1. The Repatriation Medical Authority (‘the Authority’) has determined, under subsection 196B(2) of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 (‘the VEA’), Statement of Principles concerning Guillain-Barre syndrome No. 53 of 2005.

2. The Authority is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence that indicates that Guillain-Barre syndrome and death from Guillain-Barre syndrome can be related to particular kinds of service. The Authority has therefore determined this Statement of Principles concerning Guillain-Barre syndrome.

3. Pursuant to the provisions of the VEA and the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004 (‘the MRCA’), claims for pension under the VEA or compensation under the MRCA are determined by the Repatriation Commission or the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission by reference to Statements of Principles issued by the Authority pursuant to the VEA.

4. The Statement of Principles sets out the factors that must as a minimum exist, and which of those factors must be related to the following kinds of service rendered by a person:

   - operational service under the VEA;
   - peacekeeping service under the VEA;
   - hazardous service under the VEA;
   - warlike service under the MRCA;
   - non-warlike service under the MRCA,

before it can be said that a reasonable hypothesis has been raised connecting Guillain-Barre syndrome or death from Guillain-Barre syndrome, with the circumstances of that service.

5. The Repatriation Commission, Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission, Veterans’ Review Board, or Administrative Appeals Tribunal cannot accept any claim for pension; or a claim for liability or compensation relating to Guillain-Barre syndrome or death from Guillain-Barre syndrome that
6. This new instrument results from the investigation concerning peripheral neuropathy notified by the Authority in the Government Notices Gazettes of 20 August 2003 and 14 July 2004 in accordance with section 196G of the VEA. The investigation involved an examination of the sound medical-scientific evidence available to the Authority.

7. Prior to determining this instrument, the Authority advertised its intention to undertake an investigation in relation to peripheral neuropathy in the Government Notices Gazette of 20 August 2003, and circulated a copy of the notice of intention to investigate to a wide range of organisations representing veterans, service personnel and their dependants. The Authority invited submissions from the Repatriation Commission, organisations and persons referred to in section 196E of the VEA, and any person having expertise in the field.

8. Following the commencement of the MRCA, the Authority published a “Further Notice of Investigations” in the Government Notices Gazette of 14 July 2004, extending the closing date for submissions in relation to the above mentioned investigation until 10 September 2004. The Authority again invited submissions from the Repatriation Commission, organisations and persons referred to in section 196E of the VEA (who include persons eligible to make a claim under the MRCA), as well as the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission and any person having expertise in the field.

9. Two submissions were received and considered by the Authority during the investigation.

10. The determining of this new instrument, together with the revocation and determination of instruments concerning peripheral neuropathy, finalises the investigation in relation to peripheral neuropathy which was advertised in the Government Notices Gazettes of 20 August 2003 and 14 July 2004.

11. A list of references relating to the above condition is available, on written request, from the Repatriation Medical Authority Secretariat.