



Australian Capital Territory

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956

A1956-9

Republication No 6

Effective: 27 May 2004 – 6 July 2005

Republication date: 27 May 2004

Last amendment made by A2004-10

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 27 May 2004. It also includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 27 May 2004.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication includes amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



Australian Capital Territory

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956

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R6
27/05/04

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956
Effective: 27/05/04-06/07/05

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Australian Capital Territory

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956

An Act to provide for and regulate the examination and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from sexually transmitted diseases

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956*.

4 Definitions for Act

In this Act:

Note A definition applies except so far as the contrary intention appears (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 155).

authorised nurse practitioner means a nurse practitioner who is the occupant of a nurse practitioner position acting within the scope of practice for the position.

chief health officer means the chief health officer under the *Public Health Act 1997*.

court means the *Magistrates Court*.

medical practitioner means a medical practitioner registered under the *Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1930-1956*.

nurse practitioner position—see the *Health Act 1993*, section 37B (2).

scope of practice—see the *Health Act 1993*, section 37B (2).

sexually transmitted disease means—

- (a) chancroid, chlamydial disease, donovanosis, gonorrhoea, HIV/ AIDS, lymphogranuloma venereum or syphilis; or
- (b) a disease prescribed under the regulations.

4A Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

Note 1 *Criminal Code*

The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offence against this Act (see Code, pt 2.1):

- s 5 (Obligations on people with sexually transmitted diseases)

- s 5A (Notification about case of sexually transmitted disease)
- s 6 (Notification about person contravening s 5 (2))
- s 6A (Notification by pathologist etc)
- s 7A (Notice requiring medical examination of young person).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 *Penalty units*

The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

5 Obligations on people with sexually transmitted diseases

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is reckless about whether the person has, or may have, a sexually transmitted disease; and
 - (b) the person fails to consult a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner about the disease as soon as possible.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is a patient of a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner and is told by the doctor or nurse practitioner that the person has, or may have, a sexually transmitted disease; and
 - (b) the person fails to have the treatment recommended by the doctor or nurse practitioner until the person is cured of, or is free from, the disease.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (b).
- (4) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

5A Notification about case of sexually transmitted disease

- (1) A doctor or authorised nurse practitioner commits an offence if—
 - (a) the doctor or nurse practitioner has reasonable grounds to believe that a patient has, or may have, a sexually transmitted disease; and
 - (b) the doctor or nurse practitioner fails to notify the chief health officer about the case as soon as possible.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person includes in a notification mentioned in subsection (1) details that may identify the patient or the patient's address.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if another Territory law requires or permits the details to be given.
- (4) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

6 Notification about person contravening s 5 (2)

- (1) If a patient of a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner fails to have the treatment recommended by the doctor or nurse practitioner as mentioned in section 5 (2), the doctor or nurse practitioner must notify the chief health officer about the case as soon as possible, giving details that may identify the patient and the patient's address.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

6A Notification by pathologist etc

- (1) A person (the *responsible person*) commits an offence if—
 - (a) a pathologist tests a specimen to find out if a person has, or may have, a sexually transmitted disease; and

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- (b) the test is positive; and
 - (c) the responsible person—
 - (i) is the pathologist, and is self-employed; or
 - (ii) employs the pathologist; or
 - (iii) is in charge of a laboratory at a hospital that employs the pathologist; and
 - (d) the responsible person fails to notify the chief health officer as soon as practicable—
 - (i) that the test is positive; and
 - (ii) the name and address of the doctor or authorised nurse practitioner who ordered the test or from whom the specimen was received.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person includes in a notification under subsection (1) the name of the person from whom the specimen was taken.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if another Territory law requires or permits the name to be given.
- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (5) In this section:

pathologist includes a laboratory assistant or technical officer employed in a laboratory.

7 Notice requiring medical examination

- (1) The chief health officer may, by written notice, require a person to have a medical examination at the time and place stated in the notice if the chief health officer—

- (a) receives a notification under section 6 (Notification about person contravening s 5 (2)) about the person; or
 - (b) has another reason for believing that the person has, or may have, a sexually transmitted disease.
- (2) The person must have the medical examination.
- (3) In this section:
- medical examination* means an examination by a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner.

7A Notice requiring medical examination of young person

- (1) If a notice under section 7 (Notice requiring medical examination) is given to a person under 16 years old (the *young person*), the chief health officer may give a copy of the notice to a parent or other person who has parental responsibility for the young person.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is given a copy of a notice under subsection (1); and
 - (b) the person fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the young person complies with the notice.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.
- (4) In this section:
- parental responsibility*—see the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, section 18.

8 Apprehension of person failing to attend for examination

- (1) This section applies to a person if—
- (a) the person is given a notice under section 7 (Notice requiring medical examination); and
 - (b) the person fails to comply with the notice.

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- (2) On application by the chief health officer, the Magistrates Court may issue a warrant for the person's apprehension.
 - (3) A warrant issued under this section authorises a police officer named in the warrant with the assistance that the police officer considers necessary, to apprehend the person named in the warrant.
 - (4) If the person named in a warrant issued under this section is a woman, the warrant shall, if practicable, be directed to a police officer who is a woman.
 - (5) The police officer who apprehends a person under a warrant issued under this section shall forthwith notify the chief health officer accordingly.
 - (6) The chief health officer shall, on the receipt of notification by a police officer of the apprehension of a person under this section—
 - (a) fix a time and place for the person to be examined by a doctor, or authorised nurse practitioner, appointed by the chief health officer; and
- Note 1* For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see Legislation Act, pt 19.3.
- Note 2* In particular, a person may be appointed for a particular provision of a law (see Legislation Act, s 7 (3)) and an appointment may be made by naming a person or nominating the occupant of a position (see s 207).
- (b) advise that police officer accordingly.
 - (7) A person apprehended under this section may be detained in a hospital or another place approved by the chief health officer until the time for examination fixed under subsection (6).
 - (8) The police officer who has been advised of the time and place of examination of a person fixed under subsection (6) shall bring that person to the place, and at the time, so fixed.
 - (9) If a person apprehended under this section refuses to be examined by a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner as mentioned in subsection (6) (a), the doctor or nurse practitioner may forcibly

examine the person, with any assistance the doctor or nurse practitioner considers necessary.

9 Magistrate may order persons suffering from sexually transmitted disease to be removed to hospital etc

- (1) If, on application by the chief health officer for an order under this subsection, the Magistrates Court is satisfied that a person is suffering from sexually transmitted disease and that—
- (a) it is in that person's interest that he or she should be properly attended and treated; and
 - (b) the person's circumstances are such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted disease cannot be taken, or that those precautions are not being taken; and
 - (c) substantial risk of infection is or will be thereby caused to others;

the court may order that person to be removed to a hospital or some other suitable place where he or she can be properly attended and treated and to be detained there for the period the court considers appropriate, or, if that person is an in-patient in a hospital and proposes, contrary to the advice of the chief health officer or of a medical officer of the hospital or of a doctor, to leave the hospital, order him or her to be detained in the hospital or in some other suitable place for the period the court considers appropriate.

- (2) At any time while a person is detained under an order for the time being in force under subsection (1), the Magistrates Court may, on application by the chief health officer for an order under this subsection, and on being satisfied that the conditions that led to that person's detention being ordered will again exist if he or she is not detained for a further period after the end of the existing period of detention, order the detention of that person in the same place or in some other suitable place for the further period the court considers appropriate.

- (3) If an application for an order is made under this section, the chief health officer shall give to the person in relation to whom the application is made, and, for a person who is under 16 years old, to a parent, guardian other person having, or ordinarily having, the charge of the firstmentioned person, not less than 3 days written notice of the time when, and place where, the application will be heard.
- (4) Subject to subsections (5) and (6) and to section 15, an order under this section is final and binding on all parties.
- (5) An order under this section may be addressed to the chief health officer or any other person as the Magistrates Court considers appropriate, and the person to whom the order is addressed may do all acts necessary for giving effect to the order.
- (6) The medical officer or other person in charge of a hospital or other place to which a person is ordered under this section to be removed shall, on the presentation of the order, receive the person to whom the order relates and arrange for his or her medical treatment, and shall do any other acts necessary for giving effect to the order.

10 Order for removal to another place of detention

- (1) At any time while a person is detained in a hospital or other place under an order under section 9, the Magistrates Court may, if it considers appropriate, on the application of the chief health officer or of the medical officer or other person in charge of the hospital or place, order that person to be removed to another hospital or suitable place and to be detained there while the firstmentioned order continues in force.
- (2) The provisions of section 9 (3), (4), (5) and (6) apply, so far as applicable and with all necessary modifications, in relation to an application and order made under this section.

11 Revocation of order

- (1) At any time during the currency of an order under section 9 or 10, a person may, on behalf of the person to whom the order relates, apply to the Magistrates Court for the revocation of the order, and the court may, if it is satisfied that the lastmentioned person is cured of, or is free from, sexually transmitted disease, has ceased to be liable to convey infection or will present himself or herself for treatment by a medical practitioner, revoke the order.
- (2) If an application is made under subsection (1), the person making the application shall give to the chief health officer not less than 3 days written notice of the time when, and place where, the application will be heard.

12 Persons ordered into hospital not to leave without consent

A person who is removed to, or detained in, a hospital or other place under an order under this Act shall not, while the order continues in force, except with the consent of the chief health officer or of the medical officer or other person in charge of the hospital or place, leave or attempt to leave the hospital or place.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

13 Medical examination ordered by Magistrates Court

If an application for an order or revocation of an order is made under this Act, the Magistrates Court may, if it considers appropriate, require the person to whom the application relates to be examined by a doctor appointed by it for the purpose.

15 Appeal against orders of detention

- (1) The chief health officer or any person aggrieved by an order of decision of the Magistrates Court under section 9 or 10 may, within 7 days after the making of the order or decision, or within any

further time that the judge in his or her discretion allows, appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court against the order or decision.

- (2) On the hearing of the appeal, the judge may confirm, modify or reverse the order or decision of the court and the judge's decision shall be final and binding on all parties.
- (3) The judge shall make no order about costs in relation to an appeal under this section except if the appeal is by or on behalf of a person aggrieved and is successful.

16 Carrying into effect of warrants and orders

A warrant or order issued under this Act has effect according to its tenor and police officers and governing authorities and officers of a hospital or place where a person is detained under this Act shall do all acts necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of warrants and orders issued under this Act.

17 No action against Territory etc

No action lies against the Territory, the chief health officer, a police officer, a doctor or other person acting in accordance with this Act in relation to an apprehension, examination or detention under this Act, but, if the Executive is satisfied that an apprehension, examination or detention was made or done without reasonable cause, the Executive may award reasonable compensation in relation to it.

18 Signature of chief health officer to be judicially noted

All courts of the Territory shall take judicial notice of the signature of the person who holds or has held the office of the chief health officer or who is or was, for the time being, performing the duties of that office.

19 Members of the Defence Force infected

- (1) The provisions of this Act in relation to the requirement to submit to an examination, the apprehension and the detention of a person do not apply to a member of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth.
- (2) If the chief health officer has reason to believe that a member of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth is or may be suffering from sexually transmitted disease, the chief health officer shall forthwith give to the senior administrative medical officer of the service or force to which the member is attached written notice setting out the details of the case together with any particulars within the knowledge of the chief health officer that may establish the identity and address of the member.

20 Offences

A person shall not—

- (a) wilfully disobey an order, direction or requirement under this Act;
- (b) obstruct, delay or interfere with the prompt execution of, or compliance with, any such order, direction or requirement.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) for paragraph (a)—50 penalty units; and
- (b) for paragraph (b)—50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

21 Approved forms

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, approve forms for this Act.
- (2) If the Minister approves a form for a particular purpose, the approved form must be used for that purpose.

Note For other provisions about forms, see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 255.

- (3) An approved form is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

22 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note Regulations must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

- (2) The regulations may prescribe offences for contraventions of the regulations and prescribe maximum penalties of not more than 10 penalty units for offences against the regulations.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws and expiries are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnote.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

am = amended	ord = ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
ch = chapter	par = paragraph/subparagraph
cl = clause	pres = present
def = definition	prev = previous
dict = dictionary	(prev...) = previously
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	pt = part
div = division	r = rule/subrule
exp = expires/expired	reg = regulation/subregulation
Gaz = Gazette	renum = renumbered
hdg = heading	reloc = relocated
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	R[X] = Republication No
ins = inserted/added	RI = reissue
LA = Legislation Act 2001	s = section/subsection
LR = legislation register	sch = schedule
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sdiv = subdivision
mod = modified/modification	sub = substituted
o = order	SL = Subordinate Law
om = omitted/repealed	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

3 Legislation history

This Act was originally a Commonwealth ordinance—the *Venereal Diseases Ordinance 1956* No 9 (Cwlth).

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* (Cwlth), s 34 (4) converted most former Commonwealth ordinances in force in the ACT into ACT enactments. This allowed the ACT Legislative Assembly to amend and repeal the laws. This Act was converted into an ACT enactment on 11 May 1989 (self-government day).

As with most ordinances in force in the ACT, the name was changed from *Ordinance* to *Act* by the *Self-Government (Citation of Laws) Act 1989* No 21, s 5 on 11 May 1989 (self-government day).

It was renamed as the *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956* by the *Statute Law Revision (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992* (see sch 1).

Before 11 May 1989, ordinances commenced on their notification day unless otherwise stated (see *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910* (Cwlth), s 12).

After 11 May 1989 and before 10 November 1999, Acts commenced on their notification day unless otherwise stated (see *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* (Cwlth) s 25).

Legislation before becoming Territory enactment

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956 No 9

notified 21 June 1956

commenced 2 July 1956 (s 2)

as amended by

Ordinances Revision (Decimal Currency) Ordinance 1966 No 19

notified 23 December 1966

commenced 23 December 1966

Ordinances Revision (Health Commission) Ordinance 1975 No 17

notified 1 July 1975

commenced 1 July 1975

Venereal Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance 1977 No 40

notified 24 August 1977

commenced 24 August 1977

Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1978 No 46

notified 28 December 1978

commenced 28 December 1978

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Ordinances Revision (Penalties) Ordinance 1979 No 26

notified 31 August 1979
commenced 31 August 1979

Magistrates Court Ordinance 1985 No 67 sch pt 1

notified 19 December 1985
commenced 1 February 1986 (s 2 and Cwlth Gaz 1986 No G3)

**Community and Health Services (Consequential Provisions)
Ordinance 1988 No 29 sch**

notified 30 June 1988
commenced 2 July 1988 (s 2)

**Self-Government (Consequential Amendments) Ordinance 1989
No 38 pt 2 div 30, sch 1**

notified 10 May 1989 (Cwlth Gaz 1989 No S160)
s 1, s 2 commenced 10 May 1989 (s 2 (1))
pt 2 div 30, sch 1 commenced 11 May 1989 (s 2 (2) and see Cwlth
Gaz 1989 No S164)

Legislation after becoming Territory enactment

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Amendment) Act 1990 No 61

notified 21 December 1990 (Gaz 1990 No S92)
commenced 21 December 1990

Health Services (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990 No 63 sch 1

notified 28 December 1990 (Gaz 1990 No S102)
s 1, s 2 commenced 28 December 1990 (s 2 (1))
sch 1 commenced 31 January 1991 (s 2 (2) and see Gaz 1991 No S4)

**Statute Law Revision (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No 23
sch 1**

notified 4 June 1992 (Gaz 1992 No S71)
commenced 4 June 1992

Health (Consequential Provisions) Act 1993 No 14 sch 1

notified 1 March 1993 (Gaz 1993 No S23)
commenced 1 March 1993 (s 2)

Statutory Offices (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1994 No 97 sch pt 1

notified 15 December 1994 (Gaz 1994 No S280)
s 1, s 2 commenced 15 December 1994 (s 2 (1))
sch pt 1 commenced 15 December 1994 (s 2 (2) and Gaz 1994
No S293)

Public Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No 70 s 26, sch 1, note

notified 9 October 1997 (Gaz 1997 No S300)
ss 1-3 commenced 9 October 1997 (s 2 (1))
s 26 never commenced
sch 1, note commenced 13 August 1998 (s 2 (2) and Gaz 1998
No S185)

Note s 26 proposed the repeal of the *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Act 1956* but the section was repealed before it commenced (see Act 2000 No 36 s 13).

Statute Law Revision (Penalties) Act 1998 No 54 sch

notified 27 November 1998 (Gaz 1998 No S207)
s 1, s 2 commenced 27 November 1998 (s 2 (1))
sch commenced 9 December 1998 (s 2 (2) and Gaz 1998 No 49)

Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No 66 sch 3

notified 10 November 1999 (Gaz 1999 No 45)
commenced 10 November 1999 (s 2)

Legislation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2001 No 44 pt 363

notified 26 July 2001 (Gaz 2001 No 30)
s 1, s 2 commenced 26 July 2001 (IA s 10B)
pt 363 commenced 12 September 2001 (s 2 and see Gaz 2001
No S65)

Prostitution Amendment Act 2002 No 35 s 25

notified LR 8 October 2002
s 1, s 2 commenced 8 October 2002 (LA s 75 (1))
s 25 commenced 16 December 2002 (s 2 and CN2002-15)

Nurse Practitioners Legislation Amendment Act 2004 A2004-10 pt 12

notified LR 19 March 2004
s 1, s 2 commenced 19 March 2004 (LA s 75 (1))
pt 12 commenced 27 May 2004 (s 2 and CN2004-9)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

4 Amendment history

Title	
title	am 1990 No 61 s 3
Name of Act	
s 1	am 1992 No 23 sch 1
Commencement	
s 2	om 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3886
Administration	
s 3	om 1978 No 46
Definitions for Act	
s 4	am 1977 No 40; 1978 No 46; 1985 No 67 sch pt 1 def authorised nurse practitioner ins A2004-10 s 53 def chief health officer ins 1997 No 70 sch 1 def medical officer of health sub 1994 No 97 sch pt 1 om 1997 No 70 sch 1 def nurse practitioner position ins A2004-10 s 53 def scope of practice ins A2004-10 s 53 def sexually transmitted disease sub 1990 No 61 s 4; 2002 No 35 s 25
Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc	
s 4A	ins A2004-10 s 54
Obligations on people with sexually transmitted diseases	
s 5 hdg	am 1990 No 61 note
s 5	am 1990 No 61 s 5; 1998 No 54 sch sub A2004-10 s 55
Notification about case of sexually transmitted disease	
s 5A	ins A2004-10 s 55
Notification about person contravening s 5 (2)	
s 6 hdg	am 1990 No 61 note
s 6	am 1990 No 61 s 5; 1997 No 70 sch 1; 1998 No 54 sch sub A2004-10 s 55
Notification by pathologist etc	
s 6A	ins 1977 No 40 am 1990 No 61 s 5; 1997 No 70 sch 1; 1998 No 54 sch sub A2004-10 s 55
Fee	
s 6B	ins 1977 No 40 om 1990 No 61 s 6

Notice requiring medical examination

s 7 am 1977 No 40; 1990 No 61 s 5; 1997 No 70 sch 1; 1998
No 54 sch
sub A2004-10 s 55

Notice requiring medical examination of young person

s 7A ins A2004-10 s 55

Apprehension of person failing to attend for examination

s 8 am 1997 No 70 sch 1; A2004-10 ss 56-58; ss renum R6 LA
(see A2004-10 s 59)

Magistrate may order persons suffering from sexually transmitted disease to be removed to hospital etc

s 9 hdg am 1990 No 61 note
s 9 am 1990 No 61 s 5; 1997 No 70 sch 1

Order for removal to another place of detention

s 10 am 1997 No 70 sch 1

Revocation of order

s 11 am 1990 No 61 s 5; 1997 No 70 sch 1

Persons ordered into hospital not to leave without consent

s 12 am 1997 No 70 sch 1; 1998 No 54 sch

Hearings *in camera*

s 14 om 1999 No 66 sch 3

Appeal against orders of detention

s 15 am 1997 No 70 sch 1; 1999 No 66 sch 3

No action against Territory etc

s 17 am 1975 No 17; 1988 No 29 sch; 1989 No 38 s 54; 1990
No 63 sch 1; 1993 No 14 sch 1; 1997 No 70 sch 1

Signature of chief health officer to be judicially noted

s 18 hdg am 1997 No 70 notes
s 18 am 1997 No 70 sch 1

Members of the Defence Force infected

s 19 am 1990 No 61 s 5; 1997 No 70 sch 1

Offences

s 20 am 1966 No 19; 1979 No 26; 1998 No 54 sch

Approved forms

s 21 am 1966 No 19; 1979 No 26; 1989 No 38 sch 1; 1998 No 54
sch
sub 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3887

Regulation-making power

s 22 ins 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3887

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Except for the footer, electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
1	Act 1990 No 63	30 June 1991
2	Act 1992 No 23	31 August 1992
3	Act 1993 No 14	31 January 1994
4	Act 2001 No 44	18 July 2002
5	A2002-35	16 December 2002

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