the Ombudsman were a commission as so defined; and
- (b) the subject matter of the investigation were set out in a commission of inquiry issued by the Governor under that Act.

Ombudsman may issue direction in relation to administrative act

19A. (1) The Ombudsman may, by notice in writing, direct an agency to which this Act applies to refrain from performing an administrative act specified in the notice for any period specified in the notice.

(2) A notice or notices issued under this section must not require an agency to refrain from performing an administrative act for more than 45 days in aggregate.

(3) The Ombudsman must not issue a notice under this section unless satisfied—

- (a) that the relevant administrative act is likely to prejudice—
- (i) an investigation or proposed investigation; or
- (ii) the effect or implementation of a recommendation that the Ombudsman might make as a result of an investigation or proposed investigation; and
- (b) that compliance with the notice by the agency would not result in the agency breaching a contract or other legal obligation or cause any third parties undue hardship; and
- (c) that issue of the notice is necessary to prevent serious hardship to a person.

(4) The Ombudsman may, at any time, revoke a notice under this section and must revoke a notice if satisfied that the notice should not have been issued because the circumstances did not fall properly within those described in subsection (3).

(5) If, following receipt of a notice under this section, the agency is of the opinion that, in the circumstances, failure to comply with the terms of the notice would be reasonable and justifiable, the agency may determine not to comply with the notice (in which case it must advise the Ombudsman of that determination, in writing, as soon as practicable).

(6) If an agency that has received a notice under this section fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the following provisions apply:

- (a) the principal officer of the agency must, at the request of the Ombudsman, report to the Ombudsman within the time allowed in the request on the reasons for the agency's failure to comply with the notice;
- (b) if, following receipt of the principal officer's report, the Ombudsman is of the opinion that the agency's failure to comply with the notice was unjustified or unreasonable, the Ombudsman may make a report on the matter to the Premier;
- (c) the Ombudsman may forward copies of any report to the Premier to the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Legislative Council with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

(7) A power or function of the Ombudsman under this section must not be delegated.

No obligation on persons to maintain secrecy

20. No obligation to maintain secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information obtained by or furnished to persons in the service of the Crown or an agency to which this Act applies, whether imposed by any enactment or by a rule of law applies to the disclosure of information for the purposes of an investigation by the Ombudsman and, except as is provided in this Act, the Crown is not entitled, in relation to any such investigation, to privilege in respect of the production of documents or the giving of evidence.

Protection for proceedings in Cabinet

21. (1) No person shall be required or authorised by virtue of this Act—

- (a) to furnish any information or answer any questions relating to the proceedings of the Cabinet or of any committee of the Cabinet; or
- (b) to produce or inspect so much of any document as relates to any such proceedings.

(2) For the purposes of this section a certificate issued under the hand of the Minister certifying that any information or question or any document or part of a document relates to the proceedings referred to in subsection (1) is conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

Secrecy

22. (1) Information obtained by or on behalf of the Ombudsman in the course of or for the purpose of an investigation under this Act must not be disclosed except—

- (a) for the purposes of the investigation and of any report or recommendation to be made under this Act; or
- (b) for the purposes of any proceedings under the *Royal Commissions Act 1917* or under this Act.

(2) A person shall not disclose any information referred to in subsection (1) contrary to the provisions of that subsection.

Penalty: \$2 000.

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Entry and inspection

23. For the purposes of an investigation, the Ombudsman or a person authorised by the Ombudsman may enter and inspect any premises or place occupied by an agency to which this Act applies and anything in or on those premises or that place.

Obstruction

24. A person shall not—

- (a) without lawful excuse obstruct, hinder or resist the Ombudsman or other person in the exercise or performance of powers or functions conferred by or under this Act; or
- (b) without lawful excuse fail or refuse to comply with any lawful requirement of the Ombudsman or any other person under this Act; or
- (c) wilfully make any statement that is false or untrue in a material particular to the Ombudsman or any other person acting in the exercise of powers under this Act.

Penalty: \$2 000.

Proceedings on the completion of an investigation

25. (1) This section applies to any investigation conducted by the Ombudsman as a result of which the Ombudsman is of the opinion that the administrative act to which the investigation relates—

- (a) appears to have been made contrary to law; or
- (b) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory; or
- (c) was in accordance with a rule of law or a provision of an enactment or a practice that is or may be unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory; or
- (d) was done in the exercise of a power or discretion and was so done for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds or on the taking into account of irrelevant considerations; or
- (e) was done in the exercise of a power or discretion and the reasons for the act were not but should have been given; or
- (f) was based wholly or in part on a mistake of law or fact; or
- (g) was wrong.

(1a) This section does not apply to an investigation conducted under section 14.

(2) In the case of an investigation to which this section applies in which the Ombudsman is of the opinion—

- (a) that the subject matter of the investigation should be referred back to the appropriate agency for further consideration; or
- (b) that action can be, and should be, taken to rectify, or mitigate or alter the effects of, the administrative act to which the investigation related; or
- (c) that the practice in accordance with which the administrative act was done should be varied; or

- (d) that any law in accordance with which or on the basis of which the action was taken should be amended or repealed; or
- (e) that the reason for any administrative act should be given; or
- (f) that any other steps should be taken,

the Ombudsman must report that opinion and the reasons for it to the principal officer of the relevant agency and may make such recommendations as the Ombudsman thinks fit.

(3) The Ombudsman must send a copy of any report or recommendation made under subsection (2) to the responsible Minister.

(4) The principal officer of an agency in relation to which a recommendation is made under subsection (2) must, at the request of the Ombudsman, report to the Ombudsman within a time allowed in the request on what steps have been taken to give effect to the recommendation and, if no such steps have been taken, the reason for the inaction.

(5) If it appears to the Ombudsman that appropriate steps have not been taken to give effect to a recommendation made under this section, the Ombudsman may make a report on the matter (containing a copy of the earlier report and the recommendation) to the Premier.

(6) Where the Ombudsman reports to the Premier under subsection (5), the Ombudsman may forward copies of the report to the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Legislative Council with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

Publication of report of investigation

26. If the Ombudsman considers it to be in the public interest or the interests of an agency to which this Act applies to do so, the Ombudsman may have a report on an investigation published in such manner as the Ombudsman thinks fit.

Report to complainant

27. (1) The Ombudsman must inform a complainant of the result of an investigation made on the complaint.

- (2) If—
 - (a) a complaint is investigated; and
 - (b) the Ombudsman makes a recommendation under this Act in relation to the subject matter of the complaint; and
 - (c) the Ombudsman is of the opinion that reasonable steps have not been taken to implement the recommendation within a reasonable time,

the Ombudsman must inform the complainant of that opinion and may make any further comments on the matter that appear appropriate in the circumstances.

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Determination of the Ombudsman's jurisdiction

28. Where—

- (a) an investigation has been commenced or is proposed under this Act; and
- (b) a question arises as to whether the Ombudsman has jurisdiction to conduct the investigation,

the Supreme Court may, on the application of the Ombudsman, an agency to which this Act applies or the principal officer of such an agency, determine the question and make any orders necessary to give effect to the determination.

**PART 4
MISCELLANEOUS**

Annual report

29. (1) The Ombudsman must in each year prepare a report on the work of the Ombudsman's office during the preceding year and send copies of the report to the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly to be laid before their respective Houses at the earliest opportunity.

(2) The Ombudsman must send a copy of each annual report to the Minister.

Immunity from liability

30. (1) No liability attaches to the Ombudsman or any member of the Ombudsman's staff for any act or omission in good faith in the exercise or purported exercise of powers or functions under this Act.

(2) Except for the purposes of an application under section 28, neither the Ombudsman nor any member of the Ombudsman's staff can be called to give evidence before any court in any judicial proceedings, on a matter coming to his or her notice in the course of exercising powers or functions under this Act.

(3) In this section—

"member of the Ombudsman's staff" includes any person to whom powers or functions have been delegated under this Act.

Summary procedure

31. The offences constituted by this Act are summary offences.

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SCHEDULE

The Parliamentary Committee

Establishment of Parliamentary Committee

1. (1) The *Ombudsman Parliamentary Committee* is established.

(2) The duties of the Committee are—

(a) to consider matters relating to the general operation of this Act; and

(b) to make recommendations in relation to the appointment of the Ombudsman; and

(c) to consider any other matter referred to the Committee by the Minister; and

(d) to provide, on or before 31 December in each year, an annual report to Parliament on the work of the Committee during the preceding financial year.

(3) In considering matters relating to the general operation of this Act, the Committee must not engage in a review of any particular decision of the Ombudsman.

(4) Matters disclosed to or considered by the Committee for the purposes of its making of a recommendation in relation to the appointment of the Ombudsman must not be made the subject of public disclosure or comment.

Membership of Committee

2. (1) The Committee consists of six members of whom—

(a) three must be members of the House of Assembly appointed by the House of Assembly (of whom at least one must be appointed from the group led by the Leader of the Opposition and at least one must be appointed from the group led by the Leader of the Government); and

(b) three must be members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Legislative Council (of whom at least one must be appointed from the group led by the Leader of the Opposition and at least one must be appointed from the group led by the Leader of the Government).

(2) The members of the Committee are not entitled to remuneration for their work as members of the Committee.

Term of office of members

3. A member of the Committee holds office until the first sitting day of the member's appointing House following the next general election of members of the House of Assembly and is eligible for reappointment on the expiration of that term.

Removal from and vacancies of office

4. (1) A person ceases to be a member of the Committee if the person—

(a) dies; or

(b) resigns from the Committee by notice in writing to—

(i) if the member was appointed by the House of Assembly—the Speaker of the House of Assembly; or

(ii) if the member was appointed by the Legislative Council—the President of the Legislative Council; or

(c) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or

(d) ceases to be a member of his or her appointing House; or

(e) is removed from office by his or her appointing House.

(2) On the office of a member of the Committee becoming vacant the member's appointing House must, as soon as practicable, appoint one of its members to the Committee.

(3) An act or proceeding of the Committee is not invalid by reason of a vacancy in its membership.

Procedure

5. (1) The Committee must from time to time appoint as its presiding member a member of the Committee appointed by a House from the group led by the Leader of the Government.

(2) Four members constitute a quorum of the Committee.

(3) A decision carried by a majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of the Committee is a decision of the Committee.

(4) The presiding member has, in addition to a deliberative vote, a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

(5) Subject to this schedule and any other Act, the Committee is to conduct its business—

(a) to the extent that Joint Standing Orders apply—in accordance with those orders; and

(b) otherwise in such manner as the Committee thinks fit.

Ombudsman Act 1972

APPENDIX

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

- Legislative history prior to 3 February 1976 appears in marginal notes and footnotes included in the consolidation of this Act contained in Volume 7 of The Public General Acts of South Australia 1837-1975 at page 710.
- Certain textual alterations were made to this Act by the Commissioner of Statute Revision when preparing the reprint of the Act that incorporated all amendments in force as at 10 March 1987. A schedule of these alterations was laid before Parliament on 31 March 1987.
- Legislative history since 3 February 1976 (**entries in bold type indicate amendments incorporated since the last reprint**) is as follows:

Section 2:	deleted in pursuance of the Acts Republication Act 1967 as its function is now exhausted
Section 3(1):	definition of "administrative act" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.) definition of "act" inserted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.) definition of "agency to which this Act applies" inserted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); amended by 52, 1996, s. 3(a) definition of "authority" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 3; amended by 52, 1996, s. 3(b) definition of "Committee" inserted by 52, 1996, s. 3(c) definition of "department" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.) definition of "investigation" amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.) definition of "officer of the Ombudsman" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.) definition of "principal officer" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); amended by 52, 1996, s. 3(d), (e) definition of "proclaimed council" repealed by 52, 1996, s. 3(f) definition of "responsible Minister" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); amended by 52, 1996, s. 3(g) definition of "Ombudsman" substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 3(2) and (3):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 3(3)(d):	repealed by 52, 1996, s. 3(h)
Sections 4 and 4A:	repealed by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 5(2):	substituted by 24, 1985, s. 3
Section 6(1):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); amended by 52, 1996, s. 4(a)
Section 6(1a):	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 4(b)
Section 6(2):	substituted by 59, 1985, s. 13; amended by 18, 1990, s. 17(a)
Section 6(2a):	inserted by 59, 1985, s. 13; repealed by 18, 1990, s. 17(b)
Section 6(3):	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 7:	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 8(1):	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 8(1a):	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 5
Section 8(3):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 9(1):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 10(3) and (4):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Sections 11 and 12:	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 12(2):	amended by 52, 1996, s. 6
Section 13(2) - (4):	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 14:	repealed by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); inserted by 52, 1996, s. 7
Section 15(1):	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 15(2):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 15(3a):	inserted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)

Section 15(4):	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); 56, 1988, s. 2
Section 15A:	inserted by 56, 1988, s. 3
Section 17(1) and (3):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 17A:	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 8
Section 18(1):	substituted by 5, 1984, s. 2; amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 18(1a):	inserted by 5, 1984, s. 2; substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 18(3) - (6):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 19:	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 19A:	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 9
Section 20:	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 22(2):	amended by 56, 1988, s. 4
Section 23:	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 24:	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.); 56, 1988, s. 5
Section 25(1a):	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 10
Section 25(2):	amended by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Sections 25(4) - (6):	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Sections 26 - 30:	substituted by 103, 1986, s. 4 (Sched.)
Section 30(3):	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 11
Schedule:	inserted by 52, 1996, s. 12 (Sched.)