



Australian Capital Territory

# Auditor-General Amendment Act 2013

A2013-25

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Australian Capital Territory

# Auditor-General Amendment Act 2013

**A2013-25**

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An Act to amend the *Auditor-General Act 1996*, and for other purposes

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The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

**1 Name of Act**

This Act is the *Auditor-General Amendment Act 2013*.

**2 Commencement**

This Act commences on a day fixed by the Minister by written notice.

*Note 1* The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see [Legislation Act](#), s 75 (1)).

*Note 2* A single day or time may be fixed, or different days or times may be fixed, for the commencement of different provisions (see [Legislation Act](#), s 77 (1)).

*Note 3* If a provision has not commenced within 6 months beginning on the notification day, it automatically commences on the first day after that period (see [Legislation Act](#), s 79).

**3 Legislation amended**

This Act amends the *Auditor-General Act 1996*.

*Note* This Act also amends the following legislation (see sch 1):

- *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004*
- *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

**4 New division 1.1 heading**

*before section 1, insert*

**Division 1.1 Preliminary**

**5 Application of terms used in Financial Management Act Section 3**

*omit*

**6 Reports to be given to Speaker  
Section 4**

*relocate to part 6 as section 37A*

**7 New division 1.2 heading**

*before section 5, insert*

**Division 1.2 Important concepts**

**8 New division 2.1 heading**

*before section 6, insert*

**Division 2.1 Establishment and independence of  
auditor-general**

**9 Section 7**

*substitute*

**7 Auditor-general—independence**

- (1) Subject to this Act and to other Territory laws, the auditor-general has complete discretion in the exercise of the auditor-general's functions.
- (2) In particular, the auditor-general is not subject to direction from anyone in relation to—
  - (a) whether or not a particular audit is to be carried out; or
  - (b) the way in which a particular audit is to be carried out; or
  - (c) the priority to be given to any particular matter.

**Division 2.2 Appointment of auditor-general**

**10 New division 2.3 heading and division 2.4**

*after section 8, insert*

**Division 2.3 Other provisions applying to auditor-general**

**Division 2.4 Office of the auditor-general**

**9C Staff**

- (1) The auditor-general's staff must be employed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.
- (2) The auditor-general has the powers mentioned in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, section 25 (3) (Powers of certain statutory office-holders) in relation to the auditor-general's staff.
- (3) The auditor-general's staff are not subject to direction from anyone other than the following people in relation to the exercise of the auditor-general's functions:
  - (a) the auditor-general;
  - (b) another member of the auditor-general's staff authorised by the auditor-general to give directions.

**11 Independence  
Section 9**

*omit*

**12 Reports for Annual Reports (Government Agencies)  
Act 2004  
Section 9A**

*relocate to division 2.1 as section 7A*



**13 New division 3.1 and 3.2 headings**

*before section 10, insert*

**Division 3.1 Application—pt 3****Division 3.2 Functions****14 Functions  
New section 10 (2)**

*insert*

- (2) The auditor-general must exercise the auditor-general's functions in the way the auditor-general considers appropriate, having regard to recognised professional standards and practices.

**15 New sections 10B, 10C and division 3.3 heading**

*insert*

**10B Auditor-general may conduct audit of multiple entities**

The auditor-general may conduct a single audit of 2 or more entities under this Act (a *multi-entity audit*) if satisfied that it is appropriate to do so.

**10C Auditor-general may conduct joint or collaborative audit**

The auditor-general may conduct an audit (a *joint audit*) under this Act jointly, or in collaboration, with the auditor-general of the Commonwealth or a State if the auditor-general reasonably believes the Commonwealth or State has an interest in the audit.

*Note* *State* includes the Northern Territory (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

**Division 3.3 Financial audits**

**16 New division 3.4**

*before section 12, insert*

**Division 3.4 Performance audits**

**11B Meaning of *performance audit***

In this Act:

*performance audit*, of a person, body or thing, means a review or examination of any aspect of the operations of the entity.

**17 Section 12 heading**

*substitute*

**12 Performance audits—Territory**

**18 Section 12 (2)**

*omit*

**19 Auditor under the Corporations Act  
Section 13**

*relocate to division 3.2 as section 10A*

**20 New section 13**

*insert*

**13 Annual performance audit program**

- (1) The auditor-general must, before the end of each financial year, prepare a program (an *annual performance audit program*) for performance audits that the auditor-general intends to conduct in the next financial year under—
  - (a) section 12 (Performance audits—Territory); and

- 
- (b) section 13C (Minister or public accounts committee may request audit of non-public sector entity); and
  - (c) section 13D (Non-public sector entity audits—initiated by auditor-general).
- (2) In preparing an annual performance audit program, the auditor-general must consult—
- (a) the public accounts committee; and
  - (b) each member of the Legislative Assembly; and
  - (c) the head of service; and
  - (d) anyone else the auditor-general considers appropriate.

*Note* The auditor-general has complete discretion in the exercise of his or her functions and is not subject to direction from anyone about whether a particular audit is to be carried out (see s 7).

- (3) The annual performance audit program must be published on the auditor-general's website.

*Note* The auditor-general's website is accessible at [www.audit.act.gov.au](http://www.audit.act.gov.au).

## **21 New division 3.5 and division 3.6 heading**

*before section 14, insert*

### **Division 3.5 Audit of non-public sector entities**

#### **13A Meaning of *public sector entity***

- (1) In this Act:

*public sector entity* means—

- (a) a directorate; or
- (b) a territory authority; or
- (c) a territory-owned corporation; or

(d) a territory controlled company, joint venture or trust.

(2) In this section:

*territory controlled company, joint venture or trust* means a company, joint venture or trust in which the Territory or a territory entity has a controlling interest.

*Note* *Controlling interest*—see s 5.

### **13B Meaning of *non-public sector entity***

In this Act:

*non-public sector entity* means an entity that is not a public sector entity.

### **13C Minister or public accounts committee may request audit of *non-public sector entity***

- (1) This section applies if a public sector entity provides property to a non-public sector entity for a purpose.
- (2) The Minister or the public accounts committee may ask the auditor-general to conduct a performance audit of the non-public sector entity in relation to the property provided by the public sector entity.
- (3) The auditor-general may conduct the requested audit if satisfied that—
  - (a) the usual acquittal procedures for the use of property provided by a public sector entity have been exhausted; and
  - (b) there are no other mechanisms reasonably available to the public sector entity to resolve the proposed subject of the audit; and
  - (c) failure to conduct the audit may result in significant risk to the Territory.

- (4) If the auditor-general conducts the requested audit, the auditor-general must record the reasons for the decision in the audit report.
- (5) In conducting the audit, the auditor-general may exercise a power under division 3.6 (Power to obtain information) only to the extent that it relates to the property provided by the public sector entity.

### **13D Non-public sector entity audits—initiated by auditor-general**

- (1) This section applies if a public sector entity provides property to a non-public sector entity for a purpose.
- (2) The auditor-general may at any time, on the auditor-general's own initiative, conduct a performance audit of the non-public sector entity in relation to the property provided by the public sector entity if satisfied of the matters mentioned in section 13C (3) (a) to (c).
- (3) If the auditor-general conducts an audit under subsection (2), the auditor-general must record the reasons for the decision in the audit report.
- (4) In conducting the audit, the auditor-general may exercise a power under division 3.6 (Power to obtain information) only to the extent that it relates to the property provided by the public sector entity.

## **Division 3.6 Power to obtain information**

### **22 Section 15 heading**

*substitute*

### **15 Access to premises and things—Territory**

### **23 Audit fees Section 16**

*relocate to division 3.3 as section 11A*

**24 New division 3.7 heading**

*before section 17, insert*

**Division 3.7 Reports for Legislative Assembly**

**25 Reports for Legislative Assembly  
Section 17 (2)**

*substitute*

- (2) The report must include the substance of any comments received by the auditor-general under section 18.

**26 Section 17 (6)**

*substitute*

- (6) The auditor-general may give a copy of the report to a Minister or the head of service if, in the auditor-general's opinion, the Minister or head of service has a special interest in the report.

**27 Section 17 (7)**

*omit*

section 4

*substitute*

section 37A

**28 Section 18***substitute***18 Comments on proposed reports**

- (1) This section applies if the auditor-general is preparing a report for the Legislative Assembly under section 17.
- (2) The auditor-general must give a copy of the proposed report to the following people:
  - (a) if the proposed report is about an audit under section 12 (Performance audits—Territory)—the responsible director-general for the directorate, territory authority, public sector company, joint venture or trust;
  - (b) if the proposed report is about an audit under section 13C (Minister or public accounts committee may request audit of non-public sector entity) or section 13D (Non-public sector entity audits—initiated by auditor-general)—
    - (i) if the non-public sector entity is—
      - (A) an individual—the individual; or
      - (B) not an individual—the chief executive officer (however described) of the non-public sector entity; and
    - (ii) the responsible director-general for the public sector entity that gave the property to the non-public sector entity;
  - (c) if the proposed report is about a multi-entity audit—the head of service.
- (3) The auditor-general may also give a copy of all or part of the proposed report to anyone else the auditor-general considers has a direct interest in the proposed report.

- (4) However, if the auditor-general must give a copy of the proposed report to a non-public sector entity under subsection (2) (b) (i), the auditor-general must not give the report to anyone else under subsection (2) or (3) until after—
- (a) the time for comments under the non-public sector entity's proposed report notice has ended; and
  - (b) the auditor-general has considered any comments received from the non-public sector entity.
- (5) If the auditor-general gives a person a copy of all or part of a proposed report, the auditor-general must also give the person a written notice (a ***proposed report notice***) stating that the person may give written comments about the proposed report to the auditor-general before the end of—
- (a) 14 days after the day the notice is given to the person; or
  - (b) a longer period stated in the notice.
- Note* Comments received under this section must be taken into consideration and included in the final report (see s (6) and s 17 (2)).
- (6) If the auditor-general receives comments under this section, the auditor-general must consider the comments in preparing the final report.
- (7) In this section:

***proposed report*** means a draft version of a report.

## **29 Reporting sensitive information**

### **Section 19 (1)**

*substitute*

- (1) The auditor-general must not include information in a report for the Legislative Assembly if the auditor-general considers that the disclosure of the information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.



- (1A) The disclosure of information may be contrary to the public interest only if the disclosure would be reasonably likely to—
- (a) infringe an individual’s right to privacy, or any other right under the *Human Rights Act 2004*; or
  - (b) disclose a trade secret, or the business affairs or research of an entity; or
  - (c) prejudice the investigation of a contravention of a law; or
  - (d) prejudice relations between the ACT government and another government; or
  - (e) disclose information mentioned in the *Legal Aid Act 1977*, section 92 (2) (a) or contained in a document mentioned in that *Act*, section 92 (2) (b).

### 30 Section 19 (3)

*after*

omits information

*insert*

mentioned in subsection (1A) (a) to (d)

### 31 Section 19A

*substitute*

#### 19A Reporting Executive deliberations and decisions

- (1) The auditor-general may include deliberative information in a report for the Legislative Assembly only if the auditor-general considers that it is in the public interest to include the information.

*Note* **Deliberative information**—see the dictionary.

- (2) The auditor-general must consult the Chief Minister in deciding whether it is in the public interest to include particular deliberative information in a report.
- (3) If the Chief Minister objects to the inclusion of particular deliberative information in a report, the auditor-general—
  - (a) may include the information in the report; but
  - (b) if the information is included—must tell the Chief Minister about the inclusion at least 7 days before the report is published.

**32 Section 19A (as amended)**

*renumber as section 20*

**33 Section 20 heading**

*substitute*

**20 Application—Office of the Legislative Assembly—pt 3**

**34 Section 20 (as amended)**

*relocate to division 3.1 as section 9G*

**35 Application of Financial Management Act  
Section 21**

*omit*

part 2, part 3 and part 5

*substitute*

part 2 (Budget management), part 3 (Financial reports) and part 5 (Banking and investment)

**36 Additional amounts for certain audits  
Section 22A (1)**

*omit*

section 11 and section 12

*substitute*

section 11 (Special financial audits), section 12 (Performance audits—Territory), section 13C (Minister or public accounts committee may request audit of non-public sector entity) and section 13D (Non-public sector entity audits—initiated by auditor-general)

**37 Section 22A (2)**

*omit*

section 11 and section 12

*substitute*

section 11, section 12, section 13C and section 13D

**38 Staff  
Section 23**

*omit*

**39 Sections 24 and 25**

*relocate to division 2.4 as sections 9D and 9E*

**40 Delegation  
Section 26 (b)**

*omit*

section 24

*substitute*

section 9D

**41 Section 26 (as amended)**

*relocate to division 2.4 as section 9F*

**42 Part 5**

*substitute*

## **Part 5 Review of auditor-general**

### **Division 5.1 Strategic review of auditor-general**

**23 Meaning of *strategic review*—div 5.1**

In this division:

*strategic review*, of the auditor-general, means—

- (a) a review of the auditor-general's functions; and
- (b) a performance audit of the auditor-general.

**24 Strategic review to be carried out in each Assembly term**

- (1) A strategic review of the auditor-general must be carried out once in each term of the Legislative Assembly.
- (2) The public accounts committee must decide when the strategic review is to be carried out.

**25 Strategic reviewer**

- (1) When the public accounts committee decides that the strategic review of the auditor-general is to be carried out, the public accounts committee must ask the Speaker to, on behalf of the Territory, engage a person to conduct the strategic review.
- (2) If requested by the public accounts committee, the Speaker must, on behalf of the Territory, engage an appropriately qualified person (the *strategic reviewer*) under a contract to conduct the strategic review.

**26 Strategic review to be conducted as requested**

- (1) If the Speaker engages a strategic reviewer under section 25—
  - (a) the public accounts committee must—
    - (i) decide terms of reference for the strategic review, in consultation with the Minister; and
    - (ii) ask the strategic reviewer to conduct the strategic review according to the terms of reference; and
  - (b) the strategic reviewer must conduct the requested strategic review as soon as practicable after receiving the request.
- (2) The strategic reviewer may conduct a strategic review of the auditor-general only when requested under this section.

**27 Powers and obligations of strategic reviewer**

- (1) The strategic reviewer has the same powers and obligations in relation to the strategic review as the auditor-general has under the following provisions in relation to a performance audit under section 12 (Performance audits—Territory):
  - (a) division 3.6 (Power to obtain information);
  - (b) section 19 (Reporting sensitive information);

- (c) section 35 (Directions about protected information);
  - (d) section 36 (Offences—use or divulge protected information).
- (2) The strategic reviewer may include deliberative information in a report for the Legislative Assembly only if the information has previously been published.

**Example—information previously published**

information included in a previous report for the Legislative Assembly

*Note 1* **Deliberative information**—see the dictionary.

*Note 2* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

## **28 Comments on proposed strategic review report**

- (1) This section applies if the strategic reviewer is preparing a report about the strategic review for the Legislative Assembly under section 29.
- (2) The strategic reviewer must give the auditor-general—
- (a) a copy of the proposed report; and
  - (b) a written notice (a **proposed report notice**) stating that the auditor-general may give written comments about the proposed report to the strategic reviewer before the end of—
    - (i) 14 days after the day the notice is given to the auditor-general; or
    - (ii) a longer period stated in the notice.
- (3) If the strategic reviewer receives comments under this section, the strategic reviewer must consider the comments in preparing the final report.
- (4) In this section:

**proposed report** means a draft version of a report.

**29 Strategic review report**

- (1) As soon as practicable after completing a strategic review, the strategic reviewer must give a report about the strategic review to the Speaker.
- (2) The report must include the substance of any comments received by the strategic reviewer under section 28 (3).
- (3) The Speaker must present a copy of the report to the Legislative Assembly.

**Division 5.2 Independent financial audit of auditor-general****30 Meaning of *independent financial audit*—div 5.2**

In this division:

*independent financial audit*, of the auditor-general, means an audit of an annual financial statement prepared by the auditor-general under section 21 (Application of Financial Management Act).

*Note* Section 21 applies the [Financial Management Act](#), pt 2, pt 3 and pt 5 to the auditor-general. Div 3.2 of that [Act](#) deals with annual financial statements.

**31 Independent auditor**

The Speaker must, on behalf of the Territory, engage an appropriately qualified person (the *independent auditor*) under a contract to—

- (a) conduct independent financial audits of the auditor-general;  
and

- (b) exercise functions as required under the Financial Management Act.

*Note* Section 21 applies the [Financial Management Act](#) (FMA), pt 2, pt 3 and pt 5 to the auditor-general.

The [FMA](#), s 29, requires the independent auditor to give the auditor-general audit opinions about annual financial statements.

The [FMA](#), s 30C, requires the independent auditor to give the auditor-general reports about statements of performance.

### **32 Independent financial audits**

- (1) The independent auditor must conduct an independent financial audit of each annual financial statement prepared by the auditor-general under section 21 (Application of Financial Management Act).
- (2) As soon as practicable after completing an independent financial audit, the independent auditor must give a written report about the audit to the Speaker.
- (3) However, the independent auditor must give the auditor-general a draft version of the report before preparing the final report.

### **33 Powers and obligations of independent auditor**

- (1) The independent auditor has the same powers and obligations in relation to the conduct of an independent financial audit as the auditor-general has under the following provisions in relation to a performance audit under section 12 (Performance audits—Territory):
  - (a) division 3.6 (Power to obtain information);
  - (b) section 19 (Reporting sensitive information);
  - (c) section 35 (Directions about protected information);
  - (d) section 36 (Offences—use or divulge protected information).



- (2) The independent auditor may include deliberative information in a report for the Legislative Assembly only if the information has previously been published.

**Example—information previously published**

information included in a previous report for the Legislative Assembly

*Note 1* **Deliberative information**—see the dictionary.

*Note 2* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

## Part 5A Protected information

### 34 Meaning of *protected information*—pt 5A

In this part—

*protected information* means information that is disclosed to, or obtained by, a person to whom this section applies because of the exercise of a function under this Act by the person or someone else.

**Example—protected information**

information obtained by the auditor-general under s 14 in the course of conducting an audit

*Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see [Legislation Act](#), s 126 and s 132).

### 36 Offences—use or divulge protected information

- (1) A person to whom this section applies commits an offence if—
- (a) the person uses information; and
  - (b) the information is protected information; and

- (c) the person is reckless about whether the information is protected information.

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

- (2) A person to whom this section applies commits an offence if—
  - (a) the person does something that divulges information; and
  - (b) the information is protected information; and
  - (c) the person is reckless about whether—
    - (i) the information is protected information; and
    - (ii) doing the thing would result in the information being divulged to someone else.

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

- (3) This section does not apply if the information is used or divulged—
  - (a) under this Act or another territory law; or
  - (b) in relation to the exercise of a function, as a person to whom this section applies, under this Act or another territory law; or
  - (c) in a court proceeding.
- (4) This section does not apply to the using or divulging of protected information—
  - (a) if the protected information is about a person—with the person's consent; or
  - (b) in accordance with a disclosure direction; or

*Note* **Disclosure direction**—see s 36A.

(c) to an entity prescribed by regulation.

*Note 1* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) and s (4) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

*Note 2* If the protected information used or divulged under s (3) or s (4) is provided by a person under s 14, the information and any information directly or indirectly derived from it may not be admissible in evidence against the person in another criminal proceeding (see s 14D).

(5) A person to whom this section applies need not divulge protected information to a court, or produce a document containing protected information to a court, unless it is necessary to do so for this Act or another law applying in the territory.

(6) In this section:

***court*** includes a tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

***divulge*** includes—

- (a) communicate; or
- (b) publish.

***person to whom this section applies*** means—

- (a) a person who is or has been—
  - (i) the auditor-general; or
  - (ii) anyone acting under the direction or authority of the auditor-general; or
- (b) anyone else who has exercised a function under this Act.

***produce*** includes allow access to.

***use information*** includes make a record of the information.

*Note* The [Crimes Act 1900](#), s 153 also deals with disclosure of information by public employees or people performing services for the Territory or a territory authority. Section 36 applies to the auditor-general and anyone else who has exercised a function under the Act.

**36A Minister may direct disclosure of protected information**

The Minister may direct a person to disclose protected information to someone else (a *disclosure direction*) if the Minister certifies that the disclosure is necessary in the public interest.

**43 Sections 33 and 34**

*omit*

**44 Directions about protected information  
New section 35 (5) and (6)**

*insert*

- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the information is disclosed—
- (a) under this Act or another territory law; or
  - (b) in relation to the exercise of a function, as a person to whom this section applies, under this Act or another territory law; or
  - (c) in a court proceeding.
- (6) Subsection (4) does not apply to the disclosure of protected information—
- (a) if the protected information is about a person—with the person's consent; or
  - (b) in accordance with a disclosure direction; or
- Note* **Disclosure direction**—see s 36A.
- (c) to an entity prescribed by regulation.

*Note 1* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (5) and s (6) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

*Note 2* If the protected information disclosed under s (5) or s (6) is provided by a person under s 14, the information and any information directly or indirectly derived from it may not be admissible in evidence against the person in another criminal proceeding (see s 14D).

- 
- 45 Section 35 (as amended)**  
*relocate to part 5A*
- 46 Authorised disclosures of protected information  
Section 36**  
*omit*
- 47 Appointment  
Schedule 1, section 1.1**  
*relocate to division 2.2 as section 7B*
- 48 Schedule 1, sections 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4**  
*relocate to division 2.3 as sections 9, 9A and 9B*
- 49 Schedule 1, sections 1.5 and 1.6**  
*relocate to division 2.2 as sections 8A and 8B*
- 50 Dictionary, note 2**  
*omit*
- territory authority
- 51 Dictionary, new definitions**  
*insert*
- appropriation***—see the [Financial Management Act](#), dictionary.
- chief executive officer***—see the [Financial Management Act](#), dictionary.
- contract***—see the [Financial Management Act](#), dictionary.
- deliberative information*** means information that discloses a deliberation or decision of the Executive.
- director***—see the [Financial Management Act](#), dictionary.

*disclosure direction*—see section 36A (Minister may direct disclosure of protected information).

*head of service*—see the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, dictionary.

**52 Dictionary, definition of *independent auditor***

*substitute*

*independent auditor*—see section 31.

**53 Dictionary, new definitions**

*insert*

*independent financial audit*, of the auditor-general, for division 5.2 (Independent financial audit of auditor-general)—see section 30.

*joint audit*—see section 10C.

*multi-entity audit*—see section 10B.

*non-public sector entity*—see section 13B.

**54 Dictionary, definition of *performance audit***

*substitute*

*performance audit*, of a person, body or thing—see section 11B.

**55 Dictionary, definition of *protected information***

*substitute*

*protected information*, for part 5A (Protected information)—see section 34.

**56 Dictionary, new definition of *public sector entity***

*insert*

*public sector entity*—see section 13A.

**57 Dictionary, definition of *Public Sector Management Act***

*omit*

**58 Dictionary, new definitions**

*insert*

*special financial audit* means an audit conducted under section 11.

*strategic review*, of the auditor-general, for division 5.1 (Strategic review of auditor-general)—see section 23.

*strategic reviewer*, for division 5.1 (Strategic review of auditor-general)—see section 25 (2).

*territory authority*—see the [Financial Management Act](#), dictionary.

## **Schedule 1** Consequential amendments

(see s 3)

### **Part 1.1** Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004

#### **[1.1] Section 6, note 2**

*omit*

s 9A

*substitute*

s 7A

### **Part 1.2** Public Sector Management Act 1994

#### **[1.2] Section 25 (2) (b), example 2**

*omit*

section 23

*substitute*

s 9C

#### **[1.3] Dictionary, definition of *auditor-general's office***

*omit*

section 23

*substitute*

section 9C



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## Endnotes

**1 Presentation speech**

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 9 May 2013.

**2 Notification**

Notified under the [Legislation Act](#) on 20 August 2013.

**3 Republications of amended laws**

For the latest republication of amended laws, see [www.legislation.act.gov.au](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au).

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I certify that the above is a true copy of the Auditor-General Amendment Bill 2013, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 6 August 2013.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

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