

2011

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Law Officers Bill 2011

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2011

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Law Officers Bill 2011

A Bill for

An Act about the functions of the Attorney-General, solicitor-general and government solicitor, and for other purposes

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

1 **Part 1 Preliminary**

2 **1 Name of Act**

3 This Act is the *Law Officers Act 2011*.

4 **2 Commencement**

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

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

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

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

15 **3 Dictionary**

16 The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

17 *Note 1* The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this
18 Act, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms
19 defined elsewhere in this Act.

20 For example, the signpost definition ‘*authorised person*—see
21 section 29 (1) (Person authorised by chief solicitor).’ means that the
22 term ‘authorised person’ is defined in that section.

23 *Note 2* A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to
24 the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act,
25 provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see
26 Legislation Act, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

1 **4** **Notes**

2 A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

3 *Note* See the Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of
4 notes.

1 **Part 2 Attorney-General**

2 **Division 2.1 General**

3 **5 Position of Attorney-General**

4 The Attorney-General is the first law officer of the Territory.

5 **6 Attorney-General's functions**

6 The Attorney-General's functions are—

- 7 (a) to be the chief legal representative of—
- 8 (i) the Crown in right of the Territory; and
- 9 (ii) the Territory; and
- 10 (b) to be the principal legal adviser to the Territory; and
- 11 (c) to have responsibility for the administration of law and justice
- 12 in the ACT; and
- 13 (d) to start and conduct litigation on behalf of—
- 14 (i) the Crown in right of the Territory; or
- 15 (ii) the Territory; or
- 16 (iii) a Minister; or
- 17 (iv) a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Territory;
- 18 and
- 19 (e) to ensure that litigation mentioned in paragraph (d) is started
- 20 and conducted in accordance with proper standards; and
- 21 (f) to exercise any function given to the Attorney-General under
- 22 another Act; and

1 (g) to exercise any other function prescribed by regulation.

2 *Note* A provision of a law that gives an entity (including a person) a function
3 also gives the entity powers necessary and convenient to exercise the
4 function (see Legislation Act, s 196 and dict, pt 1, def *entity*).

5 **7 Additional functions of Attorney-General**

6 The Attorney-General also has, in relation to the Territory, the
7 traditional functions, prerogatives and privileges of State
8 Attorneys-General, subject to this Act and any other territory law.

9 **8 Effect of Attorney-General's functions on certain**
10 **litigation**

11 To remove any doubt, the functions of the Attorney-General,
12 including the traditional functions, prerogatives and privileges of
13 State Attorneys-General, do not prevent, and are taken never to have
14 prevented, a person authorised by the Territory, or under a territory
15 law, from starting or conducting litigation mentioned in section 6 (d)
16 (Attorney-General's functions).

17 **9 Change of Attorney-General**

18 An action, proceeding or matter (whether civil or criminal) by or
19 against the Attorney-General does not end because of, and is not
20 affected by, a change of office-holder.

1 **Division 2.2 Legal services directions**

2 **10 Meaning of *territory legal work*—div 2.2**

3 In this division:

4 *territory legal work* means—

- 5 (a) any work performed by or on behalf of the government
6 solicitor in the exercise of its functions; or
- 7 (b) any legal work performed by a person for any of the following:
- 8 (i) the Territory;
- 9 (ii) a body established by a territory law;
- 10 (iii) a company or other entity in which the Territory has a
11 controlling interest;
- 12 (iv) another entity mentioned in section 26 (3), to the extent
13 that the work relates to the entity's exercise of a territory
14 function.

15 **11 Legal services directions—issue**

16 (1) The Attorney-General may issue directions (*legal services*
17 *directions*) that are to apply—

- 18 (a) generally to territory legal work; or
- 19 (b) to territory legal work being performed, or to be performed, in
20 relation to a particular matter.

21 (2) The Attorney-General must issue a legal services direction setting
22 out guidelines (the *model litigant guidelines*) to ensure that proper
23 standards in litigation apply to territory legal work.

24 (3) A legal services direction is a notifiable instrument.

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

1 **12 Legal services directions—compliance etc**

- 2 (1) Anyone performing territory legal work must comply with a legal
3 services direction.
- 4 (2) A legal services direction may be enforced only by, or on the
5 application of, the Attorney-General.
- 6 (3) The issue of non-compliance with a legal services direction may not
7 be raised in a proceeding (whether in a court, tribunal or other body)
8 except by or on behalf of the Territory.
- 9 (4) The Attorney-General is not civilly or criminally liable for anything
10 done or omitted to be done in compliance, or purported compliance,
11 with a legal services direction.

12 **13 Legal services directions—client legal privilege**

- 13 (1) If a legal services direction requires a person to give information or
14 produce a document to someone else, the person must not refuse to
15 comply with the direction on the ground of client legal privilege
16 (also known as legal professional privilege) or any other duty of
17 confidence.
- 18 (2) A person performing territory legal work may give information or
19 produce a document relating to the work to the Attorney-General or
20 a person authorised by the Attorney-General.
- 21 (3) A person is taken not to have breached client legal privilege or any
22 other duty of confidence in giving information or producing a
23 document under subsection (2).
- 24 (4) If a communication that is the subject of client legal privilege is
25 disclosed under subsection (1) or (2), then, despite the disclosure,
26 privilege is taken not to have been waived in relation to the
27 communication.
- 28 (5) The Legislation Act, s 171 (Client legal privilege) does not apply to
29 this section.

- 1 **14 Legal services directions—performing territory legal work**
- 2 (1) A person performing territory legal work is not civilly liable for
- 3 anything done or omitted to be done honestly and without
- 4 recklessness—
- 5 (a) in complying with a legal services direction; or
- 6 (b) in the reasonable belief that the act or omission complied with
- 7 a legal services direction.
- 8 (2) Any civil liability that would, apart from this section, attach to a
- 9 person attaches instead to the Territory.
- 10 **15 Legal services directions—reporting on model litigant**
- 11 **guidelines**
- 12 (1) Each report prepared by the director-general under the *Annual*
- 13 *Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004* must—
- 14 (a) describe the measures taken by the administrative unit during
- 15 the financial year to ensure compliance with the model litigant
- 16 guidelines; and
- 17 (b) provide information concerning any breaches of the model
- 18 litigant guidelines during the financial year.
- 19 (2) Each director-general (other than the stated director-general) must—
- 20 (a) prepare a report setting out the matters mentioned in
- 21 subsection (1) (a) and (b) for the administrative unit; and
- 22 (b) give the report to the stated director-general not later than
- 23 21 days after the end of the financial year.
- 24 (3) The report prepared by the stated director-general under
- 25 subsection (1) must include a summary of each report given to the
- 26 director-general under subsection (2) for the relevant financial year.

- 1 (4) In this section:
- 2 *stated director-general* means the director-general of the
- 3 administrative unit responsible for this Act.

1 **Part 3 Solicitor-general**

2 **16 Appointment of Solicitor-General**

- 3 (1) The Executive may appoint a person to be the Solicitor-General for
4 the Territory.

5 *Note 1* For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see
6 the Legislation Act, pt 19.3.

7 *Note 2* In particular, an appointment may be made by naming a person or
8 nominating the occupant of a position (see Legislation Act, s 207).

- 9 (2) However, the Executive must not appoint a person as
10 solicitor-general unless the person is a legal practitioner and has
11 been for not less than 5 years.

- 12 (3) The solicitor-general must be appointed for not longer than 7 years.

13 *Note* A person may be reappointed to a position if the person is eligible to be
14 appointed to the position (see Legislation Act, s 208 and dict, pt 1,
15 def *appoint*).

- 16 (4) The conditions of appointment of the solicitor-general are the
17 conditions agreed between the Executive and the solicitor-general
18 that are stated in the appointment, subject to any determination
19 under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1995*.

- 20 (5) The appointment of the solicitor-general is a notifiable instrument.

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

22 **17 Solicitor-general's functions and entitlements**

- 23 (1) The solicitor-general's functions are—
24 (a) to act, at the request of the Attorney-General, as counsel for—
25 (i) the Crown in right of the Territory; or
26 (ii) the Territory; or

- 1 (iii) any other entity; and
- 2 (b) to exercise other functions of counsel as the Attorney-General
3 directs; and
- 4 (c) to exercise the chief solicitor's functions if the
5 Attorney-General directs the solicitor-general to exercise those
6 functions; and
- 7 (d) to exercise any function given to the solicitor-general under
8 this Act, another territory law or a law of the Commonwealth.

9 *Note* A provision of a law that gives an entity (including a person) a function
10 also gives the entity powers necessary and convenient to exercise the
11 function (see Legislation Act, s 196 and dict, pt 1, def *entity*).

- 12 (2) A direction under subsection (1) (c) is a notifiable instrument.

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

- 14 (3) If a direction under subsection (1) (c) is in force, the
15 solicitor-general is taken to be the chief solicitor for all purposes.

- 16 (4) The solicitor-general is entitled to the following when exercising the
17 solicitor-general's functions:

- 18 (a) to practise as a legal practitioner in any court;
- 19 (b) to all the rights and privileges of a legal practitioner who holds
20 a current unrestricted practising certificate under the *Legal*
21 *Profession Act 2006*.

22 **18 Leave of absence**

23 The Attorney-General may grant leave of absence to the
24 solicitor-general on the conditions about remuneration and
25 otherwise that the Attorney-General decides.

1 **19 Solicitor-general must not do other work**

2 (1) The solicitor-general must not, without the Attorney-General's
3 consent, do either of the following except when exercising the
4 solicitor-general's functions:

- 5 (a) practice as a legal practitioner;
6 (b) have paid employment.

7 (2) However, if a direction under section 17 (1) (c) (Solicitor-general's
8 functions and entitlements) is in force, subsection (1) does not apply
9 in relation to the exercise of the chief solicitor's functions.

10 **20 Disclosure of interests**

11 The solicitor-general must give written notice to the
12 Attorney-General of all direct or indirect financial interests that the
13 solicitor-general has or acquires—

- 14 (a) in a business, whether in the ACT or elsewhere; or
15 (b) in a corporation carrying on a business mentioned in
16 paragraph (a).

17 **21 Ending appointment**

18 (1) The Executive may end the appointment of a person as
19 solicitor-general for—

- 20 (a) misbehaviour; or
21 (b) physical or mental incapacity, if the incapacity substantially
22 affects the exercise of the person's functions; or
23 (c) failing to comply with section 19 (Solicitor-general must not
24 do other work).

1 **24 Other staffing arrangements**

2 The solicitor-general may make arrangements with a
3 director-general for the use of the services of public servants, or the
4 use of facilities, in the administrative unit under the
5 director-general's control.

6 **25 Delegation by solicitor-general**

7 The solicitor-general may delegate the solicitor-general's functions
8 under a territory law to an authorised person.

9 *Note* For the making of delegations and the exercise of delegated functions,
10 see the Legislation Act, pt 19.4.

- 1 (j) the government solicitor (however described) of the
2 Commonwealth, a State, another Territory or a foreign country,
3 by arrangement, as agent on behalf of clients of that solicitor;
4 or
- 5 (k) any other entity for whom the Minister requests the
6 government solicitor to act.
- 7 *Note* A provision of a law that gives an entity (including a person) a function
8 also gives the entity powers necessary and convenient to exercise the
9 function (see Legislation Act, s 196 and dict, pt 1, def *entity*).
- 10 (4) The government solicitor is entitled to the following when acting as
11 mentioned in subsection (3):
- 12 (a) to practise as a legal practitioner in any court;
- 13 (b) to all the rights and privileges of a legal practitioner who holds
14 a current unrestricted practising certificate under the *Legal*
15 *Profession Act 2006*.
- 16 (5) Subsection (3) (f), (g) (ii) and (iii) and (i) apply to a matter only if
17 the chief solicitor decides that the Territory has an interest in the
18 outcome of the matter.
- 19 (6) In this section:
20 *territory entity*—see the *Auditor-General Act 1996*, dictionary.

21 **27 Government solicitor may act for more than 1 party**

- 22 The government solicitor may act in a matter for 2 or more parties
23 who have conflicting interests in the matter if it has been approved
24 by the Attorney-General—
- 25 (a) in relation to the particular matter; or
- 26 (b) by written arrangements covering the circumstances in which
27 the government solicitor may act for 2 or more parties.

1 **28 Chief solicitor**

- 2 (1) The chief solicitor may act personally in the government solicitor's
3 name.
- 4 (2) The chief solicitor is entitled to the following when acting in the
5 government solicitor's name:
- 6 (a) to practise as a legal practitioner in any court;
- 7 (b) to all the rights and privileges of a legal practitioner who holds
8 a current unrestricted practising certificate under the *Legal*
9 *Profession Act 2006*.

10 *Note* A provision of a law that gives an entity (including a person) a function
11 also gives the entity powers necessary and convenient to exercise the
12 function (see Legislation Act, s 196 and dict, pt 1, def *entity*).

13 **29 Person authorised by chief solicitor**

- 14 (1) The chief solicitor may authorise a qualified officer of the relevant
15 administrative unit to act in the government solicitor's name (an
16 *authorised person*), either generally or as stated in the authorisation.
- 17 (2) An authorisation is a notifiable instrument.
- 18 *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
- 19 (3) An authorised person is responsible to the chief solicitor and,
20 through the chief solicitor, to the Attorney-General.
- 21 (4) An authorised person must comply with a direction (if any) given to
22 the person by the chief solicitor.
- 23 (5) Anything done or omitted to be done by an authorised person under
24 a direction given to the person by the chief solicitor is taken to have
25 been done or omitted to be done by the chief solicitor personally.
- 26 (6) In this section:
- 27 *qualified officer* means an officer who is a legal practitioner.

1 **30 Acting in government solicitor's name**

2 (1) Anything done in the government solicitor's name under the
3 direction or authority of the chief solicitor or an authorised person is
4 taken to have been done by the government solicitor.

5 (2) However, the chief solicitor or an authorised person has, in relation
6 to a relevant thing, the duties and obligations that the chief solicitor
7 or person would have if the thing had been done or omitted to be
8 done in the course of practise by the chief solicitor or person as a
9 legal practitioner.

10 (3) In this section:

11 *relevant thing*, in relation to a person, means anything done or
12 omitted to be done by the person, or by anyone at the person's
13 direction or under the person's authority, in the government
14 solicitor's name.

15 **31 Certain references taken to include reference to**
16 **government solicitor**

17 (1) In a relevant instrument, a reference to *the* Crown Solicitor for the
18 Commonwealth, a Deputy Crown Solicitor for the Commonwealth,
19 the Australian Government Solicitor or a director of legal services
20 for the Commonwealth includes a reference to the government
21 solicitor.

22 (2) In this section:

23 *relevant instrument* means an instrument relating to the Territory,
24 the government of the Territory or any asset, right, liability or
25 obligation of the Territory, and includes—

26 (a) a statutory instrument; and

27 (b) an award, other determination or order or an industrial
28 agreement; and

29 (c) any other order (whether executive, judicial or otherwise); and

- 1 (d) a contract, agreement or arrangement; and
2 (e) a pleading in, or process issued in connection with, a legal or
3 other proceeding.

1 **Part 5** **Miscellaneous**

2 **32** **Regulation-making power**

3 The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

4 *Note* A regulation must be notified, and presented to the Legislative
5 Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

6 **33** **Signatures**

7 (1) If a document purports to have been signed by an office-holder in
8 the office-holder's official capacity, it is presumed, unless the
9 contrary is proved, that—

10 (a) the document was signed by the office-holder acting in that
11 capacity; and

12 (b) the office-holder held the relevant office when the document
13 was signed.

14 (2) This section does not apply in relation to a proceeding in an ACT
15 court.

16 *Note* The *Evidence Act 2011*, s 150 (3) (Seals and signatures) applies to
17 proceedings in ACT courts (see that Act, s 4).

18 (3) In this section:

19 ***ACT court***—see the *Evidence Act 2011*, dictionary.

20 *Note* ***ACT court*** means the Supreme Court or Magistrates Court, and includes
21 an entity that, in exercising a function under a territory law, is required
22 to apply the laws of evidence.

23 ***office-holder*** means—

24 (a) the Attorney-General; or

25 (b) the solicitor-general; or

26 (c) the chief solicitor; or

1 (d) an authorised person.

2 (4) This section expires on the later of the following:

3 (a) the commencement of the *Evidence Act 2011*, section 3;

4 (b) the commencement of this section.

5 **34 Legislation amended—sch 1**

6 This Act amends the legislation mentioned in schedule 1.

7 **35 Legislation repealed**

8 The following legislation is repealed:

- 9 • *Government Solicitor Act 1989* (A1989-36)
10 • *Law Officer Act 1992* (A1992-54).

11 *Note* Legislative instruments in force under the legislation mentioned in s 35
12 are taken to be made under this Act and continue in force (see s 36 and
13 s 37).

1 **Part 6 Transitional**

2 **36 Model litigant guidelines**

3 The *Law Officer (Model Litigant) Guidelines 2010 (No 1)*
4 (NI2010-88) is taken to be model litigant guidelines under this Act,
5 section 11 (2) (Legal services directions—issue).

6 **37 Authorisations under Government Solicitor Act**

7 An instrument of authorisation under the *Government Solicitor*
8 *Act 1989*, section 5 (Government solicitor) that is in force
9 immediately before the commencement of section 35 (Legislation
10 repealed) is taken to be an authorisation under this Act, section 29
11 (Person authorised by chief solicitor).

12 **38 Transitional regulations**

- 13 (1) A regulation may prescribe transitional matters necessary or
14 convenient to be prescribed because of the enactment of this Act.
- 15 (2) A regulation may modify this part (including in relation to another
16 territory law) to make provision in relation to anything that, in the
17 Executive's opinion, is not, or is not adequately or appropriately,
18 dealt with in this part.
- 19 (3) A regulation under subsection (2) has effect despite anything
20 elsewhere in this Act or another territory law.
- 21 (4) This section expires 2 years after the day it commences.

22 **39 Expiry—pt 6**

23 This part (other than section 38) expires 3 years after the day it
24 commences.

1 **Schedule 1** **Consequential amendments**

2 (see s 34)

3 **Part 1.1** **Director of Public Prosecutions**
4 **Act 1990**

5 **[1.1] Sections 12 (1) (b) and 16 (b)**

6 *substitute*

7 (b) a person authorised under the *Law Officers Act 2011*,
8 section 29 (1) (Person authorised by chief solicitor); or

9 **Part 1.2** **Freedom of Information**
10 **Regulation 1991**

11 **[1.2] Schedule 2, items 2 and 3**

12 *substitute*

13 2 The government solicitor, in relation to documents of the
14 government solicitor that relate to the government solicitor acting as
15 legal practitioner under the *Law Officers Act 2011*.

16 3 The Justice and Community Safety Directorate, in relation to
17 documents of the government solicitor mentioned in item 2.

18 4 The solicitor-general—

19 (a) in relation to documents of the solicitor-general that relate to
20 the solicitor-general's functions as counsel under the *Law*
21 *Officers Act 2011*; and

1 (b) if exercising the chief solicitor's functions—in relation to
2 documents of the government solicitor that relate to the
3 government solicitor acting as legal practitioner under that Act.

4 *Note* Under the *Law Officers Act 2011*, s 17 (1) (c), the
5 Attorney-General may direct the solicitor-general to exercise the
6 chief solicitor's functions.

7 5 The Justice and Community Safety Directorate, in relation to
8 documents of the solicitor-general mentioned in item 4.

9 Part 1.3 Lands Acquisition Act 1994

10 [1.3] Sections 45 (2) (e) (ii) and 54 (1) (b) (ii)

11 *omit*

12 or a person authorised under the *Government Solicitor Act 1989*,
13 section 5 (4)

14 *substitute*

15 , the solicitor-general, the chief solicitor or a person authorised
16 under the *Law Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised
17 by chief solicitor)

18 [1.4] Section 72 (1) (d) (i)

19 *omit*

20 or a person authorised under the *Government Solicitor Act 1989*,
21 section 5 (4),

22 *substitute*

23 the solicitor-general, the chief solicitor or a person authorised under
24 the *Law Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by
25 chief solicitor)

1 **[1.5] Section 72 (1) (d) (ii)**

2 *substitute*

- 3 (ii) executed the documents that a person mentioned in
4 subparagraph (i) reasonably requires;

5 **[1.6] Section 72 (2) (a)**

6 *omit*

7 or a person authorised under the *Government Solicitor Act 1989*,
8 section 5 (4)

9 *substitute*

10 the solicitor-general, the chief solicitor or a person authorised under
11 the *Law Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by
12 chief solicitor)

13 **[1.7] Section 96A (c) to (f)**

14 *substitute*

- 15 (c) in section 45 (2) (e) (ii) ‘or a person authorised under the *Law*
16 *Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by chief
17 solicitor)’ were omitted and ‘, a person authorised under the
18 *Law Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by
19 chief solicitor) or a utility’ were substituted; and

- 20 (d) in section 54 (1) (b) (ii) ‘or a person authorised under the *Law*
21 *Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by chief
22 solicitor)’ were omitted and ‘, a person authorised under the
23 *Law Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by
24 chief solicitor) or a utility’ were substituted; and

- 25 (e) in section 72 (1) (d) (i) ‘or a person authorised under the *Law*
26 *Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by chief
27 solicitor)’ were omitted and ‘, a person authorised under the
28 *Law Officers Act 2011*, section 29 (1) (Person authorised by
29 chief solicitor) or a utility’ were substituted; and

1 (f) in section 72 (1) (d) (ii) ‘or a utility’ were added before
2 ‘reasonably’; and

3 **Part 1.4 Legislation Act 2001**

4 **[1.8] Dictionary, part 1, definition of *chief solicitor***

5 *omit*

6 *Government Solicitor Act 1989*

7 *substitute*

8 *Law Officers Act 2011*

9 **[1.9] Dictionary, part 1, definition of *government solicitor***

10 *substitute*

11 *government solicitor* means the Government Solicitor for the
12 Territory under the *Law Officers Act 2011*.

13 **[1.10] Dictionary, part 1, new definition of *solicitor-general***

14 *insert*

15 *solicitor-general* means the Solicitor-General for the Territory under
16 the *Law Officers Act 2011*.

17 **Part 1.5 Magistrates Court Act 1930**

18 **[1.11] Section 219AB (2)**

19 *after*

20 Attorney-General

21 *insert*

22 , solicitor-general

1 **Part 1.6** **Supreme Court Act 1933**

2 **[1.12] Section 37S (2)**

3 *after*

4 Attorney-General

5 *insert*

6 , solicitor-general

7 **Part 1.7** **Territory Records Regulation**
8 **2009**

9 **[1.13] Schedule 1, item 9**

10 *substitute*

9	Government Solicitor	chief solicitor
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11 **[1.14] Schedule 1, new item 20A**

12 *insert*

20A	Solicitor-General	solicitor-general
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13 **[1.15] Dictionary, note 2**

14 *insert*

- 15
 - government solicitor
 - solicitor-general
- 16

17 **[1.16] Dictionary, definition of *Government Solicitor for the***
18 ***Australian Capital Territory***

19 *omit*

1 Dictionary

2 (see s 3)

3 *Note 1* The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to
4 this Act.

5 *Note 2* For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- 6 • administrative unit
- 7 • Attorney-General
- 8 • Chief Minister
- 9 • corporation
- 10 • director-general (see s 163)
- 11 • document
- 12 • entity
- 13 • exercise
- 14 • function
- 15 • instrument (see s 14)
- 16 • legal practitioner
- 17 • Minister (see s 162)
- 18 • person (see s 160)
- 19 • public service
- 20 • statutory instrument (see s 13)
- 21 • territory law
- 22 • the Territory.

23 *Attorney-General* includes, if no Minister is designated
24 Attorney-General by the Chief Minister, the Minister for the time
25 being administering this Act.

26 *authorised person*—see section 29 (1) (Person authorised by chief
27 solicitor).

28 *chief solicitor* means the person performing the duties of Chief
29 Solicitor in the public service.

30 *enactment* means an Act or subordinate law.

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- 1 **government solicitor** means the Government Solicitor for the
2 Territory established under section 26.
- 3 **legal services directions**—see section 11 (1) (Legal services
4 directions—issue).
- 5 **model litigant guidelines**—see section 11 (2) (Legal services
6 directions—issue).
- 7 **relevant administrative unit** means the administrative unit to which
8 the Chief Minister has, under the *Public Sector Management*
9 *Act 1994*, section 14 (1) (b) allocated responsibility for this Act.
- 10 **solicitor-general** means the Solicitor-General for the Territory
11 appointed under section 16.
- 12 **territory legal work**, for division 2.2 (Legal services directions)—
13 see section 10.

Endnotes

- 1 Presentation speech**
Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 2011.
- 2 Notification**
Notified under the Legislation Act on 2011.
- 3 Republications of amended laws**
For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.