



National Disability Insurance Scheme Rules—Rules for the protection and disclosure of information

National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (the Act)

The Act establishes the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

Participants in the NDIS can develop a personal, goal-based plan about how they will be provided with reasonable and necessary supports. People with disability who do not have a plan can also be assisted by the NDIS.

The NDIS will enable people with disability to exercise choice and control in the pursuit of their goals and the planning and delivery of their supports.

National Disability Insurance Scheme Rules—Rules for the protection and disclosure of information

These Rules are made for the purposes of sections 58 and 67 of the Act.

These Rules are about safeguarding the privacy of people whose information is held by the Agency. These Rules deal with the limited circumstances in which a State or Territory law may prevent the disclosure of information or a document by a person to the Agency, and the ability of the CEO of the Agency to disclose information in the public interest or to a Commonwealth, State or Territory Department or authority.

These Rules commence on [...].

[signature block]

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Part 1 What these Rules are about

- 1.1 These Rules are about safeguarding the privacy of people whose information is held by the Agency.
- 1.2 The Rules deal with the limited circumstances in which a State or Territory law may prevent the disclosure of information or a document by a person to the Agency, and the ability of the CEO of the Agency to disclose information in the public interest or to a Commonwealth, State or Territory Department or authority.
- 1.3 The Act sets out a number of principles for the NDIS. The principles that are particularly relevant to these Rules are:
 - (a) that people with disability have the same right as other members of Australian society to respect for their worth and dignity and to live free from abuse, neglect and exploitation; and
 - (b) that people with disability should have their privacy and dignity respected.

Part 2 Outline of these Rules

- 2.1 **Part 3** relates to the circumstances in which a person may be required to give information, produce a document, or give evidence to the Agency for the purposes of the Act. Part 3 deals with the circumstances in which a State or Territory law can affect whether or not a person is required to give this information or evidence, or produce a document.
- 2.2 **Part 4** deals with the power of the CEO to disclose information obtained under the Act where it is necessary to do so in the public interest.
- 2.3 **Part 5** deals with the circumstances in which the CEO may disclose information to the heads of other Commonwealth, State or Territory Departments or authorities.
- 2.4 **Part 6** deals with other matters, including interpretation of these Rules.

Part 3 Effect of State and Territory laws on a requirement to give information or evidence or produce documents

- 3.1 A person (for example, a participant or prospective participant) may be required, in certain circumstances, to give particular information or evidence, or produce documents, to the Agency or an officer for the purposes of the Act.
- 3.2 Generally, a requirement under the Act to give information or evidence, or to produce documents, to the Agency is not affected by State or Territory laws. That is, the general rule is that nothing in a State or Territory law excuses a person from complying with the requirement.

Paragraph 3.2 summarises subsection 58(1) of the Act.

- 3.3 However, by exception to this general rule, a person is not required to give information, produce a document, or give evidence to the Agency for the purposes of the Act if:
- (a) the person would be prevented from doing so under a law of a State or Territory; and

Paragraph 3.3(a) summarises paragraph 58(2)(a) of the Act.

- (b) the law of the State or the Territory is one of the following laws: ...

NOTE: The list of State and Territory laws is under negotiation with States and Territories. The list is expected to include laws such as State and Territory laws that deal with witness protection schemes.

Paragraph 3.3(b) is made for the purposes of paragraph 58(2)(b) of the Act.

- 3.4 A person is not required to give information or produce a document under Part 1 of Chapter 4 of the Act to the extent that in doing so the person would contravene a Commonwealth law.

Paragraph 3.4 summarises section 59 of the Act.

Part 4 Disclosure of information by the CEO in the public interest

- 4.1 Under the Act, the CEO may disclose information acquired by a person in the performance of his or her functions or duties or in the exercise of his or her powers under the Act (**NDIS information**) if the CEO certifies that it is necessary in the public interest to do so in a particular case or class of cases. The NDIS information can in these circumstances be disclosed to such persons and for such purposes as the CEO determines.

Paragraph 4.1 summarises paragraph 66(1)(a) of the Act.

- 4.2 This Part sets out guidance for the CEO in the exercise of the power to certify that disclosure is necessary in the public interest—that is, to give a public interest certificate—in particular classes of cases. These Rules are not intended to limit the circumstances in which the CEO may give a public interest certificate under paragraph 66(1)(a) of the Act.

General considerations

- 4.3 In cases where this Part applies, identified below, the CEO may give a public interest certificate for the disclosure of NDIS information if:
- (a) the information cannot reasonably be obtained from a source other than the Agency; and
 - (b) the person to whom the information will be disclosed has sufficient interest in the information.
- 4.4 A person has **sufficient interest** in the NDIS information if:
- (a) the CEO is satisfied that, in relation to the purpose of the disclosure, the person has a genuine and legitimate interest in the information; or
 - (b) the person is a Commonwealth, State or Territory Minister.
- 4.5 In considering whether to give a public interest certificate under paragraph 4.3 to disclose information about a particular person, the CEO should have regard to whether the person would be likely to be in a position to seek assistance themselves or give notice of their circumstances.

Enforcement of laws

- 4.6 This Part applies to cases where:
- (a) the disclosure is necessary:
 - (i) for the enforcement of a criminal law; or

- (ii) for the enforcement of a law imposing a pecuniary penalty; or
 - (iii) to prevent an act that may have a significant adverse effect on the public revenue; or
- (b) the disclosure relates to an offence or threatened offence:
- (i) against an officer of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; or
 - (ii) against Commonwealth, State or Territory property; or
 - (iii) in premises occupied by the Agency.

Mistake of fact

4.7 This Part applies to cases where:

- (a) the disclosure is necessary to correct a mistake of fact in relation to the administration of the NDIS; and
- (b) either:
 - (i) the integrity of the NDIS will be at risk if the mistake of fact is not corrected; or
 - (ii) the mistake of fact relates to a matter that was, or will be, published (whether by, or with or without the consent of, the person to whom the information relates).

Ministerial briefing

4.8 This Part applies to cases where the disclosure of the NDIS information is necessary to brief a Commonwealth, State or Territory Minister:

- (a) so that the Minister can be advised of complaints or issues raised by or on behalf of a person with the Minister (in writing or orally), and if necessary respond to that person in relation to the complaints or issues; or
- (b) in relation to issues raised or proposed to be raised publicly by or on behalf of the person to whom the relevant information relates so that the Minister can respond by correcting a mistake of fact, a misleading perception or impression, or a misleading statement; or
- (c) about an error or delay on the part of the Agency; or
- (d) about an instance of an anomalous or unusual operation of the Act, regulations made under the Act or the NDIS rules.

Missing and deceased persons

4.9 This Part applies to cases where:

- (a) the information is about a person who is, or has been reported to be, missing or dead; and
- (b) there is no reasonable ground to believe that the person would not want the information disclosed; and
- (c) the disclosure is necessary:
 - (i) to locate a person (including the missing or dead person him or herself, or a relative or beneficiary of the person); or
 - (ii) to assist a court, a coronial enquiry, a royal commission or commission of inquiry (however described), a Department or other authority of a State or Territory, or an authority responsible for administering a disability support scheme in another country, in relation to its inquiries about the person; or
 - (iii) in relation to a dead person—to assist a person responsible for the administration of the estate of the dead person in relation to the administration of the estate of the person.

Agencies responsible for children

4.10 This Part applies to cases where:

- (a) the disclosure is necessary to assist a child welfare agency contact a parent or relative in relation to a child; or
- (b) the disclosure is necessary to assist a child welfare agency to carry out its responsibilities relating to the safety, welfare or wellbeing of a child.

4.11 A ***child welfare agency*** includes a Commonwealth, State or Territory agency, or a non-government agency or institution, that has responsibilities relating to the safety, welfare or wellbeing of children or that provides care for children (even if it also provides care for adults). Examples include child protection agencies, schools, and public and private health facilities.

<p><i>Paragraphs 4.3 to 4.11 are made for the purposes of paragraph 67(a) of the Act.</i></p>

Part 5 Disclosure of information by the CEO to Secretaries, chief executives and heads of authorities

- 5.1 Under the Act, the CEO may disclose **NDIS information** to the Secretary of a Commonwealth Department, the chief executive (however described) of a State or Territory Department, or the head of an authority of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory for the purposes of the relevant Department or authority.

Paragraph 5.1 summarises subparagraphs 66(1)(b)(i) and (v) of the Act.

- 5.2 This Part sets out matters relating to the exercise of this power by the CEO.
- 5.3 The CEO may disclose NDIS information to a Secretary, chief executive (however described) or head of an authority if the Secretary, chief executive or head of the authority requests that the relevant information be disclosed to them for one or more purposes of the Department or authority described in the request.
- 5.4 The CEO may also disclose NDIS information to a Secretary, chief executive (however described) or head of an authority on the CEO's own initiative.
- 5.5 If the CEO discloses relevant information to a Secretary, chief executive (however described) or head of an authority for the purposes of the Department or authority, the CEO must make a record of:
- (a) the information that was disclosed; and
 - (b) the Secretary, chief executive (however described) or head of authority to whom the information was disclosed; and
 - (c) where relevant, the purpose for which the disclosure was requested by the Secretary, chief executive (however described) or head of authority or, if the information was disclosed on the CEO's own initiative, the purpose for which the information was disclosed.

Paragraphs 5.3 to 5.5 are made for the purposes of paragraph 67(b) of the Act.

Part 6 Other matters

Commencement

6.1 These Rules commence on ...

Citation

6.2 These Rules may be cited as the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Rules—Rules for the protection and disclosure of information*.

Interpretation

6.3 These Rules include text that summarises provisions of the Act. The boxed notes identify such text, which does not form an operative part of these Rules..

6.4 Terms and expressions that are used in the Act have the same meaning in these Rules unless these Rules display a contrary intention—see the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* and the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, which contain definitions and rules of interpretation that apply to all Commonwealth legislation. For convenience, the more important definitions from the Act are identified or reproduced in paragraph 6.5.

6.5 In these Rules:

Act means the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*.

Agency—see section 9 of the Act.

CEO—see section 9 of the Act.

child—see section 9 of the Act.

criminal law means:

- (a) for Australia—a criminal law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; and
- (b) for a place outside Australia—a criminal law that may be recognised under an extradition arrangement to which Australia is a party.

NDIS means the National Disability Insurance Scheme (see section 9 of the Act).

NDIS information—see paragraph 4.1.

NDIS rules means the National Disability Insurance Scheme rules (see section 9 of the Act).

participant—see section 9 of the Act.

penalty unit has the same meaning as in section 4AA of the *Crimes Act 1914*.

Commonwealth Draft