



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration

Medical practitioner aged 65 years or over who has ceased private medical practice

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

The medical practitioner completing this statutory declaration must have been aged 65 years or over and must have permanently ceased private medical practice (apart from the provision of free medical services) as at the notification date on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the notification date.

Note: The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name
 Given names

of Address

 Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MIII was first notified of the incident(s) that gave rise, or may give rise to a claim was:

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MIII to establish the correct date.

I retired permanently from remunerated private medical practice on:*

and from this date to the notification date, I had not resumed private medical practice for payment.*

and I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name
 Given names

Qualification

Address

 Postcode

- * **Private medical practice** is defined in subsection 34ZB (5) of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* to mean practice as a medical practitioner, **other than:**
- practice consisting of the treatment of public patients in a public hospital, or
 - practice for which a commonwealth, state or territory agency or authority, or a local governing body indemnifies you from liability relating to specified compensation claims, or
 - practice conducted wholly outside both Australia and the external territories.

¹ **People authorised by the Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration

Medical practitioner aged 65 years or over who has ceased private medical practice

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration

Medical practitioner aged 65 years or over who has ceased all remunerated medical practice

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

The medical practitioner completing this statutory declaration must have been aged 65 years or over and must have permanently ceased all remunerated medical practice (apart from the provision of free medical services) as at the notification date on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the notification date.

Note: The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth / /

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MII was first notified of the incident(s) that gave rise, or may give rise to a claim was: / /

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MII to establish the correct date.

I retired permanently from remunerated medical practice including public sector practice, on: / /

and from this date to the notification date, I had not resumed medical practice for payment including public sector practice.

and I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On / /

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

¹ **People authorised by the Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration

Medical practitioner aged 65 years or over who has ceased all remunerated medical practice

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration

Medical practitioner who has not engaged in remunerated medical practice during the preceding 3 years

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

The medical practitioner completing this statutory declaration must not have been engaged in remunerated medical practice (apart from the provision of free medical services) at any time in the 3 years preceding the date of notification on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the notification date.

Note: The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth / /

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MII was first notified of the incident(s) that gave rise, or may give rise to a claim was: / /

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MII to establish the correct date.

I have not engaged in remunerated medical practice including public sector practice since: / /

and from this date to the notification date, I had not resumed medical practice for payment including public sector practice, at any time during the preceding period of 3 years.

and *I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.*

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On / /

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

¹ **People authorised by the Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration

Medical practitioner who has not engaged in remunerated medical practice during the preceding 3 years

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration

Medical practitioner who has not engaged in private medical practice during the preceding 3 years

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

The medical practitioner completing this statutory declaration must not have been engaged in private medical practice (apart from the provision of free medical services) at any time in the 3 years preceding the date of notification on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the notification date.

Note: The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth / /

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MI
was first notified of the incident(s)
that gave rise, or may give rise to
a claim was: / /

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MI to establish the correct date.

I have not provided medical
services for payment in the course
of private medical practice since:* / /

and from this date to the notification date, I had not
resumed private medical practice for payment at any*
time during the preceding period of 3 years.

and *I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or*
territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On / /

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

- * **Private medical practice** is defined in subsection 34ZB (5) of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* to mean practice as a medical practitioner, **other than**:
- practice consisting of the treatment of public patients in a public hospital, or
 - practice for which a commonwealth, state or territory agency or authority, or a local governing body indemnifies you from liability relating to specified compensation claims, or
 - practice conducted wholly outside both Australia and the external territories.

¹ **People authorised by the Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration

Medical practitioner who has not engaged in remunerated private medical practice during the preceding 3 years

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration

Medical practitioner who has ceased medical practice because of maternity

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

The medical practitioner completing this statutory declaration must have temporarily or permanently ceased remunerated medical practice because of maternity* as at the notification date on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

Note:

- For notifications after 21 March 2005, the medical practitioner must have ceased practice in the private and public sectors
- For notifications prior to 21 March 2005, the medical practitioner need only have ceased practice in the private sector.

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the notification date.

The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth / /

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MII was first notified of the incident(s) that gave rise, or may give rise to a claim was: / /

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MII to establish the correct date.

If the notification date was on or after 21 March 2005:

Apart from providing medical services free of charge, I ceased all practice as a medical practitioner including public sector practice, because of maternity on:* / /

and I had not resumed medical practice (apart from providing medical services free of charge) at the notification date.

or if the notification date was before 21 March 2005:

*I ceased providing medical services for payment in the course of private medical practice** because of maternity* on:* / /

*and I had not resumed private medical practice** at the notification date.*

and *I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.*

Continued ►►

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration (*continued*)

Medical practitioner who has ceased medical practice because of maternity

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

* **Maternity**—For the purposes of subsection 34ZB (4A) of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002*, a person is taken to have ceased (temporarily or permanently) all practice as a medical practitioner because of maternity:

- (a) if she:
- is pregnant, or
 - has given birth, or
 - recovering from the pregnancy (including a miscarriage or a stillbirth), and
- (b) another person who is a medical practitioner has certified, in the form approved by Medicare Australia, that the person is pregnant, has given birth or is recovering from a pregnancy, as the case requires, and
- (c) the person has ceased all practice as a medical practitioner:
- because she is pregnant, or
 - in order to care for one or more children to whom she has given birth, or
 - in order to recover from the pregnancy, and
- (d) any other requirements specified in the regulations have been met.

** **Private medical practice** is defined in subsection 34ZB (5) of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* to mean practice as a medical practitioner, **other than**:

- practice consisting of the treatment of public patients in a public hospital, or
- practice for which a commonwealth, state or territory agency or authority, or a local governing body indemnifies you from liability relating to specified compensation claims, or
- practice conducted wholly outside both Australia and the external territories.

¹ **People authorised by the Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.

Note: For MDOs or MIIs—at the time of lodging a ROCS claim application, the completed statutory declaration and maternity certification form (approved by Medicare Australia) must be submitted to Medicare Australia.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration Medical practitioner who has ceased medical practice because of permanent disability

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

The medical practitioner completing this statutory declaration must have temporarily or permanently ceased remunerated medical practice because of permanent disability* as at the notification date on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

Note:

- For notifications after 21 March 2005, the medical practitioner must have ceased practice in the private and public sectors.
- For notifications prior to 21 March 2005, the medical practitioner need only have ceased practice in the private sector.

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the notification date.

The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth / /

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MII was first notified of the incident(s) that gave rise, or may give rise to a claim was: / /

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MII to establish the correct date.

If the notification date was on or after 21 March 2005:

Apart from providing medical services free of charge, I ceased all practice as a medical practitioner including public sector practice, because of a disability on:* / /

and I had not resumed medical practice (apart from providing medical services free of charge) at the notification date.

or If the notification date was before 21 March 2005:

*I ceased providing medical services for payment in the course of private medical practice** because of a disability* on:* / /

*and I had not resumed private medical practice** at the notification date.*

and *I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.*

Continued ►►

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration (*continued*)

Medical practitioner who has ceased medical practice because of permanent disability

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

* **Permanent disability**—for the purposes of subsection 34ZB (4B) of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002*, a person is taken to have ceased all medical practice because of permanent disability, if and only if:

- the person has incurred an injury, or suffers from an illness that is permanent, or is likely to be permanent, and
- as a result of that injury or illness, the person can no longer practise in the area of medicine in which he or she had (at the time of injury or illness) chosen to practise, and
- another person who is a medical practitioner has completed the certification form approved by Medicare Australia, and
- the person has ceased medical practice.

** **Private medical practice** is defined in subsection 34ZB (5) of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* to mean practice as a medical practitioner, **other than**:

- practice consisting of the treatment of public patients in a public hospital, or
- practice for which a commonwealth, state or territory agency or authority, or a local governing body indemnifies you from liability relating to specified compensation claims, or
- practice conducted wholly outside both Australia and the external territories.

¹ **People authorised by the Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.

Note: For MDOs or MIIs—at the time of lodging a ROCS claim application, the completed statutory declaration and permanent disability certification form (approved by Medicare Australia) must be submitted to Medicare Australia.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration

Deceased person who has been a medical practitioner

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

This statutory declaration should be completed in the event that a valid death certificate is not available to support eligibility under the Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS).

This statutory declaration should be completed by the legal personal representative of a deceased person who had been a medical practitioner, on or after the date on which the practitioner's Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

Note: The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Phone ()

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

I hereby certify that:

Deceased medical practitioner's name:

Family name

Given names

Date of birth / /

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Died on / /

and I have made enquiries, and can confirm that at the time the incident(s) occurred, the deceased person was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law.

and to the best of my knowledge the estate has not been concluded or finalised.

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On / /

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

¹ People authorised by the **Statutory Declarations Act 1959 and regulations** to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration

Deceased person who has been a medical practitioner

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether the deceased person's Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against the deceased. Information supplied on this form may be verified against information held in the deceased person's Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If the contact information of the legal representation relevant to this statutory declaration changes, you must notify the deceased person's MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.



Australian Government

Medicare Australia

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) – statutory declaration Overseas practitioner

Statutory Declarations Act 1959 (Cth)

This statutory declaration should be completed in the event that documentation is not available to support eligibility under the Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS).

This statutory declaration should be completed by a medical practitioner on or after the date on which the Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) was first notified of:

- a run-off claim made against the practitioner, or
- an incident or series of incidents that may have given rise to a run-off claim against the practitioner.

Note: The Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) only applies to claims or incidents first notified on or after 1 July 2004.

The person completing this statutory declaration must:

- have been the holder of a Subclass 422 (Medical Practitioner) visa or a Subclass 457 (Business (Long Stay)) visa under the Migration Regulations 1994 and permitted to engage in medical practice in Australia, and
- have engaged in medical practice in Australia, and
- have permanently ceased medical practice in Australia, and
- no longer reside in Australia.

Please print

I Family name

Given names

of Address

Postcode

Occupation

Medicare provider number

Practitioner's registration number at the time the incident occurred

Phone ()

Date of birth / /

make the following declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act 1959

You must strike out any which do not apply

The date on which my MDO/MII was first notified of the incident(s) that gave rise, or may give rise to a claim was: / /

Note: Please confer with your MDO/MII to establish the correct date.

I certify that I was the holder of a Subclass 422 (Medical Practitioner) visa or a Subclass 457 (Business (Long Stay)) visa under the Migration Regulations 1994.

and *I engaged in medical practice in Australia on and from:* / /

up to and including the date I permanently ceased medical practice on: / /

and *I departed Australia on:* / /

and *I was a registered medical practitioner under a state or territory law at the time the incident(s) occurred.*

Continued ►►

Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS)—statutory declaration (*continued*)

Overseas practitioner

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the Statutory Declarations Act 1959, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

Signature of person making the declaration

Declared at

On

Before me ¹,

Signature of authorised person

Family name

Given names

Qualification

Address

Postcode

¹ People authorised by the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959* and regulations to witness a statutory declaration include a medical practitioner, dentist, legal practitioner, registered nurse, patent attorney, pharmacist, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, National Institute of Accountants, Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, Justice of the Peace.

Important information

A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years—see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*—see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

About the information that you give in this statutory declaration

Medicare Australia is authorised under Part 2 of the *Medical Indemnity Act 2002* (the Act) to collect the information provided on this statutory declaration. The information collected will be used by Medicare Australia to assess whether your Medical Defence Organisation (MDO) or Medical Indemnity Insurer (MII) is eligible for a Run-off Cover Indemnity Scheme (ROCS) payment for costs incurred in connection with the claim made against you. Information you supply on this form may be verified against information held in your Medicare provider records.

The information provided in this form may be disclosed to the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health and Ageing and/or the Australian Government Actuary for the purposes of administering the Act or as authorised by law.

If the information that you give in this statutory declaration changes

If your circumstances relevant to this statutory declaration change, you must notify your MDO or MII as soon as reasonably practicable.