

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT

As in force at 14 February 2017

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 14 February 2017

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT

An Act to provide for the review of public information

Part 1 Preliminary matters

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Public Information Act*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the date fixed by the Administrator by *Gazette* notice.

3 Definitions

In this Act:

Assembly member means a member of the Legislative Assembly.

public authority, see section 5.

public information, see section 4.

working day means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday under the *Public Holidays Act*.

4 Public information

(1) ***Public information*** is information given by a public authority to the public by using money or other property of the Territory, other than:

- (a) information given to members of the electorate of an Assembly member if the preparation and giving of the information is funded by an allowance payable to the member for the electorate under a law of the Territory; and
- (b) a media release of an Assembly member (whether or not in his or her capacity as an Assembly member); and

- (c) information prescribed by regulation.
- (2) For subsection (1), a public authority gives information to the public when it makes the information available to the public generally (rather than any particular members of the public) through any medium.

Examples for subsection (2)

- 1 *Advertisements in newspapers, on the radio or billboards or in cinemas.*
- 2 *Group emails, recorded telephone messages and text messages.*

5 **Public authority**

- (1) An Assembly member in his or her capacity as any of the following is a **public authority**:
 - (a) an Assembly member;
 - (b) the holder or occupier of any of the following offices:
 - (i) a Minister;
 - (ii) the Speaker;
 - (iii) the Leader of the Opposition;
 - (iv) any other office of the Legislative Assembly.
- (2) In addition, each of the following is a **public authority**:
 - (a) the holder or occupier of an office established by or under a law of the Territory;
 - (b) a person appointed or engaged to perform work for a public authority;
 - (c) an Agency;
 - (d) a body (whether incorporated or not) established by or under a law of the Territory;
 - (e) a body corporate to which one or both of the following apply:
 - (i) the capital of the body corporate is owned by one or more public authorities;
 - (ii) one or more public authorities have a total of more than one-half of the voting power in the management of the body corporate;

- (f) a body corporate that is a subsidiary of a public authority (whether or not through any interposed entity).
- (3) However, each of the following is not a public authority:
- (a) the holder or occupier of:
 - (i) a judicial office; or
 - (ii) an office as a member of a tribunal under a law of the Territory; or
 - (iii) the office of Auditor-General;
 - (b) a local government council;
 - (c) Jacana Energy;
 - (d) the Power and Water Corporation;
 - (da) Territory Generation;
 - (e) a person or body prescribed by regulation.

- (4) In this section:

Jacana Energy means the Power Retail Corporation established by section 5 of the *Power Retail Corporation Act*.

judicial office means:

- (a) the office of Supreme Court Judge or Local Court Judge; or
- (b) another office or position under a law of the Territory that carries with it the power to act judicially.

*Example for definition **judicial office**, paragraph (b)*

Office of coroner under the Coroners Act.

Territory Generation means the Power Generation Corporation established by section 5 of the *Power Generation Corporation Act*.

Part 2 Auditor-General's functions

6 Review of public information

- (1) The Auditor-General:
 - (a) must, on the written request of an Assembly member, conduct a review of particular public information to determine whether this Act is contravened in relation to the information; and
 - (b) may, on the initiative of the Auditor-General, conduct such a review.
- (2) The Auditor-General may determine this Act is contravened in relation to particular public information if the Auditor-General is satisfied the content of the information:
 - (a) promotes particular party political interests; or
 - (b) includes statements that are misleading or factually inaccurate; or
 - (c) does not clearly distinguish a statement of facts from a statement of comments; or
 - (d) is an advertisement that includes an image of the holder or occupier of the office of a minister.
- (2A) The Auditor-General may also determine this Act is contravened in relation to particular public information if the Auditor-General is satisfied the content of the information does not meet the criteria prescribed by regulation for the giving of public information.
- (3) The Auditor-General:
 - (a) may conduct the review in any way the Auditor-General considers appropriate; but
 - (b) must have regard to any requirements or prohibitions prescribed by regulation for the giving of public information.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (2)(a), the content of the public information promotes particular party political interests if the information includes an image or message that may reasonably be regarded as promoting (whether expressly or implicitly) a particular political party or any of its members.

Example for subsection (4)

The information includes the logo or slogans of a particular political party.

- (5) The Auditor-General may determine this Act is not contravened by the use of an image of a Minister, or a Minister's message, in the giving of public information if:
- (a) the primary audience for the giving of public information resides outside of the Territory; and
 - (b) the Auditor-General is satisfied that the use was intended to increase the effectiveness of the communication.
- (6) The Auditor-General may also determine this Act is not contravened by the use of an image of a Minister, or a Minister's message, in the giving of public information if:
- (a) the information is given to the public in a time of emergency; and
 - (b) the Auditor-General is satisfied that members of the public would be likely to expect demonstrated leadership from government ministers at such a time.

7 Report of review

- (1) Subject to section 8(2) and (3), the Auditor-General must prepare a report about a review of particular public information as soon as practicable after completing the review.
- (2) The report:
- (a) must specify:
 - (i) whether the Auditor-General determines this Act is contravened in relation to the public information; and
 - (ii) if the Auditor-General makes the determination – the Auditor-General's reasons for the determination; and
 - (b) may specify any recommendations as the Auditor-General considers appropriate.
- (3) The Auditor-General must:
- (a) give the report to the Speaker; and
 - (aa) if the review was conducted on the request of an Assembly member – give a copy of the report to the member; and
 - (b) include a copy of the report in a report prepared under section 24(1) of the *Audit Act* for the year in which the review is conducted.

- (5) The Speaker must table a copy of the report mentioned in subsection (3)(a) in the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days after receiving it.

8 Auditor-General's preliminary decision

- (1) This section applies if, in conducting a review of particular public information, the Auditor-General believes this Act is contravened in relation to the information.
- (2) The Auditor-General must, before finalising the report about the review, give written notice to the public authority that gave the public information to the public:
- (a) specifying the Auditor-General's reasons for the belief; and
 - (b) specifying the public authority may give comments to the Auditor-General in relation to those reasons within 10 working days after receiving the notice.
- (3) The Auditor-General may, in the notice, recommend the public authority to do any of the following before the review is completed:
- (a) to withdraw the public information;
 - (b) to make specified changes to the content of the public information.
- (4) The public authority:
- (a) must consider the recommendation; and
 - (b) may implement the recommendation if the public authority considers it appropriate to do so.
- (5) The Auditor-General must consider any comments given to the Auditor-General under subsection (2)(b) when preparing the report about the review.

Part 3 Other matters

10 Regulations

The Administrator may make regulations under this Act.

Part 4 **Transitional matters for Public Information
Act 2010**

11 **Application**

This Act applies to public information given to the public on or after the commencement of the *Public Information Act 2010*.

3 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

s 5	amd No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 41, 2014, s 53; No. 8, 2016, s 45; No. 34, 2016, s 5
s 6	amd No. 34, 2016, s 6
s 7	amd No. 34, 2016, s 7
s 9	rep No. 34, 2016, s 8
pt 5 hdg	exp No. 11, 2010, s 14
ss 12 – 14	exp No. 11, 2010, s 14