

South Australia

Freedom of Information (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2019

A BILL FOR

An Act to amend the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.

Contents

Part 1—Preliminary

- 1 Short title
- 2 Commencement
- 3 Amendment provisions

Part 2—Amendment of *Freedom of Information Act 1991*

- 4 Substitution of sections 3 and 3A
 - 3 Principles and objects of Act
- 5 Amendment of section 4—Interpretation
- 6 Insertion of sections 4A, 4B and 4C
 - 4A Exempt agencies
 - 4B Accredited FOI officers
 - 4C When document is held by an agency
- 7 Amendment of section 8—Defunct and restructured agencies
- 8 Insertion of Part 1A
 - Part 1A—Proactive disclosure
 - 8A Proactive disclosure principles
 - 8B Proactive disclosure policy
- 9 Amendment of section 9—Publication of information concerning agencies
- 10 Substitution of section 13
 - 13 Applications for access to agencies' documents
- 11 Amendment of section 14—Dealing with applications
- 12 Amendment of section 14A—Extension of time limit
- 13 Insertion of section 14B
 - 14B Searches for documents held by agency
- 14 Amendment of section 17—Agencies may require advance deposits
- 15 Amendment of section 18—Agencies may refuse to deal with certain applications
- 16 Insertion of section 18A
 - 18A Vexatious applicants
- 17 Amendment of section 19—Determination of applications
- 18 Insertion of section 19A
 - 19A Determining when disclosure is contrary to public interest
- 19 Amendment of section 20—Refusal of access
- 20 Amendment of section 22—Forms of access
- 21 Amendment of section 23—Notices of determination

Freedom of Information (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2019

Contents

22	Amendment of section 25—Documents affecting inter-governmental or local governmental relations
23	Amendment of section 26—Documents containing personal information
24	Insertion of Part 3 Division 2A
	Division 2A—Disclosure logs
	28A Requirement for disclosure log
	28B Required information about applications
	28C Objections
25	Amendment of section 29—Internal review
26	Amendment of section 30—Right to apply for amendment of agencies' records
27	Substitution of section 31
	31 Applications for amendment of agencies' records
28	Amendment of section 32—Dealing with applications
29	Amendment of section 34—Determination of applications
30	Amendment of section 35—Refusal to amend records
31	Amendment of section 36—Notices of determination
32	Amendment of section 37—Notations to be added to records
33	Amendment of section 38—Internal review
34	Amendment of section 39—External review
35	Amendment of section 40—Reviews by SACAT
36	Substitution of section 47
	47 Service
37	Insertion of section 49A
	49A Improper direction or influence
38	Substitution of sections 50 and 51
	50 Protection in respect of liability
39	Amendment of section 53—Fees and charges
40	Amendment of section 55—Regulations
41	Amendment of Schedule 1—Exempt documents
42	Amendment of Schedule 2—Exempt agencies

Schedule 1—Transitional provisions

1	Application of amendments
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The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:**Part 1—Preliminary****1—Short title**

5 This Act may be cited as the *Freedom of Information (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2019*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Amendment provisions

10 In this Act, a provision under a heading referring to the amendment of a specified Act amends the Act so specified.

Part 2—Amendment of *Freedom of Information Act 1991*

4—Substitution of sections 3 and 3A

Sections 3 and 3A—delete the sections and substitute:

3—Principles and objects of Act

- 5 (1) This Act is based on the following principles:
- 10 (a) that representative democratic government is supported and enhanced by ensuring that proper public scrutiny of government activities occurs;
 - 15 (b) that documents and information held by government agencies are a public resource;
 - 20 (c) that, consistently with the above principles, members of the public should have an enforceable, presumptive right to access such documents and information, subject only to such restrictions as are consistent with the public interest (including maintenance of the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions) and the preservation of personal privacy.
- (2) The objects of this Act are—
- 25 (a) to authorise and encourage the proactive public release of government information by agencies; and
 - 30 (b) to enable community scrutiny and review of government activities and otherwise promote openness in government; and
 - (c) to promote and enhance the accountability of government agencies; and
 - (d) to further the good government of the State.
- (3) It is the intention of Parliament—
- (a) that this Act be interpreted and applied so as to further the principles and objects of this Act; and
 - (b) that the discretions conferred by this Act be exercised, as far as possible, so as to facilitate and encourage, promptly and at the lowest reasonable cost, access to government documents and information.

5—Amendment of section 4—Interpretation

- 35 (1) Section 4(1), definition of *accredited FOI officer*—delete the definition and substitute:
- accredited FOI officer*—see section 4B;
- (2) Section 4(1), definition of *agency*—delete "but does not include an exempt agency";

- (3) Section 4(1)—after the definition of *court* insert:

disclosure log—see section 28A;

disclosure log policy—see section 28A;

- (4) Section 4(1), definition of *document*—delete the definition and substitute:

document includes—

(a) anything in which information is stored or from which information may be reproduced; and

(b) information stored in an electronic form by means of a digital data storage device;

electronic backup system includes any electronic system that copies and archives data as a form of secondary storage of the data;

- (5) Section 4(1), definition of *exempt agency*—delete the definition and substitute:

exempt agency—see section 4A;

- (6) Section 4(1), definition of *personal affairs*—delete the definition and substitute:

personal information, of a person, means information or an opinion about the person, where the person is reasonably identifiable (whether the information or opinion is true or not);

- (7) Section 4(3), (4), (5) and (6)—delete subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6)

6—Insertion of sections 4A, 4B and 4C

After section 4 insert:

4A—Exempt agencies

(1) The agencies listed in Schedule 2 are exempt agencies to the extent described in that Schedule.

(2) The regulations may declare that an agency is an exempt agency, or is an exempt agency in respect of functions or classes of information specified in the regulation.

(3) If an agency takes over functions of, or receives information of, another agency that has ceased to exist but that was an exempt agency in respect of those functions or that class of information, the agency that takes over those functions or that receives that information will be taken to be an exempt agency in respect of those functions or classes of information.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), if an agency—

(a) is an exempt agency, this Act does not apply to the agency; or

(b) is an exempt agency in respect of particular functions or classes of information, this Act does not apply to the agency with respect to those functions or classes of information.

- (5) A reference in Schedule 1 to an agency includes an exempt agency or an exempt agency in respect of particular functions or classes of information.

4B—Accredited FOI officers

- 5 (1) A person is an accredited FOI officer of an agency for the purposes of an application under this Act if the person—
- (a) is the principal officer of the agency; or
- (b) subject to subsection (2), is an officer of the agency who has
10 been designated as an accredited FOI officer of the agency by the principal officer of the agency for the purposes of such applications in accordance with this section.
- (2) If the principal officer of an agency (*agency 1*) is satisfied that, due to the small size of the agency, it is not practicable for any officer of the agency to be the accredited FOI officer, the principal officer of
15 agency 1 may enter into an agreement or arrangement with another agency (*agency 2*) whereby the principal officer of agency 2 would designate an officer of agency 2 as the accredited FOI officer of agency 1.
- (3) The principal officer of an agency may only designate a person as an
20 accredited FOI officer if—
- (a) the person has completed training of a type approved by the Minister for an accredited FOI officer; and
- (b) subject to subsection (4), the person—
- (i) in the case of an agency that is an administrative
25 unit of the Public Service—is an executive employee or an employee who usually reports to an executive employee; or
- (ii) in the case of South Australia Police—is an officer in South Australia Police or is an employee who usually reports to an officer in South Australia
30 Police; or
- (iii) in the case of any other agency—is employed in a position that usually reports to the principal officer of the agency or to the deputy or immediate
35 delegate of the principal officer.
- (4) The principal officer of an agency may designate a person as an accredited FOI officer for the purposes of applications under Part 4 despite the fact that the person is not a person described in subsection (3)(b).

4C—When document is held by an agency

- 5
- (1) A reference in this Act to documents held by or in the possession of an agency extends only to documents made or received by the agency in the exercise of its functions or in the conduct of its business.
- (2) A reference in this Act to documents held by or in the possession of an agency is, where the agency is a Minister, a reference only to such of those documents as relate to agencies for which the Minister is responsible.
- 10
- (3) An agency is to be taken to hold a document at a particular time if the agency has a right of access to the document at that time.
- (4) An agency is not to be taken to hold a document while the document is held by or in the possession of an exempt agency for which the agency is responsible.
- 15
- (5) An agency will only be taken to hold a document stored in an electronic backup system if the document has otherwise been lost to the agency as a result of having been destroyed, transferred, or otherwise dealt with, in contravention of the *State Records Act 1997* or contrary to the agency's established record management
- 20
- procedures.
- (6) An agency that maintains an electronic backup system on behalf of other agencies is taken not to hold documents stored in the electronic backup system on behalf of those other agencies.

7—Amendment of section 8—Defunct and restructured agencies

25 Section 8—before subsection (1) insert:

- (a1) Where an agency takes over some, but not all, of the functions of another agency, the responsibilities under this Act in respect of documents at any given time will lie with the agency that holds the documents at that time.

8—Insertion of Part 1A

30 After Part 1 insert:

Part 1A—Proactive disclosure**8A—Proactive disclosure principles**

35 For the purposes of this Part, the *proactive disclosure principles* are as follows:

- (a) documents and information held by government agencies are a public resource;
- (b) government agencies are committed to being open and accountable, engaging with the community and encouraging public participation in the making of decisions, policies and laws;
- 40

- 5 (c) government agencies are committed to enhancing the flow of information from government agencies by releasing information, unless there is good reason not to, without the need for an access application under this Act;
- (d) proactive publication of documents and information held by government agencies—
- 10 (i) puts information into the community faster and at lower cost; and
- (ii) reduces agency time and resources spent processing individual access applications; and
- 10 (iii) demonstrates a commitment to openness, accountability and transparency, which in turn may increase confidence in government.

8B—Proactive disclosure policy

- 15 (1) The Premier must, consistently with the proactive disclosure principles, issue a *proactive disclosure policy* directing agencies specified in the policy to publish information relating to the agency or held by the agency (other than personal information of a person).
- 20 (2) The proactive disclosure policy must be published in the Gazette and on a website.
- (3) An agency to which the proactive disclosure policy applies must ensure that information is published in compliance with that policy.

9—Amendment of section 9—Publication of information concerning agencies

- 25 (1) Section 9(2)—delete "personal affairs" wherever occurring and substitute in each case:
personal information
- (2) Section 9(2)(f)(i)—delete "designation of the officer or officers to whom" and substitute:
manner in which
- 30 (3) Section 9(2)(f)(ii)—delete "address or addresses at" and substitute:
manner in
- (4) Section 9(3)(c)—delete "designation of the officer or officers to whom" and substitute:
manner in which
- 35 (5) Section 9(3)(d)—delete "address or addresses at which, and the times during which," and substitute:
manner in which

10—Substitution of section 13

Section 13—delete the section and substitute:

13—Applications for access to agencies' documents

(1) An application for access to an agency's document under this Act—

- 5 (a) must be in writing and contain such information as is reasonably necessary to enable the document to be identified; and
- (b) must specify a postal address in Australia, or an email address, to which notices under this Act should be sent; and
- 10 (c) must be accompanied by such application fee as may be prescribed; and
- (d) may request that access to the document be given in a particular way; and
- (e) must be lodged in a manner determined by the agency.

15 (2) If an application—

- (a) is for access to documents received or produced by an agency, or part of an agency, during a specified period of time; and
- 20 (b) does not provide further identifying information about the documents,

the application will not be taken to contain sufficient information for the purposes of subsection (1)(a).

25 (3) If the application is for access to a document that contains personal information of the applicant, the application must indicate that fact and the applicant must provide with the application, or within 14 days after receipt of the application by the agency—

- (a) evidence of identity for the applicant; and
- 30 (b) if an agent is acting for the applicant—evidence of the agent's authorisation to so act and evidence of identity for the agent.

11—Amendment of section 14—Dealing with applications

(1) Section 14(1)—after "the agency" insert:

35 and all determinations required to be made by the agency under this Act in relation to the application must be made by an accredited FOI officer of the agency

(2) Section 14(2)—delete "30 days" and substitute:

45 days

(3) Section 14—after subsection (2) insert:

(3) An application is not taken to be received by an agency for the purposes of subsection (2) unless it complies with the requirements of section 13(1).

5 (4) An accredited FOI officer dealing with an application made after the commencement of this subsection must ensure that the applicant is given a written notice specifying the date on which the application was received by the agency and providing the applicant with information about the time within which the application is required to be dealt with under this Act, the applicant's rights of review under this Act and the information required under section 28B.

12—Amendment of section 14A—Extension of time limit

(1) Section 14A(1)—after "section 14 if" insert:

the applicant consents to an extension or if

15 (2) Section 14A(1)—after paragraph (b) insert:

or

(c) the agency is dealing with an unusually high number of applications under this Act and does not have sufficient resources to deal with the application within that period; or

20 (d) the agency is dealing with a number of related applications under this Act (whether involving the same applicant or applicants who are acting in concert in connection with those applications) and dealing with all of the related applications within that period would unreasonably divert the agency's resources from their use by the agency in the exercise of its functions.

13—Insertion of section 14B

After section 14A insert:

14B—Searches for documents held by agency

30 (1) The obligation of an agency to provide access to documents in response to an application is limited to documents held by the agency when the application is received.

(2) An agency must undertake such reasonable searches as may be necessary to find any of the documents applied for that were held by the agency when the application was received.

35 (3) The agency's searches must be conducted using the most efficient means reasonably available to the agency.

40 (4) The obligation of an agency to undertake reasonable searches extends to searches using any resources reasonably available to the agency including resources that facilitate the retrieval of documents and information stored electronically.

- (5) An agency is not required to search for documents in an electronic backup system unless the agency is taken to hold the documents in that system by virtue of section 4C(5).
- (6) An agency is not required to undertake any search for documents in the circumstances set out in section 18(1).

14—Amendment of section 17—Agencies may require advance deposits

(1) Section 17(4)—delete subsection (4) and substitute:

- (4) A request for an advance deposit must be accompanied by a notice that specifies—
- (a) the basis on which the amount of the deposit has been calculated; and
 - (b) the day on which the determination to request the advance deposit was made; and
 - (c) the designation of the officer by whom the determination was made; and
 - (d) contact details for the agency; and
 - (e) the rights of review conferred by this Act; and
 - (f) the procedures to be followed for the purpose of exercising those rights.

(2) Section 17—after subsection (6) insert:

- (7) A request for an advance deposit (or for a further advance deposit) under this section is a determination for the purposes of this Act.

15—Amendment of section 18—Agencies may refuse to deal with certain applications

(1) Section 18(2)—after "its functions" insert:

(and the period within which the application is required to be decided stops running while the applicant is being given an opportunity to amend the application).

(2) Section 18—after subsection (2) insert:

- (2aa) For the avoidance of doubt, an agency will be taken to have endeavoured to assist an applicant in compliance with subsection (2) if the agency has contacted or attempted to contact the applicant for that purpose but the applicant has not responded or has not satisfactorily amended their application within 21 days or such longer period as the agency may allow in the circumstances.

- 5 (2ab) In deciding whether dealing with an application would substantially and unreasonably divert an agency's resources for the purposes of subsection (1), the agency is entitled to consider 2 or more applications (including any previous application) as the 1 application if the agency determines that the applications are related and are made by the same applicant or by applicants who are acting in concert in connection with those applications.
- 10 (2ac) If an agency determines that more than 40 hours of work is likely to be required in dealing with an application, it will be taken to be the case that the work involved in dealing with that application would substantially and unreasonably divert the agency's resources for the purposes of subsection (1).
- (3) Section 18(2a)—after "the application is" insert:
frivolous or vexatious or is otherwise
- 15 (4) Section 18—after subsection (2a) insert:
- (2b) An agency may refuse to deal with an application if the document to which the application relates is or has been the subject of a subpoena or other order of a court or tribunal for the production of documents and is available to the applicant as a result of having been produced in compliance with the subpoena or other order.
- 20 (2c) An agency may refuse to continue dealing with an application if the applicant is prevented from making the application by a declaration of the Ombudsman under section 18A.
- 25 (2d) An agency may refuse to deal with, or to continue dealing with, an application if the agency has already decided a previous application for the documents concerned (or for documents that contain substantially the same information) made by the same applicant or by other applicants who are acting in concert with the applicant and there are no reasonable grounds for believing that the agency would make a different decision on the application.
- 30 (2e) An agency may refuse to continue dealing with an application if the agency has spent a total of 40 hours undertaking activities in dealing with the application.

16—Insertion of section 18A

35 After section 18 insert:

18A—Vexatious applicants

- (1) The Ombudsman may, on the Ombudsman's own initiative or on the application of 1 or more agencies, declare in writing that a person is a vexatious applicant.
- 40 (2) The Ombudsman may make the declaration in relation to a person only if the Ombudsman is satisfied that—
- (a) the person has repeatedly made applications under this Part or Part 5 (or both); and

(b) the repeatedly made applications are an abuse of the right of access or made for a purpose other than to obtain access to information.

5 (3) An applicant may be found to have repeatedly made applications for the purposes of subsection (2) whether the applications were made to the same agency or to different agencies.

(4) The Ombudsman must not make the declaration in relation to a person without giving the person an opportunity to make written or oral submissions.

10 (5) A declaration has effect subject to the terms and conditions, if any, stated in the declaration.

(6) Without limiting the conditions that may be stated, a declaration may include a condition that the vexatious applicant may make an application under this Part or Part 5 only with the written permission of the Ombudsman.

15 (7) The Ombudsman may publish—

(a) a declaration and the reasons for making the declaration; and

(b) a decision not to make a declaration and the reasons for the decision.

20 (8) The Ombudsman may publish the name of a person the subject of a declaration under this section when publishing the declaration and the reasons for making it.

17—Amendment of section 19—Determination of applications

Section 19(2)(b)—delete "30 days" and substitute:

25 45 days

18—Insertion of section 19A

After section 19 insert:

19A—Determining when disclosure is contrary to public interest

30 For the purposes of Schedule 1, disclosure of a document would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest if (and only if) there are public interest considerations against disclosure and, on balance, those considerations outweigh the public interest considerations in favour of disclosure.

Note—

35 The following are examples of public interest considerations in favour of disclosure:

- 40 (a) disclosure of the document could reasonably be expected to promote open discussion of public affairs, enhance Government accountability or contribute to positive and informed debate on issues of public importance;

- 5
- (b) disclosure of the document could reasonably be expected to inform the public about the operations of agencies and, in particular, their policies and practices for dealing with members of the public;
- (c) disclosure of the document could reasonably be expected to ensure effective oversight of the expenditure of public funds;
- 10 (d) the document is personal information of the person to whom it is to be disclosed;
- (e) disclosure of the document could reasonably be expected to reveal or substantiate that an agency (or an officer of an agency) has engaged in corruption, misconduct or maladministration.

19—Amendment of section 20—Refusal of access

15 Section 20(1) and (2)—delete subsections (1) and (2) and substitute:

- (1) An agency may refuse access to a document—
- (a) if it is otherwise publicly available (whether or not availability of the document is by inspection only and whether or not availability is subject to a charge); or
- 20 (b) if access to the document has previously been given to the applicant; or
- (c) if it is a document that—
- (i) was not created or collated by the agency itself; and
- 25 (ii) genuinely forms part of library material held by the agency; or
- (d) if, having taken all reasonable steps to find the document, the agency is satisfied that it is not possible to give access to the document because the document cannot be found or does not exist.
- 30 (2) An agency must refuse access to an exempt document referred to in Schedule 1 Part 1 and may refuse access to any other exempt document.

20—Amendment of section 22—Forms of access

Section 22—after subsection (3) insert:

- 35 (3a) If giving access to a document in accordance with an application will disclose to the applicant information that the agency reasonably considers is not relevant to the application, the agency may delete the irrelevant information from a copy of the document and give access
- 40 to the document by giving access to a copy of the document with the irrelevant information deleted.
- (3b) For the purposes of subsection (3a), information that is relevant to an application includes information that gives context to, or otherwise aids in the interpretation of, other information that is directly relevant to the application.

21—Amendment of section 23—Notices of determination

- (1) Section 23(2)(b)(i)—delete subparagraph (i) and substitute:
- (i) the designation of the officer by whom the determination was made; and
 - (ia) contact details for the agency; and
- (2) Section 23(2)—after paragraph (b) insert:
- (ba) the documents (identified in accordance with any requirements prescribed by the regulations) to which the application relates that are held by the agency; and

22—Amendment of section 25—Documents affecting inter-governmental or local governmental relations

- (1) Section 25(1)—delete subsection (1) and substitute:
- (1) This section applies to a document that contains matter concerning the affairs of a council (including a council constituted under a law of another State) or any government (whether of Australia or elsewhere).
- (2) Section 25—delete "Government" wherever occurring and substitute in each case:
- government
- (3) Section 25(2a)—delete subsection (2a)

23—Amendment of section 26—Documents containing personal information

- (1) Section 26(1)—delete subsection (1) and substitute:
- (1) This section applies to a document if—
 - (a) it contains personal information of any person (whether living or dead); and
 - (b) the nature of the personal information is such that it might be an exempt document by virtue of Schedule 1 clause 6.
- (2) Section 26—after subsection (3) insert:
- (3a) The requirement to give notice and defer giving access to the document in accordance with subsection (3)(c) and (d) does not apply where the agency has taken reasonable steps to obtain the views of the person concerned but has been unable to locate the person.
- (3) Section 26(4)(c)—delete "is of the opinion that disclosure of the information to the applicant may" and substitute:
- has a reasonable expectation that disclosure of the information to the applicant will

(4) Section 26(5)—delete subsection (5) and substitute:

(5) A reference in this section to *the person concerned* is—

- (a) in the case of a deceased person—a reference to the personal representative of that person or, if there is no personal representative, the closest relative of that person of or above the age of 18 years; or
- (b) in the case of a child under the age of 16—a reference to a guardian of the child.

24—Insertion of Part 3 Division 2A

Part 3—after Division 2 insert:

Division 2A—Disclosure logs

28A—Requirement for disclosure log

- (1) An agency must keep a record (a *disclosure log*) of information about applications made to the agency under this Part that the agency determines by deciding to provide access (to some or all of the documents applied for), if the agency considers that such information may be of interest to other members of the public.
- (2) A disclosure log must be kept and made available to the public in accordance with any directions issued by the Premier in a *disclosure log policy*.
- (3) A disclosure log policy must be published in the Gazette and on a website.
- (4) A disclosure log policy may deal with any matter relating to disclosure logs including, without limitation, record keeping requirements in relation to a disclosure log (and the making of decisions as to what information is to be included in a disclosure log), the period during which information is to be retained on a disclosure log, requirements as to the destruction of information and fees for access to a disclosure log in specified circumstances.
- (5) A disclosure log policy may provide that a matter or thing is to be determined, dispensed with, regulated or prohibited according to the discretion of the principal officer of the agency or an accredited FOI officer.

28B—Required information about applications

- (1) The information about an application that is required to be recorded in an agency’s disclosure log is as follows:
 - (a) the date the application was decided;
 - (b) a description of all documents to which access was provided in response to the application;

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- (c) a statement as to whether any of the documents are now available from the agency to other members of the public and (if so) how they can be accessed;
- (d) any other information required to be kept in the disclosure log in accordance with the disclosure log policy.
- 10
- (2) No details are required to be recorded in the agency's disclosure log—
- (a) if no objection is made under section 28C to the inclusion of information in the log before the application for access to the documents is decided—until the application is decided; or
- 15
- (b) if an objection is made under section 28C to the inclusion of information in the log before the application for access is decided—until the agency is entitled, under that section, to include the information in the log.
- (3) An agency is not required to include in its disclosure log information about any application for a document—
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- (a) containing personal information about the applicant (the applicant being a natural person) or any other natural person; or
- (b) in respect of which any factors particular to the applicant were otherwise a consideration in the agency's determination of the public interest in connection with the disclosure of the document to the applicant.
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- (4) An agency is not required to include in its disclosure log information about an application if the application has been determined to be exempt in accordance with any provisions in the disclosure log policy.

28C—Objections

- 30
- (1) Each of the following persons (an *authorised objector*) can object to the inclusion in the agency's disclosure log of all or specified information concerning an application:
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- (a) the applicant;
- (b) any other person with whom the agency has consulted (or is required to consult) under this Act before providing access to any document sought in the application.
- (2) An objection can include reasons for the objection and, in the case of an objection by an applicant, can be made as part of the application or separately.

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- (3) The grounds on which an authorised objector is entitled to object to the inclusion of information in an agency's disclosure log are limited to any 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) the information includes personal information about the authorised objector (or a deceased person for whom the authorised objector is the personal representative);
 - (b) the information concerns the authorised objector's business, commercial, professional or financial interests;
 - (c) the information concerns research that has been, is being, or is intended to be, carried out by or on behalf of the authorised objector;
 - (d) the information concerns the affairs of a government or a council (and the authorised objector is that government or council).
 - (4) An agency's notice under section 14(3) (acknowledging receipt of an application) is to include the following statements about the inclusion of information in the agency's disclosure log (unless the agency considers it unlikely that information about the application will be included in the disclosure log):
 - (a) a statement that information concerning the application will be included in the agency's disclosure log and that the applicant can object to this;
 - (b) a statement about the rights of review under this Act of a determination by the agency to include information in its disclosure log despite the applicant's objection.
 - (5) If an applicant for access to a document has objected to the inclusion of information in the agency's disclosure log, the agency's notice of determination under section 23 must indicate—
 - (a) the agency's determination about whether the applicant was entitled to object; and
 - (b) if the agency has determined that the applicant was entitled to object—the agency's determination on whether to include the information in its disclosure log.
 - (6) If a person referred to in subsection (1)(b) has objected to the inclusion of information in the agency's disclosure log, the agency must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the determination concerned is made (and in any event within 7 days after the determination is made), give the person a written notice that indicates—
 - (a) the agency's determination about whether the person was entitled to object; and
 - (b) if the agency has determined that the person was entitled to object—the agency's determination on whether to include the information in its disclosure log.

(7) An agency that determines that an authorised objector was not entitled to object to the inclusion of information in the agency's disclosure log is entitled to immediately include the information in the disclosure log.

(8) An agency that determines that an authorised objector was entitled to object to the inclusion of information in the agency's disclosure log but determines to include the information despite the objection must not include the information while the objector is entitled to apply for a review of the agency's determination (ignoring any period that may be available by way of extension of time to apply for review), or while any review duly applied for is pending.

25—Amendment of section 29—Internal review

(1) Section 29(2)(e)—delete "at an office of the agency" and substitute:

with the agency

(2) Section 29—after subsection (2) insert:

(2a) For the avoidance of doubt, where the determination the subject of the review is a deemed determination under section 19(2), the application for review may be lodged at any time after the agency is to be taken to have determined the application in accordance with that provision (whether or not the applicant has been given notice of the deemed determination) and the time limitation specified in subsection (2)(e) only applies if the applicant is given notice of the deemed determination.

(2b) The principal officer of the agency must ensure that an applicant for review is given a written notice specifying the date on which the application was received by the agency and providing the applicant with information about the operation of subsection (5) and the applicant's further rights of review under this Act.

(3) Section 29(5)—delete "14 days" and substitute:

20 days (or within any extension of that period granted under subsection (5b))

(4) Section 29—after subsection (5) insert:

(5a) However, nothing prevents an agency from making a determination to give access to a document the subject of an application for review under this section after the period within which it was required to deal with the application for review (and any such determination is to be taken to have been made under this Act).

(5b) The principal officer of an agency that is dealing with an application for review may extend the period within which the application would otherwise have to be dealt with under subsection (5) (the *usual period*)—

(a) by a further period of up to 14 days if satisfied that—

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- (i) the application relates to a large number of documents or necessitates additional searches through a large quantity of information and dealing with the application for review within the usual period would unreasonably divert the agency's resources from their use by the agency in the exercise of its functions; or
- (ii) the application relates to a document in relation to which consultation is required under Division 2 and it will not be reasonably practicable to comply with Division 2 within the usual period; or
- (iii) the agency is dealing with an unusually high number of applications under this section and does not have sufficient resources to deal with the application within the usual period; or
- (iv) the agency is dealing with a number of related applications under this section (involving the same applicant or applicants who are acting in concert in connection with those applications) and dealing with all of the related applications within the usual period would unreasonably divert the agency's resources from their use by the agency in the exercise of its functions; or
- (b) by a further period agreed with the applicant.

25 (5) Section 29—after subsection (6) insert:

- (7) A refusal to allow further time within which to lodge an application for review (under subsection (2)(e)) is subject to review as if it were a determination made by an agency under any other provision of this Part.

30 **26—Amendment of section 30—Right to apply for amendment of agencies' records**

Section 30(a)—delete "information concerning the person's personal affairs" and substitute:

personal information of the person

35 **27—Substitution of section 31**

Section 31—delete the section and substitute:

31—Applications for amendment of agencies' records

- (1) An application for the amendment of an agency's records under this Act—
- 40 (a) must be in writing and contain such information as is reasonably necessary to enable the agency's document to which the applicant has been given access to be identified; and

(b) must specify the respects in which the applicant claims the information contained in the document to be incomplete, incorrect, out-of-date or misleading; and

(c) if the applicant claims that the information contained in the document is incomplete or out-of-date—must be accompanied by such information as is necessary to complete the agency's records or to bring them up-to-date; and

(d) must specify a postal address in Australia, or an email address, to which notices under this Act should be sent; and

(e) must be lodged in a manner determined by the agency.

(2) The applicant must also provide with the application, or within 14 days after receipt of the application by the agency—

(a) evidence of identity for the applicant; and

(b) if an agent is acting for the applicant—evidence of the agent's authorisation to so act and evidence of identity for the agent.

28—Amendment of section 32—Dealing with applications

(1) Section 32(1)—after "the agency" insert:

and all determinations required to be made by the agency under this Act in relation to the application must be made by an accredited FOI officer of the agency

(2) Section 32(2)—delete "30 days" and substitute:

45 days

(3) Section 32—after subsection (2) insert:

(3) An accredited FOI officer dealing with an application must ensure that the applicant is given a written notice specifying the date on which the application was received by the agency and providing the applicant with information about the time within which the application is required to be dealt with under this Act and the applicant's rights of review under this Act.

29—Amendment of section 34—Determination of applications

Section 34(2)—delete "30 days" and substitute:

45 days

30—Amendment of section 35—Refusal to amend records

(1) Section 35(a) and (b)—delete "it is satisfied that" wherever occurring

(2) Section 35—after paragraph (c) insert:

or

(d) if the application is frivolous or vexatious or is not made in good faith; or

- (e) if the agency has already decided a previous application made by the applicant that was substantially the same.

31—Amendment of section 36—Notices of determination

- (1) Section 36(2)—delete "must specify"
- 5 (2) Section 36(2)(a)—before "the day" insert:
must specify
- (3) Section 36(2)—after paragraph (a) insert:
 - (ab) must include a list of all of the documents (identified in accordance with any requirements prescribed by the regulations) to which the application relates that are held by the agency; and
- 10 (4) Section 36(2)(b)—after "is refused" insert:
, must specify
- (5) Section 36(2)(b)(i)—delete subparagraph (i) and substitute:
 - 15 (i) the designation of the officer by whom the determination was made;
and
 - (ia) contact details for the agency; and

32—Amendment of section 37—Notations to be added to records

Section 37(1)—delete "at an office of" and substitute:
with

33—Amendment of section 38—Internal review

- (1) Section 38(2)(d)—delete "at an office of the agency" and substitute:
with the agency
- (2) Section 38—after subsection (2) insert:
 - 25 (2a) For the avoidance of doubt, where the determination the subject of the review is a deemed determination under section 34(2), the application for review may be lodged at any time after the agency is to be taken to have determined the application in accordance with that provision (whether or not the applicant has been given notice of the deemed determination) and the time limitation specified in
 - 30 subsection (2)(d) only applies if the applicant is given notice of the deemed determination.
 - (2b) The principal officer of the agency must ensure that an applicant for review is given a written notice specifying the date on which the application was received by the agency and providing the applicant with information about the operation of subsection (4) and the
 - 35 applicant's further rights of review under this Act.
- (3) Section 38(4)—delete "14 days" and substitute:
20 days

(4) Section 38—after subsection (5) insert:

- (6) A refusal to allow further time within which to lodge an application for review (under subsection (2)(d)) is subject to review as if it were a determination made by an agency under Division 1.

5 **34—Amendment of section 39—External review**

(1) Section 39(1), definition of *relevant review authority*—delete the definition

(2) Section 39—delete "the relevant review authority" wherever occurring and substitute in each case:

the Ombudsman

10 (3) Section 39(4)—delete "The relevant review authority may, in its" and substitute:

The Ombudsman may, in the Ombudsman's

(4) Section 39(5)(b)—delete paragraph (b) and substitute:

- (b) may, if it appears to the Ombudsman that the agency has failed to properly search for, sort or compile documents relevant to the review or to undertake consultations relevant to the review that should have been undertaken by the agency—

(i) require the agency to provide information relating to the manner in which it searched for, sorted or compiled the documents or undertook the consultations; or

(ii) require the agency to search for, sort or compile the documents or undertake the consultations; or

(ii) require officers of the agency to attend at a time and place specified by the Ombudsman for the purpose of sorting and compiling the documents or undertaking the consultations; and

(5) Section 39(8)—delete subsection (8) and substitute:

- (8) If the Ombudsman has reason to believe that an agency or the applicant has a document relevant to the review, the Ombudsman may give to the agency or the applicant a written notice requiring them to produce the document to the Ombudsman in a manner specified in the notice and within a reasonable period specified in the notice.

(8a) No obligation to maintain secrecy or other restriction on the disclosure of information applies for the purposes of an investigation under this section, except an obligation or restriction designed to keep the identity of an informant secret.

(6) Section 39(10) and (15)—delete "A relevant review authority" wherever occurring and substitute in each case:

The Ombudsman

(7) Section 39(11)—delete subsection (11) and substitute:

(11) On an application under this section, the Ombudsman may (based on the circumstances existing at the time of the review)—

(a) if the determination the subject of the review arose by operation of section 19(2) or 34(2) or the Ombudsman is satisfied that the determination was not properly made—refer the matter back to the agency for the making of a new determination; or

(b) in any case—confirm, vary or reverse the determination the subject of the review.

(8) Section 39(12)—delete "it thinks fit, offer, together with its reasons for its" and substitute:

the Ombudsman thinks fit, offer, together with the reasons for the

(9) Section 39(15)—delete "its reasons" and substitute:

the reasons

(10) Section 39(16) and (17)—delete "a relevant review authority" wherever occurring and substitute in each case:

the Ombudsman

(11) Section 39—after subsection (16) insert:

(16a) The Ombudsman may dismiss an application if the Ombudsman considers that the applicant has failed to comply with subsection (7) or with a notice under subsection (8).

35—Amendment of section 40—Reviews by SACAT

(1) Section 40(1a) and (2)—delete subsections (1a) and (2) and substitute:

(1a) However, a review by SACAT under subsection (1) may only relate to—

(a) a determination that a document was not an exempt document; or

(b) a question of law (in which case the application for review must be referred to a Presidential member of the Tribunal under section 26 of the *South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013*).

(2) A person (other than an agency) who is aggrieved by a determination made on a review under Division 1 (other than a determination relating to the sufficiency of the agency's searches for documents) may apply for a review under section 34 of the *South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013* of the determination by SACAT

(2) Section 40(4)—delete subsection (4)

(3) Section 40(5)(b) and (c)—delete paragraphs (b) and (c) and substitute:

(b) the applicant for the review under Division 1.

(4) Section 40(6)—after "section" insert:

but is entitled to be notified of the proceedings and to make written submissions to SACAT in relation to the proceedings.

36—Substitution of section 47

Section 47—delete the section and substitute:

47—Service

A notice, determination or other document required or authorised to be given or served under this Act may be given or served personally, by post or by transmitting it by email to an email address provided by the intended recipient for that purpose (in which case the notice, determination or document will be taken to have been given or served at the time of transmission).

37—Insertion of section 49A

After section 49 insert:

49A—Improper direction or influence

A person must not—

- (a) direct an accredited FOI officer to make a decision or determination for the purposes of this Act that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is not a decision or determination that the officer should, in the circumstances, make; or
- (b) improperly influence (whether directly or indirectly) the making of a decision or determination for the purposes of this Act by an accredited FOI officer.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

38—Substitution of sections 50 and 51

Sections 50 and 51—delete the sections and substitute:

50—Protection in respect of liability

(1) This section applies to the following acts:

- (a) the publishing of information relating to an agency or held by an agency (other than personal information of a person) if the person publishing the information honestly believes that a proactive disclosure policy under Part 1A permits or requires the information to be published;
- (b) the making of a determination if the person making the determination honestly believes that this Act permits or requires the determination to be made;
- (c) the giving of access to a document pursuant to a determination referred to in paragraph (b);

- (d) the publishing of any information in accordance with section 18A;
- (e) the disclosure of information in a disclosure log if the person disclosing the information honestly believes that this Act permits or requires the disclosure to be made.
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- (2) If this section applies to an act—
- (a) no action for defamation or breach of confidence lies against the Crown, an agency or an officer of an agency, by reason of the act; and
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- (b) no action for defamation or breach of confidence in respect of any publication involved in, or resulting from, the act lies against the author of the information or document or any other person by reason of the author or other person having supplied the information or document to an agency or Minister; and
- 15
- (c) the act does not constitute, for the purposes of the law relating to defamation or breach of confidence, an authorisation or approval of the publication of the information or document by another person; and
- 20
- (d) no offence is committed by an agency or an officer of an agency merely by reason of the act.

39—Amendment of section 53—Fees and charges

- (1) Section 53(2aa)—delete subsection (2aa) and substitute:
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- (2aa) A fee or charge (other than an application fee prescribed under section 13(1)(c)) can only be required by an agency under this Act in respect of the costs to the agency of finding, retrieving, sorting, compiling and copying documents, and removing exempt matter from documents, as may be necessary for the proper exercise of a function under this Act and undertaking any consultations required by this Act in relation to the exercise of that function.
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- (2) Section 53—after subsection (4) insert:
- (4a) If section 19(2) applies in relation to an application, the agency is, in respect of the application, entitled to any application fee prescribed under section 13(1)(c) but may not require the payment of any other fee or charge for dealing with the application.
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40—Amendment of section 55—Regulations

Section 55—after its present contents (now to be designated as subsection (1)) insert:

- (2) The regulations may—
- (a) be of general or limited application; and
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- (b) make different provision according to the persons, things or circumstances to which they are expressed to apply; and

- (c) provide that any matter or thing is to be determined, dispensed with, regulated or prohibited according to the discretion of the Minister or another person.

41—Amendment of Schedule 1—Exempt documents

- 5 (1) Schedule 1, clauses 1 and 2—delete clauses 1 and 2 and substitute:

1—Cabinet and Executive Council documents

- (1) A document is an exempt document—

- 10 (a) if it is a document that has been specifically prepared for submission to Cabinet or Executive Council (whether or not it has been so submitted); or
- (b) if it is a preliminary draft of a document referred to in paragraph (a); or
- 15 (c) if it is a document that is a copy of or part of, or contains an extract from, a document referred to in paragraph (a) or (b); or
- (d) if it contains matter the disclosure of which would disclose information concerning any deliberation or decision of Cabinet or Executive Council; or
- 20 (e) if it is a briefing paper specifically prepared for the use of a Minister in relation to a matter submitted, or proposed to be submitted to Cabinet or Executive Council.

- (2) A document is not an exempt document by virtue of this clause—

- 25 (a) if it merely consists of—
 - (i) matter that appears in an instrument that has been made or approved by the Governor and that has been officially published (either in the Gazette or elsewhere); or
 - 30 (ii) factual or statistical material (including public opinion polling) that does not disclose information concerning any deliberation or advice of Cabinet or Executive Council or relate directly to a contract or other commercial transaction that is still being negotiated; or
- 35 (b) merely because it was attached to a document described in subclause (1); or
- (c) if 20 years have passed since the end of the calendar year in which the document came into existence.

- (3) A document is not an exempt document by virtue of this clause if—

- 40 (a) the document has been submitted to Cabinet or Executive Council by a Minister; and

- (b) a Minister has certified that Cabinet or Executive Council have approved the document as a document to which access may be given under this Act.
- (4) In this clause, a reference to Cabinet includes a reference to a committee of Cabinet and to a subcommittee of a committee of Cabinet.
- (2) Schedule 1, clause 4(2)(a)—after subparagraph (vi) insert:
- (vii) to put at risk—
- (a) any endangered, vulnerable or rare species (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* or any threatened species or threatened ecological community (within the meaning of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* of the Commonwealth); or
- (b) rare items of cultural or scientific importance; and
- (3) Schedule 1, clause 4(3)—delete "has been created or is held by the State Intelligence Section of South Australia Police" and substitute:
- the former State Intelligence Section of South Australia Police or has been created or is held by the State Intelligence Branch of South Australia Police
- (4) Schedule 1, clause 6, heading—delete "affecting personal affairs" and substitute:
- containing personal information
- (5) Schedule 1, clause 6(1)—delete "information concerning the personal affairs" and substitute:
- personal information
- (6) Schedule 1, clause 6(2)—delete subclause (2)
- (7) Schedule 1, clause 13(6)—delete ", as soon as practicable, notify the Minister administering this Act, in writing, of that fact" and substitute:
- notify the Minister administering this Act, in writing, of that fact within the period determined by that Minister
- (8) Schedule 1, clause 16—after subclause (1) insert:
- (1a) A document is an exempt document if it was prepared for the purposes of an audit, examination or other statutory function required to be undertaken by the Auditor-General.
- (1b) A document is not an exempt document by virtue of subclause (1a) if—
- (a) the document is identified by the Auditor-General as a Management letter or an agency's response to a Management letter; and
- (b) the Auditor-General has reported to the Parliament in respect of the period to which the Management letter or response relates.

- (9) Schedule 1, clause 16(2)—delete subclause (2)

42—Amendment of Schedule 2—Exempt agencies

- (1) Schedule 2—after paragraph (k) insert:

(kaa) the Office of Parliamentary Counsel in relation to information that would be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege;

- (2) Schedule 2, paragraph (n)—delete "South Australian Superannuation Fund Investment Trust" and substitute:

Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia

- (3) Schedule 2, paragraph (p)(iii)—delete subparagraph (iii) and substitute:

(iii) the former Operations Intelligence Section; or

(iiia) the State Protective Security Branch (or a body substituted for the State Protective Security Branch); or

Schedule 1—Transitional provisions

1—Application of amendments

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), an amendment to the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* (the *principal Act*) effected by a provision of this Act applies in relation to an application under the principal Act, or review proceedings relating to an application under the principal Act, if the application or proceedings are determined after the commencement of that provision (whether the application was lodged before or after that commencement).
- (2) Part 3 Division 2A of the principal Act (as amended by this Act) only applies to an application made after the commencement of section 11(3) of this Act.