

## Health Legal Report – November 2018

Welcome to the November 2018 edition of the Health Legal Report.

In this issue of the Health Legal Report we discuss:

- Family Violence Information Sharing Legislation
- OAIC releases statistical information about the notification made under the Notifiable Data Breaches Scheme
- IVF/Posthumously extracted spermatozoa – Re Cresswell [2018] QSC 142 and Chapman v Eastern Sydney Local Health District [2018] NSWSC 1231

We also set out some of the Bills we are tracking throughout Australia, as well as some useful information links.



## Family Violence Information Sharing Legislation

By Chris Chosich, Solicitor

### Introduction

With a growing awareness of the effects of family violence on the community, Australian Parliaments have passed legislation to implement **family violence information sharing schemes** to allow information to be shared for the purposes of assessing or managing family violence.

While some organisations may welcome an expansion of their ability to share information about family violence, the schemes can pose operational and logistical difficulties for practitioners who are required to reach professional judgments about risk under legislation and guidelines that are sometimes complex. These concerns are particularly acute in Victoria, where those bound by that State's family violence information sharing scheme **must** share information in response to certain requests.

As such, organisations should be aware where their powers and responsibilities include those under family violence information sharing schemes.

### Why have family violence information sharing schemes?

Recommendations of inquests and inquiries, including the Victorian Coronial Inquest into the Death of Luke Batty and the Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence, have stressed the importance of ensuring that information about family violence risk can be shared so that those risks can be assessed and managed with a full appreciation of their context. However, such information sharing does not always occur.

Various reasons are given for difficulties in realising effective information sharing practices. Some are cultural, such as a reluctance to share information unless compelled. Other are legal, such as the effect of privacy laws that prevent information sharing in certain circumstances. Still more reasons are a combination of both, such as inaccurate beliefs that privacy laws prevent information sharing.

### Family violence information sharing scheme legislation

To address some of these concerns, Parliaments across Australia have passed family violence information sharing legislation. Some jurisdictions, such as New South Wales, have had such schemes in place since 2014. However, over the past 2 years, similar legislation has been passed in other jurisdictions, including in:

- Victoria – see new Part 5A of the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008* (Vic);
- Queensland – see new Part 5A of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (Qld); and
- the Northern Territory – see the *Domestic and Family Violence Amendment (Information Sharing) Bill 2017* (NT). This Bill is awaiting assent and will come into effect on a day to be fixed by the Administrator of the Northern Territory.

### Child information sharing schemes

Further, in some jurisdictions, family violence information sharing schemes may be complemented by other legislation that facilitates information sharing about the safety and wellbeing of children on any ground (not just family violence). Jurisdictions with this kind of legislation include:

- Victoria – see new Part 6A of the *Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005* (Vic); and
- New South Wales – see Chapter 16A of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* (NSW).

This article is limited to discussion of family violence information sharing schemes, but it is important to note that child-related information sharing schemes



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operate in tandem with those relating to family violence.

### Features of family violence information sharing schemes

The models adopted by each jurisdiction to implement their family violence information sharing scheme differ, though all share some similarities. In general terms, the family violence information sharing legislation in each jurisdiction:

- allows information to be shared for the purpose of assessing or managing family violence risks;
- limits the kinds of entities or people that can share and receive information under the schemes. Typically, only **information sharing entities** that are described in the legislation or in supporting regulations can share information (though note that the precise terminology varies between jurisdictions);
- provides that consent is not required to share information in certain circumstances. Some States, such as Queensland, have no legislated consent requirements, but note that consent is best practice or should be obtained where it is safe to do so. Other States' schemes, such as Victoria's, permit information sharing about perpetrators (or alleged perpetrators) without consent, but generally require consent to share information of victim-survivors or third-parties (unless the victim-survivor is a child or the person's information is being shared in relation to assessing or managing a family violence risk to a child).

Other interesting features of these schemes, not necessarily common to all jurisdictions, include:

- the ability for a Minister to issue binding protocols or guidelines that support the legislation. This is the case, for example, in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. These guidelines generally contain practitioner-oriented resources and set out best-practice standards; and
- limits on the kinds of information that can be shared. For example, under the Victorian legislation, information cannot be shared if it is **excluded information**. This includes (but is not limited to) information that would prejudice investigations or judicial proceedings, waive legal privilege or endanger a person's life or result in physical injury;
- (in Victoria and, once its legislation comes into effect, the Northern Territory) empowering information sharing entities to make **binding requests** for information, with which other such entities must comply if certain criteria are made out (this is discussed further below);
- (in Victoria) only permitting a subset of information sharing entities known as **risk assessment entities** to receive or request information for risk assessment purposes; and
- creating offences for intentionally or recklessly sharing information (purportedly under the scheme) when not authorised to do so.

### Operationalising the schemes

As noted above, Parliaments have implemented family violence information sharing schemes to encourage information sharing by overcoming cultural and legal impediments to disclosure of information.

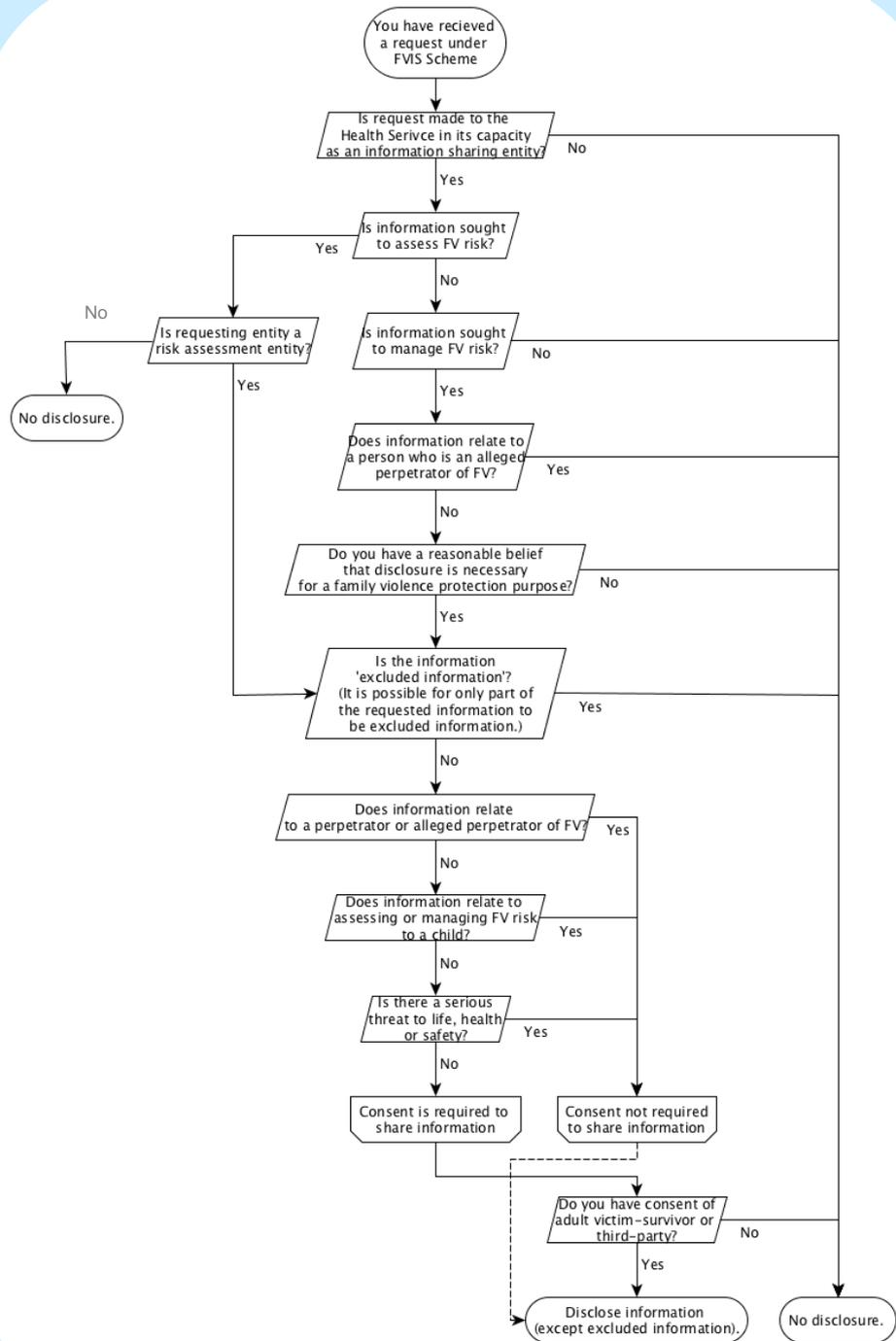
However, while the legislation is ostensibly intended to make information sharing easier, it is (in some cases) technical and lengthy, particularly when the length of the supporting guidelines (in any) is taken into account. For example, in Victoria, the Ministerial Guidelines are 150 pages cover-to-cover.

These schemes can pose significant operational challenges for organisations who are required or expected to operationalise their new information sharing functions. However, with good resources and education, practitioners working with the schemes can navigate them.

The importance of these systems and resources is particularly acute in Victoria because information sharing entities in that State can receive potentially binding requests that must be considered against the terms of the legislation (see **Figure 1** for a representation of the kinds of questions that must be asked). New information sharing entities, include designated mental health services (as defined by the *Mental Health Act 2014* (Vic)) and drug and alcohol services, were prescribed in September 2018 and these organisations should take steps to ensure that they are equipped to respond to information sharing requests.

**Figure 1**

Responding to a request for information under the family violence information sharing scheme (Victoria)



If you have any questions arising out of this article, please contact **Chris Chosich** on (03) 9865 1329.

## Notifiable Data Breaches scheme

By Giovanni Marino, Senior Associate

### Introduction

On 30 October 2018 the Federal Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) published its quarterly statistics report about the notifications received under the Notifiable Data Breaches (NDB) scheme.

The NDB scheme is contained in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). Organisations subject to the NDB scheme include businesses and not-for-profit organisations with an annual turnover of \$3 million or more, private health service providers, tax file number recipients (which includes public health service providers and other public sector bodies), Australian Government agencies and credit reporting bodies. These organisations are required to notify the OAIC and affected individuals when a data breach is likely to result in serious harm to individuals whose personal information is involved in the breach.

The quarterly report related to the period between 1 July 2018 and 30 September 2018.

The key statistical information provided by the report was as follows:

- 245 data breaches were notified to the OAIC and affected individuals, compared to 242 the previous quarter;
- 57% were attributed to malicious or criminal attacks, compared to 59% the previous quarter;
- 37% were attributed to human error, compared to 36% the previous quarter;
- 6% were attributed to system faults, compared to 5% the previous quarter;
- 63% involved the personal information of 100 or fewer individuals, compared to 61% the previous quarter; and
- the top five industry sectors to report breaches were:
  - private health service providers: 45 (18 per cent);
  - finance: 35 (14 per cent);
  - legal, accounting and management services: 34 (14 per cent);
  - private education providers: 16 (7 per cent); and
  - personal services: 13 (5 per cent).



**To read the full report visit:** <https://www.oaic.gov.au/privacy-law/privacy-act/notifiable-data-breaches-scheme/quarterly-statistics-reports/notifiable-data-breaches-quarterly-statistics-report-1-july-30-september-2018#health-sector-report> .

### Health Legal Website

Visit [www.healthlegal.com.au](http://www.healthlegal.com.au) for past issues of the Health Legal Report and articles of interest.

Recent articles include summaries of the new Local Jobs First Act amendments and recent employment law decisions.

## *Re Cresswell [2018] QSC 142 and Chapman v Eastern Sydney Local Health District [2018] NSWSC 1231*

By Imme Kaschner, Solicitor

### Introduction

Two recent decisions address the use of posthumously extracted spermatozoa for assisted reproduction under the regulatory framework in Queensland and New South Wales.

The Queensland Supreme Court in *Re Cresswell* [2018] QSC 142 (**Re Cresswell**) decided an application for ownership of posthumously extracted spermatozoa in favour of the applicant, making orders allowing for the sperm to be used by the applicant for the purpose of assisted reproduction.

In contrast, in a decision involving a similar factual background in *Chapman v Eastern Sydney Local Health District* [2018] NSWSC 1231 (**Chapman**), the applicant was awarded ownership of the sperm sample to be transferred to a jurisdiction where it could be used for assisted reproduction. The Judge considered that the earlier orders allowing for the extraction of the sperm, though sufficient to support the extraction, should not have been made under NSW legislation, specifically the *Human Tissue Act 1983* (NSW) (**HT Act**) in conjunction with the *Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2007* (NSW) (**ART Act**). This suggests that if an application for extraction of spermatozoa under similar circumstances were to be made in NSW in future, it may not be granted.



### Facts

#### *Factual Background Re Cresswell*

Following the suicide of Joshua Davies, his partner Ayla Cresswell had (with the support of his family) sought and been granted an interlocutory order for posthumous removal of his testicular tissue. The Applicant sought ownership of the sperm, to be used for assisted reproduction.

Ms Cresswell and the deceased had been in a relationship for about three years, and had been living together at the time of the deceased's suicide. There was evidence that they had intended to marry and have children. The deceased's parents had supported the application for posthumous tissue explantation, and similarly supported the present application.

#### *Factual background Chapman*

Yoshiko Chapman's husband had suffered a stroke as complication of an endovascular embolisation procedure. He passed away a few days later without regaining consciousness. When Ms Chapman was advised that he was unlikely to survive, she sought and received the Court's permission for the harvest

of spermatozoa. This was carried out by a urologist at the hospital following her husband's death, even though the order had addressed this procedure in the living but unconscious patient. In the present proceedings, Ms Chapman sought ownership of the sample, to be transferred to a jurisdiction where it could be used for assisted reproduction by her without the written consent of the gamete provider.

The couple had been trying to conceive a child for a couple of months at the time of Mr Chapman's death. His parents had supported the application for the initial order as well as the current application.

### Issues

The Court in both cases considered:

- the legal basis for the previous order for the removal of the sperm in view of applicable State laws and common law;
- whether the removed tissue and any isolated spermatozoa were property capable of being possessed;

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- whether the applicant had an entitlement to such possession; and
- whether any discretionary factors weighed against such an entitlement.

### Outcome

#### *Basis for order in Re Cresswell*

Some questions remained in *Re Cresswell* as to whether the order was supported by clear fulfilment of all applicable requirements under the *Transplantation and Anatomy Act 1979* (Qld) (**TA Act**), including the requirement to obtain the coroner's consent to any tissue harvest in the case of a reportable death. However, the Judge concluded that the explantation had been lawful, as it was in accordance with a Court order. He also concluded that use for assisted reproductive treatment is relevantly use for a medical purpose under the TA Act.

#### *Basis for order in Chapman*

Justice Fagan considered that it would not have been in the Court's power to make an order for extraction of the sample during the patient's lifetime.

Such an order was not supported under the HT Act (as that Act prohibited such removal, unless done for "in the interest of the health of the person", s 34(1)), or in the Court's *parens patriae* jurisdiction (as that allowed for authorisation where the procedure in question is necessary for the health and welfare of the person lacking capacity, but not for the benefit of others). As it was not relevantly considered medical treatment, there was also no possibility of Ms Chapman consenting to the procedure as the responsible person under the *Guardianship Act 1987* (NSW).

Considering the scenario of a posthumous extraction, under the HT Act, the designated officer of a hospital could authorise the removal of tissue including sperm in accordance with consent previously granted by the deceased, or if there is no known objection by the deceased, with the consent of the next of kin. However, since compliant storage of gametes under the ART Act depended on specific consent (rather than an absence of a specific objection), his Honour considered that the HT Act could not be interpreted as allowing a designated officer to authorise the removal of sperm from the

body of a deceased in the absence of the deceased's consent to the removal and later use, because to do so would have put any person removing or storing the sample immediately in breach of the ART Act .

In spite of being beyond the power of the Court, the order authorising the extraction was nevertheless valid as an order of a superior court, and anything done in reliance on it therefore lawful.

#### *Sperm considered Property*

In *Re Cresswell*, the sperm was held to be property capable of being possessed because it had been removed from the body by the application of work or skill. The judgement in *Chapman* similarly affirmed that the posthumously obtained sample was relevantly property.

#### *Right of Applicant*

In both cases, the staff of the medical facility in explanting the tissue and preparing it for cryopreservation were held to have acted as the Applicant's agent, making the Applicant the owner of the sperm. In *Re Cresswell* it was specifically stated that the sperm was not part of the deceased's estate, as it had not yet been separated from his body at the time of his death.

#### *Discretionary Factors – Re Cresswell*

The Court assessed the relevant considerations set out below:

- whether the sperm could legally be used in reproductive treatment;
- any express or inferred consent by the deceased;
- the likelihood that the sperm would be used for reproductive treatment of the applicant;
- the best interests of any child that might be conceived;
- any applicable generally accepted community standards; and
- whether the applicant's desire was a result of careful or rational deliberation as opposed to an emotional response to grief.

The Court mentioned, but did not analyse the application of any requirements under the National Health and Medical Research Council's *Guidelines* applying to assisted reproductive treatment where

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IVF is sought using posthumously obtained sperm. The Court considered that any accredited IVF facility where the Applicant might seek treatment was under the obligation to assess whether the *Guidelines* were satisfied, and to refuse to provide treatment if they were not.

While acknowledging the challenge of assessing the best interests of a child that might never come into being (where there was no legal requirement to consider the best interests of children created through assisted reproductive technology), the Court did attempt to do so, and acknowledged that it is not one specific family structure that influences a child's wellbeing, but rather the quality of relationships within a family. Notably, no prohibition of discrimination based on relationship status applies to reproductive services in Queensland. In this case, there was ample evidence of support for any resulting child from the immediate and extended family of both the Applicant and the deceased, and the Applicant had indicated her willingness to seek ongoing appropriate counselling to address any emotional parenting challenges that might arise under the circumstances.

In summary, the Court did not consider that any of the factors set out above militated against granting the application.

### *Discretionary Factors – Chapman*

In contrast, the Court in *Chapman* only mentioned the possibility of a violation of the ART Act as a relevant consideration in assessing whether the application should be granted. His Honour specifically denied any relevance of the best interests of potential later children for the exercise of the *parens patriae* jurisdiction when considering whether it was engaged. In relation to the discretion to make the final orders under the present application, his Honour did not address the best interests of any potential children as a relevant consideration.

## Orders

In *Re Cresswell*, the Applicant was awarded possession, exclusively for the purpose of treatment procedures involving oocytes of the Applicant, and for production of an embryo or embryos to be transferred to the Applicant.

In *Chapman*, the orders were drafted to avoid infringement of the ART Act. They were limited to declaring Ms Chapman to be the owner of the sperm, and allowing her to instruct an appropriate transport provider to receive the sample to be transferred to an ART provider in a jurisdiction that did not prohibit its use even in the absence of donor consent. Transfer of the sample between the parties including a transfer provider was held to not relevantly constitute supply of gametes, which would have been prohibited by the ART Act.

## Compliance Impact

The judgments illustrate the complex legal and ethical considerations that necessarily underpin any decision about the posthumous extraction and use of spermatozoa for assisted reproduction, in the absence of any explicit and documented consent from the deceased. The use of posthumously explanted sperm resulting from a court-authorised procedure will not automatically be authorised to be used for assisted reproductive treatment. Whether the use will be permitted depends on the jurisdiction.

### Any entity

- taking care of an unconscious and moribund patient where an application for an order for extraction of spermatozoa is considered; or
- providing storage and considering facilitating the use of sperm obtained under such circumstances for a treatment procedure;

should seek legal advice on its position under applicable state laws.

*If you have any questions arising out of this article, please contact [Imme Kaschner](mailto:Imme.Kaschner@healthlegal.com.au) on (03) 9865 1311.*

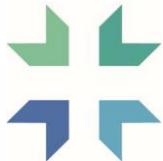
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### Precedents/Standard Form Agreements and Policies

Due to client demand, we have developed a range of standard form Agreements and Policies which are commonly used by health, aged care and community service providers. The documents have been prepared in a template form so they can be completed by your staff.

Precedents recently added to our range include Home Care Agreement, Family Violence and Child-related information sharing policies, Data Breach Privacy Policy, supply of equipment with associated services agreement, sponsorship agreement and a short form Request for Proposal.

*For further information about these precedents please contact [Natalie Franks](mailto:natalie.franks@healthlegal.com.au) on (03) 9865 1324 or [natalie.franks@healthlegal.com.au](mailto:natalie.franks@healthlegal.com.au).*



### New relationship with Day Hospitals Australia

Health Legal is pleased to announce that it has recently entered into a relationship agreement with Day Hospitals Australia to provide legal and compliance support to DHA members.

### Staff Profile – Sarah Caraher, Associate Legal Counsel



Sarah is an experienced Associate Legal Counsel at Health Legal with both commercial and litigation experience.

Clients rely on Sarah's extensive commercial experience, her efficiency and often, on her frankness.

Sarah has extensive experience in negotiating, drafting and advising on commercial agreements including supply and service agreements, IT and software agreements, and leasing including Crown leasing. She also has experience in due diligence.

Sarah has particular expertise in intellectual property. Sarah has a graduate diploma in Intellectual Property and has advised extensively on ownership and protection of intellectual property. She has also drafted and negotiated a broad range of intellectual property agreements, including licences of intellectual property, research and commercialisation agreements and franchise agreements. Sarah also has experience in contentious intellectual property matters.

Prior to joining Health Legal, Sarah worked at large national and international law firms both in Melbourne and London.

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### Staff News



#### In baby news...

In August, our Chief Operations Officer (Compliance), **Teresa Racovalis** welcomed her son, Alexander, into the world, and **Astrid Keir-Stanley**'s son, Maxwell joined Astrid's happy family. Both boys (and mums) are happy and healthy and we look forward to Teresa and Astrid's return next year.



#### New Solicitor—



**Fiachra Twomey** was admitted as a solicitor in September. Fiachra works across both our legal and compliance teams. As part of the compliance team, Fiachra renews and updates the legislative compliance products produced by the firm and is also involved in the development of the case law update product. As part of the legal team, Fiachra has recently researched complex issues relating to infertility laws, as well as providing advice on the ability of hospitals to issue parking infringements, delegation of board powers and building cladding compliance (amongst many other issues).

### Useful information links

At Health Legal we regularly access a broad range of information to ensure we keep up to date on what is happening in our areas of interest, both here in Australia and overseas.

In each publication we will share some of our regularly accessed sources of information, which we believe our clients will find useful. The links we would like to share this time are:

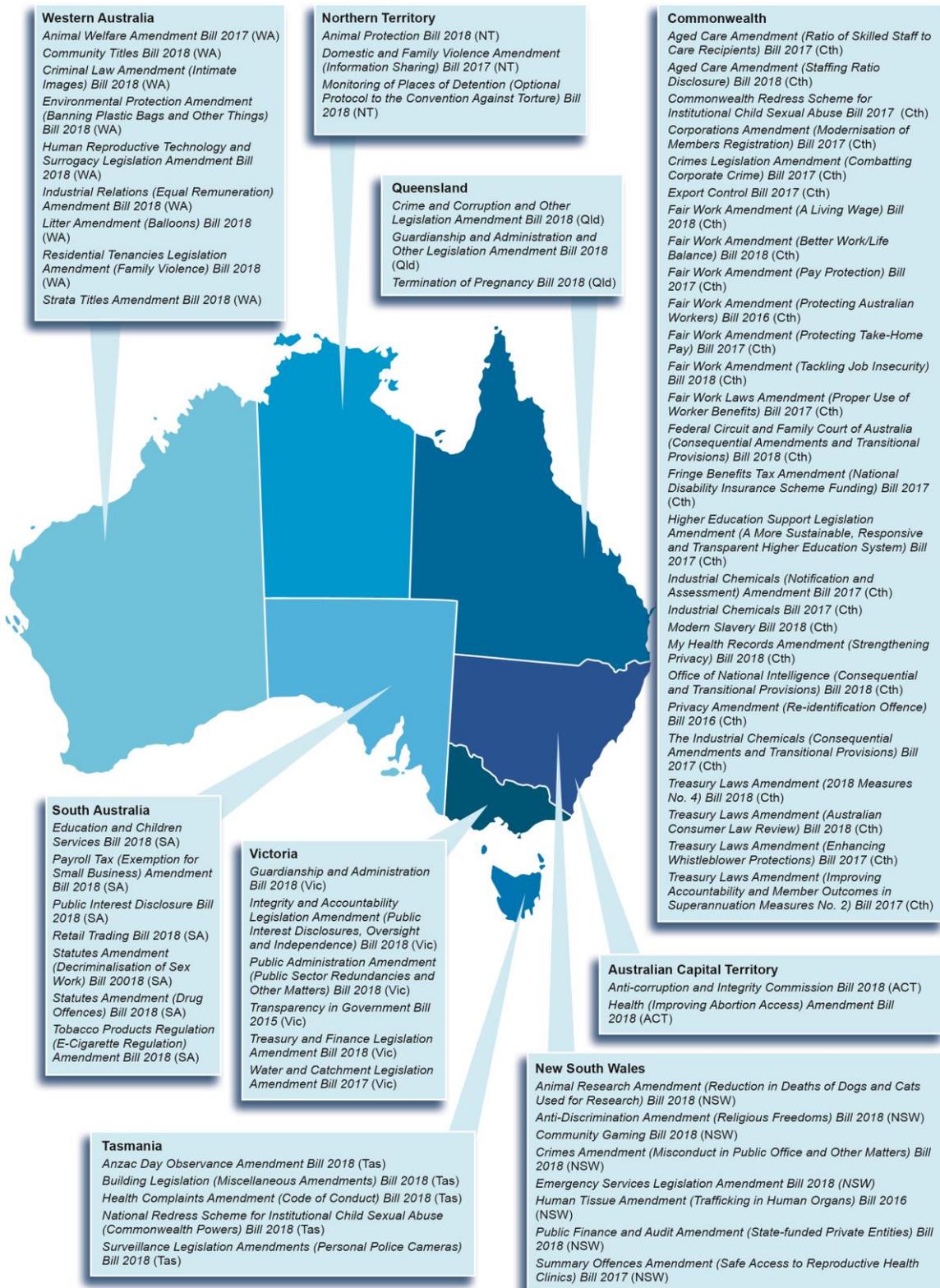
- **www.oaic.gov.au**  
Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's website.
- **www.acnc.gov.au**  
The Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission website has recently been revamped.
- **www.australiangenomics.org.au**  
The Australian Genomics Health Alliance website.  
Visit <https://www.australiangenomics.org.au/tools-and-resources/genomics-and-privacy-law/> or [https://www.australiangenomics.org.au/media/1509/research-snapshot-health-legal-report\\_final.pdf](https://www.australiangenomics.org.au/media/1509/research-snapshot-health-legal-report_final.pdf) to read our advice in relation to a national data sharing framework prepared as part of Australian Genomic's work on Genomic Data and Privacy.



[Health Legal](#) and [Law Compliance](#) are now on LinkedIn.  
Follow us for current news and updates.



Some of the Legislative Changes being tracked by our Law Compliance team



**Western Australia**  
*Animal Welfare Amendment Bill 2017 (WA)*  
*Community Titles Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Criminal Law Amendment (Intimate Images) Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Environmental Protection Amendment (Banning Plastic Bags and Other Things) Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Human Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Industrial Relations (Equal Remuneration) Amendment Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Litter Amendment (Balloons) Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Residential Tenancies Legislation Amendment (Family Violence) Bill 2018 (WA)*  
*Strata Titles Amendment Bill 2018 (WA)*

**Northern Territory**  
*Animal Protection Bill 2018 (NT)*  
*Domestic and Family Violence Amendment (Information Sharing) Bill 2017 (NT)*  
*Monitoring of Places of Detention (Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture) Bill 2018 (NT)*

**Queensland**  
*Crime and Corruption and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (Qld)*  
*Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (Qld)*  
*Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018 (Qld)*

**Commonwealth**  
*Aged Care Amendment (Ratio of Skilled Staff to Care Recipients) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Aged Care Amendment (Staffing Ratio Disclosure) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Commonwealth Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Corporations Amendment (Modernisation of Members Registration) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Crimes Legislation Amendment (Combating Corporate Crime) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Export Control Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Amendment (A Living Wage) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Amendment (Better Work/Life Balance) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Amendment (Pay Protection) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Amendment (Protecting Australian Workers) Bill 2016 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Amendment (Protecting Take-Home Pay) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Amendment (Tackling Job Insecurity) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Fair Work Laws Amendment (Proper Use of Worker Benefits) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Fringe Benefits Tax Amendment (National Disability Insurance Scheme Funding) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Higher Education Support Legislation Amendment (A More Sustainable, Responsive and Transparent Higher Education System) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Amendment Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Modern Slavery Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*My Health Records Amendment (Strengthening Privacy) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Office of National Intelligence (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Privacy Amendment (Re-identification Offence) Bill 2016 (Cth)*  
*The Industrial Chemicals (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Treasury Laws Amendment (2018 Measures No. 4) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Treasury Laws Amendment (Australian Consumer Law Review) Bill 2018 (Cth)*  
*Treasury Laws Amendment (Enhancing Whistleblower Protections) Bill 2017 (Cth)*  
*Treasury Laws Amendment (Improving Accountability and Member Outcomes in Superannuation Measures No. 2) Bill 2017 (Cth)*

**South Australia**  
*Education and Children Services Bill 2018 (SA)*  
*Payroll Tax (Exemption for Small Business) Amendment Bill 2018 (SA)*  
*Public Interest Disclosure Bill 2018 (SA)*  
*Retail Trading Bill 2018 (SA)*  
*Statutes Amendment (Decriminalisation of Sex Work) Bill 20018 (SA)*  
*Statutes Amendment (Drug Offences) Bill 2018 (SA)*  
*Tobacco Products Regulation (E-Cigarette Regulation) Amendment Bill 2018 (SA)*

**Victoria**  
*Guardianship and Administration Bill 2018 (Vic)*  
*Integrity and Accountability Legislation Amendment (Public Interest Disclosures, Oversight and Independence) Bill 2018 (Vic)*  
*Public Administration Amendment (Public Sector Redundancies and Other Matters) Bill 2018 (Vic)*  
*Transparency in Government Bill 2015 (Vic)*  
*Treasury and Finance Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (Vic)*  
*Water and Catchment Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 (Vic)*

**Australian Capital Territory**  
*Anti-corruption and Integrity Commission Bill 2018 (ACT)*  
*Health (Improving Abortion Access) Amendment Bill 2018 (ACT)*

**New South Wales**  
*Animal Research Amendment (Reduction in Deaths of Dogs and Cats Used for Research) Bill 2018 (NSW)*  
*Anti-Discrimination Amendment (Religious Freedoms) Bill 2018 (NSW)*  
*Community Gaming Bill 2018 (NSW)*  
*Crimes Amendment (Misconduct in Public Office and Other Matters) Bill 2018 (NSW)*  
*Emergency Services Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (NSW)*  
*Human Tissue Amendment (Trafficking in Human Organs) Bill 2016 (NSW)*  
*Public Finance and Audit Amendment (State-funded Private Entities) Bill 2018 (NSW)*  
*Summary Offences Amendment (Safe Access to Reproductive Health Clinics) Bill 2017 (NSW)*

**Tasmania**  
*Anzac Day Observance Amendment Bill 2018 (Tas)*  
*Building Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2018 (Tas)*  
*Health Complaints Amendment (Code of Conduct) Bill 2018 (Tas)*  
*National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Bill 2018 (Tas)*  
*Surveillance Legislation Amendments (Personal Police Cameras) Bill 2018 (Tas)*

If you would like details of these new Bills please contact **Ksandra Palinic** on (03) 9865 1320 or [ksandra.palinic@lawcompliance.com.au](mailto:ksandra.palinic@lawcompliance.com.au).

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### Contact us

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