

Year 2000 Information Disclosure Act 1999 No 23

[1999-23]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 7 July 1999 to 5 January 2012 (accessed 21 December 2024 at 21:41)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Act was repealed by Sch 5 to the [Statute Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act \(No 2\) 2011 No 62](#) with effect from 6.1.2012.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 6 January 2012

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Year 2000 Information Disclosure Act 1999 No 23



New South Wales

An Act to encourage the voluntary disclosure and exchange of information about year 2000 computer problems and remediation efforts; and for other purposes.

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Year 2000 Information Disclosure Act 1999*.

2 Commencement

This Act is taken to have commenced on 27 February 1999 (the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Act).

3 Definitions

(1) In this Act:

civil action means a civil action in a court or tribunal, and includes a civil proceeding in a court or tribunal.

Commonwealth Act means the *Year 2000 Information Disclosure Act 1999* of the Commonwealth.

corresponding law means a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory that corresponds to this Act.

original Year 2000 disclosure statement has the meaning given by section 6.

republished Year 2000 disclosure statement has the meaning given by section 7.

Year 2000 disclosure statement has the meaning given by section 5.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), words and expressions used in the Commonwealth Act and this Act have the same respective meanings in this Act as they have in the Commonwealth Act, except to the extent to which the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires.

4 Crown to be bound

This Act binds the Crown in right of the State and, in so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Part 2 Year 2000 disclosure statements

5 Year 2000 disclosure statements

For the purposes of this Act, a **Year 2000 disclosure statement** is:

- (a) an **original Year 2000 disclosure statement** (see section 6), or
- (b) a **republished Year 2000 disclosure statement** (see section 7).

6 Original Year 2000 disclosure statements

(1) For the purposes of this Act, an **original Year 2000 disclosure statement** is a statement that:

- (a) relates solely to any or all of the following:
 - (i) Year 2000 processing,
 - (ii) the detection of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (iii) the prevention of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (iv) the remediation of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (v) the consequences or implications, for the supply of goods or services, of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (vi) contingency planning, risk management, remediation efforts or other arrangements for dealing with consequences or implications referred to in subparagraph (v),
 - (vii) the consequences or implications, for the activities or capabilities of a person, of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (viii) contingency planning, risk management, remediation efforts or other arrangements for dealing with consequences or implications referred to in subparagraph (vii), and
- (b) includes words to the effect that the statement is a Year 2000 disclosure statement for the purposes of this Act or a corresponding law, and
- (c) includes words to the effect that a person may be protected by this Act or a corresponding law from liability for the statement in certain circumstances, and

- (d) is made after the commencement of this section and before 1 July 2001, and
- (e) identifies the person who authorised the statement, and
- (f) satisfies at least one of the following conditions:
 - (i) the statement is made in writing,
 - (ii) the statement is made in a data storage device and is capable of being reproduced in writing from that device (with or without the aid of any other article or device),
 - (iii) the statement is made by way of an electronic communication of writing.

(2) The subparagraphs of subsection (1) (a) do not limit each other.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) (b), (c), (d) and (e) do not apply to a statement that appears in a document to which access is given under the *Freedom of Information Act 1989* on or after 27 February 1999 so long as the statement became part of the document before 1 July 2001.

(4) A statement is taken to comply with subsection (1) (b) and (c) if the statement includes the following words:

This statement is a Year 2000 disclosure statement for the purposes of the *Year 2000 Information Disclosure Act 1999*. A person may be protected by that Act from liability for this statement in certain circumstances.

7 Republished Year 2000 disclosure statements

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a **republished Year 2000 disclosure statement** is a statement that:
 - (a) consists of the republication, retransmission, reproduction, recital or reading aloud of the whole of an original Year 2000 disclosure statement, and
 - (b) is made after the commencement of this section and before 1 July 2001, and
 - (c) is made:
 - (i) orally, or
 - (ii) in writing, or
 - (iii) in a data storage device, or
 - (iv) by way of an electronic communication of writing, or
 - (v) by way of an electronic communication of speech.

- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) (b) do not apply to a statement that appears in a document to which access is given under the *Freedom of Information Act 1989* on or after 27 February 1999 so long as the statement became part of the document before 1 July 2001.

Part 3 Protection from civil liability

8 Protection from civil actions

- (1) No civil action lies against a person for or in relation to any matter or thing arising out of, or incidental to, the making of a Year 2000 disclosure statement.
- (2) A Year 2000 disclosure statement is not admissible as evidence against a person in a civil action to which the person is a party.

9 Exceptions

- (1) The rules in section 8 do not apply to a person (the **first person**) if:
- (a) the Year 2000 disclosure statement is false or misleading in a material particular and the first person:
 - (i) knew that the statement was false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) was reckless as to whether the statement was false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (b) all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (i) the Year 2000 disclosure statement was made to another person (otherwise than in the other person's capacity as a member of the public or of a section of the public) in connection with the formation of a contract,
 - (ii) the other person, or a representative of the other person, is a party to the civil action,
 - (iii) the civil action relates to the contract.
- (2) The rules in section 8 do not apply to a Year 2000 disclosure statement if:
- (a) the Year 2000 disclosure statement was made in fulfilment of an obligation imposed under a contract, or
 - (b) the Year 2000 disclosure statement was made in fulfilment of an obligation imposed under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.
- (3) The rules in section 8 do not apply to a civil action if:
- (a) all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) the Year 2000 disclosure statement was made for the sole or dominant purpose of inducing persons to acquire goods or services identified in the statement,
 - (ii) any of those persons acquired the goods or services as a consumer,
 - (iii) the consumer concerned, or a representative of the consumer concerned, is a party to the civil action,
 - (iv) the civil action relates to the goods or services acquired by the consumer, or
- (b) all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (i) the Year 2000 disclosure statement was made for the sole or dominant purpose of inducing a particular consumer to acquire goods or services identified in the statement,
 - (ii) the consumer acquired the goods or services,
 - (iii) the consumer, or a representative of the consumer, is a party to the civil action,
 - (iv) the civil action relates to the goods or services acquired by the consumer.
- (4) The rules in section 8 do not apply to a civil action to the extent to which:
- (a) the civil action consists of proceedings for a restraining injunction or for declaratory relief, or
 - (b) the civil action consists of proceedings instituted by a person or body under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory:
 - (i) in the performance of a regulatory or enforcement function conferred on the person or body by such a law, or
 - (ii) in the exercise of a regulatory or enforcement power conferred on the person or body by such a law, or
 - (c) the civil action is an action for infringement of copyright, a trade mark, a design or a patent.
- (5) The paragraphs of subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4) do not limit each other.
- (6) Section 4B of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* of the Commonwealth applies for the purposes of subsection (3) (a) and (b) of this section in a corresponding way to the way in which it applies for the purposes of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* of the Commonwealth.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (6), it is to be assumed that a reference in section 4B of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* of the Commonwealth to services does not include a

reference to financial services (within the meaning of that Act).

- (8) Section 12BC of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 1989* of the Commonwealth applies for the purposes of subsection (3) (a) and (b) of this section in a corresponding way to the way in which it applies for the purposes of Division 2 of Part 2 of that Act.

10 False or misleading statement exception: explanatory statement to be given

- (1) If a civil action is instituted against a person (the **first person**) by another person (the **second person**), the first person is not entitled to plead or otherwise rely on the rule in section 8 (1) unless:
- (a) the first person gives the second person a statement (the **explanatory statement**) to the effect that the first person believes that the exception set out in section 9 (1) (a) is not applicable, and
 - (b) the explanatory statement sets out the grounds for that belief, and
 - (c) the explanatory statement satisfies one of the following conditions:
 - (i) the explanatory statement is made in writing,
 - (ii) the explanatory statement is made in a data storage device and is capable of being reproduced in writing from that device (with or without the aid of any other article or device),
 - (iii) the explanatory statement is made by way of an electronic communication of writing.
- (2) If the first person gives the second person an explanatory statement as mentioned in subsection (1), the explanatory statement is not admissible in any civil action except for the purposes of determining whether subsection (1) has been complied with.
- (3) The second person may waive compliance with subsection (1).

11 False or misleading statement exception: imputed knowledge

- (1) If, in any proceedings arising out of section 9 (1) (a), it is necessary to establish:
- (a) whether a corporation knew that a Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (b) whether a corporation was reckless as to whether a Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular,
- it is sufficient to show that:
- (c) a director, employee or agent of the corporation engaged in conduct in relation to the Year 2000 disclosure statement, and

(d) the director, employee or agent was, in engaging in that conduct, acting within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority, and

(e) the director, employee or agent:

(i) knew that the Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular, or

(ii) was reckless as to whether the Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular,

as the case may be.

(2) If, in any proceedings arising out of section 9 (1) (a), it is necessary to establish:

(a) whether a person other than a corporation knew that a Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular, or

(b) whether a person other than a corporation was reckless as to whether a Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular,

it is sufficient to show that:

(c) an employee or agent of the person engaged in conduct in relation to the Year 2000 disclosure statement, and

(d) the employee or agent was, in engaging in that conduct, acting within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority, and

(e) the employee or agent:

(i) knew that the Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular, or

(ii) was reckless as to whether the Year 2000 disclosure statement was false or misleading in a material particular,

as the case may be.

(3) A reference in this section to a **director** includes a reference to a constituent member of a body corporate incorporated for a public purpose by a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.

Part 4 Presumption against amendment of contracts

12 Presumption against amendment of contracts

(1) The making of a Year 2000 disclosure statement is taken not to amend, alter or vary a contract unless:

- (a) both:
 - (i) the parties to the contract have expressly agreed to the amendment, alteration or variation, and
 - (ii) that agreement satisfies one of the conditions set out in subsection (2), or
 - (b) the contract expressly provides for the amendment, alteration or variation by way of the making of a Year 2000 disclosure statement.
- (2) The conditions referred to in subsection (1) (a) (ii) are as follows:
- (a) the agreement is made in writing,
 - (b) the agreement is embodied in a data storage device and is capable of being reproduced in writing from that device (with or without the aid of any other article or device),
 - (c) the agreement is made by way of one or more electronic communications of writing.
- (3) No action under this section can affect the operation of a condition or warranty that is taken to form part of a contract by virtue of the provisions of another Act.

Part 5 Exemption from section 45 of Competition Code

13 Exemption from section 45 of Competition Code

- (1) Section 45 of the *Competition Code of New South Wales* does not apply to or in relation to:
- (a) a contract or arrangement made:
 - (i) after the commencement of this section, and
 - (ii) before 1 July 2001, or
 - (b) an understanding arrived at:
 - (i) after the commencement of this section, and
 - (ii) before 1 July 2001,

to the extent to which the contract, arrangement or understanding provides for the disclosure or exchange of information, or both, by any or all of the parties to the contract, arrangement or understanding, for the sole purpose of facilitating any or all of the following:

- (c) the detection of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
- (d) the prevention of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,

- (e) the remediation of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (f) awareness of the consequences or implications, for the supply of goods or services, of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (g) contingency planning, risk management, remediation efforts or other arrangements for dealing with the consequences or implications referred to in paragraph (f),
 - (h) awareness of the consequences or implications, for the activities or capabilities of a person, of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
 - (i) contingency planning, risk management, remediation efforts or other arrangements for dealing with the consequences or implications referred to in paragraph (h).
- (2) Section 45 of the *Competition Code of New South Wales* does not apply to or in relation to:
- (a) a contract or arrangement proposed to be made:
 - (i) after the commencement of this section, and
 - (ii) before 1 July 2001, or
 - (b) an understanding proposed to be arrived at:
 - (i) after the commencement of this section, and
 - (ii) before 1 July 2001,

to the extent to which the proposed contract, arrangement or understanding would provide for the disclosure or exchange of information, or both, by any or all of the parties to the proposed contract, arrangement or understanding, for the sole purpose of facilitating any or all of the following:

- (c) the detection of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
- (d) the prevention of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
- (e) the remediation of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
- (f) awareness of the consequences or implications, for the supply of goods or services, of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,
- (g) contingency planning, risk management, remediation efforts or other arrangements for dealing with the consequences or implications referred to in paragraph (f),
- (h) awareness of the consequences or implications, for the activities or capabilities of

a person, of problems relating to Year 2000 processing,

- (i) contingency planning, risk management, remediation efforts or other arrangements for dealing with the consequences or implications referred to in paragraph (h).

Part 6 Miscellaneous

14 Regulations

The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

15 Quarterly reports concerning State agencies

- (1) The Minister must cause a report to be prepared as to the progress of State agencies in detecting, preventing and remedying problems relating to Year 2000 processing, as at 1 September 1999, and must furnish the report to the Presiding Officer of each House of Parliament as soon as practicable after that date and, in any case, on or before 15 September 1999.
- (2) The Minister must cause a further report to be prepared as to the progress of State agencies in detecting, preventing and remedying problems relating to Year 2000 processing, as at 1 December 1999, and must furnish the report to the Presiding Officer of each House of Parliament as soon as practicable after that date and, in any case, on or before 15 December 1999.
- (3) A copy of a report furnished to the Presiding Officer of a House of Parliament under this section:
 - (a) is to be made public immediately, and
 - (b) is to be laid before that House within 15 sitting days after it is received by the Presiding Officer.
- (4) If such a report is made public by a Presiding Officer of a House of Parliament before it is laid before that House, it attracts the same privileges and immunities as if it had been laid before that House.
- (5) In this section, **State agency** means:
 - (a) a public or local authority constituted by or under an Act, or
 - (b) a Government Department, or
 - (c) a statutory body representing the Crown,
 - (d) a State owned corporation (including any subsidiary of a State owned corporation)

within the meaning of the *State Owned Corporations Act 1989*.