



Australian Capital Territory

Health Professionals Act 2004

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Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Health Professionals Act 2004* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 9 January 2007. It also includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 9 January 2007.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

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- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
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Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



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Australian Capital Territory

Health Professionals Act 2004

An Act to protect the public from risk of harm by ensuring that the people who provide health services regulated by this Act are competent to provide health services, and for other purposes

Part 1 Introductory

1 **Name of Act**

This Act is the *Health Professionals Act 2004*.

3 **Dictionary**

The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain words and expressions used in this Act, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other words and expressions defined elsewhere in this Act or in other legislation.

For example, the signpost definition '*health professional*—see section 14.' means that the term 'health professional' is defined in that section.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155 and 156 (1)).

4 **Notes**

A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

Note See the Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

5 Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

Note 1 Criminal Code

The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to all offences against this Act (see Code, pt 2.1).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 Penalty units

The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

Part 2 What does this Act do?

6 Outlines

The provisions in this part are intended only as a guide to readers about the general scheme and effect of the Act.

7 Regulation of health professionals

- (1) This Act regulates health professionals in health professions that the Executive considers should be regulated (see part 4).
- (2) Health profession boards are established for regulated health professions (see part 5 and the regulations).
- (3) Under part 5, part 6 and the regulations, the health profession board for a profession is responsible for, among other things—
 - (a) registering health professionals in the profession; and
 - (b) setting the required standard of practice for the profession; and

Note Some requirements of the required standard of practice are prescribed under the regulations.

 - (c) helping health professionals to continue to meet the required standard of practice; and
 - (d) taking action in relation to reports and complaints about health professionals in the profession.
- (4) The health professions tribunal hears appeals from decisions of the health profession boards and may suspend or cancel a health professional's registration (see part 7).
- (5) The regulation of health professions is supported by offences in relation to unregistered people providing health services in regulated professions (see part 8).

8 How does a health professional's behaviour come to a health profession board's attention?

A registered health professional's behaviour comes to a health profession board's attention if—

- (a) a report is made under this Act (see part 9); or
- (b) a complaint is made under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*; or
- (c) the health professional's professional practice is reviewed under this Act (see division 6.2) and the relevant health profession board decides to treat the results of the review as a report (see section 39 (3)).

9 Reports

- (1) Anyone may report a health professional under this Act if the health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements (see section 78).
- (2) A report is considered by the health profession board and by the commission together (see part 10).
- (3) A report may be referred to a personal assessment panel (see part 11) if the report suggests that a health professional's mental or physical health may be affecting the health professional's ability to meet the required standard of practice or to satisfy the suitability to practise requirements.
- (4) A report about a health professional may be referred to a professional standards panel (see part 12) if the report suggests that the health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements and—
 - (a) the contravention or lack of suitability does not relate to the health professional's mental or physical health; or

- (b) the report has not been successfully dealt with by a personal assessment panel.

10 Personal assessment panel

- (1) A personal assessment panel provides a way for a health professional whose mental or physical health may be affecting the health professional's ability to meet the required standard of practice to get help in dealing with the health problem proactively while ensuring that the public is protected.
- (2) Because a personal assessment panel is intended to work cooperatively with the health professional it assesses, a health professional may choose not to take part in an assessment by the panel or may refuse to agree with a recommendation of the panel.
- (3) A personal assessment panel established by a health profession board may recommend to the board that a condition be placed on a health professional's registration only with the agreement of the health professional (see section 101).
- (4) If the health professional does not agree with a recommendation of the personal assessment panel, the lack of agreement must be noted in the referral of the recommendation to the health profession board for possible further action (see section 99).

11 Professional standards panel

- (1) A professional standards panel decides, after inquiry, whether a registered health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements (see part 12).
- (2) The professional standards panel may require the registered health professional to take certain action, accept a voluntary undertaking from the health professional or refer the report that led to the inquiry to the health professions tribunal.

12 Interaction with Human Rights Commission Act

- (1) The commission must consult with the health profession board for a health profession in relation to a complaint made to the commission under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005* (the **HRC Act**) relating to a health professional in the profession.
- (2) In considering a report (which may be a final review report under section 39) relating to a registered health professional, the health profession board must consult with the commission.
- (3) If the health profession board and the commission cannot agree about the action to be taken in relation to a report, the most serious action chosen by the board or commission prevails (see section 86 (2)).
- (4) This Act and the HRC Act set out a flexible system for dealing with reports and complaints.

Note The health services commissioner generally exercises the commission's functions in relation to health services.

Part 3 Main object and important concepts

13 Main object

- (1) The main object of this Act is to protect the public from risk of harm by ensuring that the people who provide health services are competent to provide health services and to help health professionals in professions regulated by this Act to achieve and maintain the required standard of practice.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), this Act achieves its object by doing the following:
 - (a) regulating health professions if appropriate;
 - (b) providing for clear criteria for regulating health professions;
 - (c) providing for a system of registration of health professionals that includes the issue of practising certificates for continuing registration;
 - (d) providing for a system that continuously reviews the standard of practice of health professionals;
 - (e) setting up health profession boards to regulate health professions;
 - (f) providing a system for the public to report concerns about the standard of practice of particular health professionals;
 - (g) providing a system for dealing with reports about health professionals' contravention of the required standard of practice or failure to satisfy the suitability to practise requirements;

- (h) providing a system for dealing with health professionals who are found to be contravening, or to have contravened, the required standard of practice or who do not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements;
- (i) establishing and providing a framework of operation for a health professions tribunal.

14 Who is a *health professional*?

- (1) A *health professional* is someone who provides a health service while working in a health profession.
- (2) To remove any doubt, each of the following is a *health professional*:
 - (a) a dental hygienist;
 - (b) a dental prosthetist;
 - (c) a dental technician;
 - (d) a dental therapist;
 - (e) a dentist;
 - (f) an enrolled nurse;
 - (g) a medical practitioner;
 - (h) a midwife;
 - (i) a nurse;
 - (j) an optometrist;
 - (k) a pharmacist;
 - (l) a physiotherapist;
 - (m) a podiatrist;
 - (n) a psychologist;

(o) a veterinary surgeon.

15 What is a *health service*?

- (1) For this Act, a *health service* is a service provided to someone (the *service user*) for any of the following purposes:
- (a) assessing, recording, maintaining or improving the physical, mental or emotional health, comfort or wellbeing of the service user;
 - (b) diagnosing or treating an illness, disability, disorder or condition of the service user.
- (2) For the application of this Act in relation to a health professional who is a veterinary surgeon, a *health service* is a service provided to an animal (the *service user*) for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1) (a) or (b).
- (3) Also, a *health service* includes a service provided by a health professional in the professional's capacity as a health professional.

16 What is a *regulated health service*?

In this Act:

regulated health service means a health service ordinarily provided by a health professional in a regulated health profession.

17 When is someone a *registered* health professional?

- (1) In this Act:
- registered*, in relation to a health professional, means registered under this Act.

- (2) To remove any doubt, a person is also a *registered* health professional if the person is registered in a specialist area of a health profession.

Example

an enrolled nurse enrolled in the specialist area of enrolled nurse (medications)

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

18 What is the *required standard of practice*?

- (1) The *required standard of practice*, for a health professional, is the exercise of professional judgment, knowledge, skill and conduct at a level that maintains public protection and safety.

Example

A doctor who falsifies research data would not be exercising professional conduct at a level that maintains public protection and safety.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- (2) A regulation may prescribe, but does not limit, what behaviour does and does not meet the required standard of practice.

Example

A registered health professional does something that the regulations do not deal with but that clearly demonstrates a lack of professional judgment. The health professional contravenes the required standard of practice.

- (3) However, if a regulation prescribes something that is inconsistent with the health code under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*, the regulation is ineffective to the extent of the inconsistency.

19 What is the *relevant health profession board*?

(1) In this Act:

relevant health profession board, for a health professional, means—

- (a) the health profession board with whom the health professional is registered; or
- (b) if the health professional is no longer registered—the health profession board with whom the health professional was last registered; or
- (c) in relation to something the health professional did—the health profession board with whom the health professional was registered when the health professional did the thing.

(2) However, if a health professional is registered, or has been registered, with more than 1 health profession board, the *relevant health profession board* for the health professional is—

- (a) in relation to something the health professional is doing or did when practising a health profession—the board that regulates the profession the health professional is or was practising when doing the thing; or
- (b) in relation to something the health professional is doing or did other than when practising a health profession—
 - (i) if the health professional is only registered with 1 board—the board; or
 - (ii) if the health professional is registered with 2 or more boards—each board with whom the health professional is registered.

Part 4 Regulation of health professions

20 Decision to regulate health profession

- (1) The Executive may decide, in writing, that a health profession should be regulated.
- (2) The Executive may decide that the health profession should be regulated on the Executive's own initiative or if asked by an entity that the Executive is satisfied represents the interests of the health profession.
- (3) However, before deciding that the health profession should be regulated, the Executive must decide whether regulation of the profession is necessary or desirable (see section 21).
- (4) A decision under subsection (1) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

21 Deciding whether regulation necessary or desirable

- (1) To decide whether regulation of a health profession is necessary or desirable, the Executive must consider the following:
 - (a) the likelihood of harm, and the likely extent of harm, to the health and safety of the public if a health service ordinarily provided by the profession is not provided properly;
 - (b) whether there is likely to be an increase in the quality of the services provided, to the benefit of the public, if the profession is regulated;
 - (c) whether the profession would operate appropriately if it were not regulated;
 - (d) whether the profession can be regulated.

- (2) The Executive may consider any other matter the Executive considers relevant.
- (3) For subsection (1) (d), a health profession can be regulated if—
 - (a) the profession has a distinct area of practice; and
 - (b) there is an objective basis for assessing the competence of members of the profession; and
 - (c) significant training and education is needed to become a competent member of the profession.

22 How may the regulations regulate health professions?

- (1) If the Executive decides under section 20 that a health profession should be regulated, a regulation must make provision for—
 - (a) the general area of operation of the profession; and
 - (b) the suitability to practise requirements for the profession (see section 23).
- (2) However, the Executive may make a regulation under subsection (1) in relation to a health profession only after it has consulted with an entity that is generally accepted to represent the health profession.
- (3) A regulation may also make provision for anything that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for regulating the profession.

23 Suitability to practise requirements

The *suitability to practise requirements* for each regulated health profession must state the requirements to be satisfied for a person to be unconditionally registered to practise in the health profession, including, for example—

- (a) qualification requirements; and
- (b) requirements about mental and physical health; and

- (c) requirements for admission to a specialist area (if any) within the profession; and
- (d) requirements in relation to the maintenance and demonstration of continuing competency, recency of practice and professional development.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

Part 5 Health profession boards

Division 5.1 Establishment and functions of boards

24 Establishment of health profession boards

- (1) In regulating a health profession for this Act, a regulation must establish a health profession board in relation to the profession.
- (2) A regulation—
 - (a) must state the size of the health profession board and its make-up, including—
 - (i) the number of community representatives it has as members; and
 - (ii) whether, and how many, members are appointed or elected; and
 - (b) if any members are elected—must prescribe how elections take place; and
 - (c) must prescribe at least 1 community representative as a member for a health profession board; and
 - (d) may require a community representative for the health profession board to be a member of a different profession.
- (3) Also, a regulation may make provision in relation to the following:
 - (a) the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in relation to elections under this Act, including the giving of jurisdiction to the court;
 - (b) the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court mentioned in paragraph (a);

- (c) when a decision of the Supreme Court about an election is final and conclusive, not subject to appeal and must not be called into question;
- (d) how the validity of an election may be challenged.

25 Number of health profession boards

- (1) The regulations may not establish more than 1 health profession board for a health profession.
- (2) However, the regulations may establish a single health profession board for 2 or more health professions.
- (3) If a health profession board regulates 2 or more health professions, a regulation must require at least 1 member of each health profession to be a board member.

26 What do health profession boards do?

- (1) The health profession board for a health profession assists the Minister with the administration of this Act in relation to the profession and is responsible to the Minister for that administration.
- (2) Also, the health profession board for a health profession exercises the functions given to it under this Act in relation to the health profession, including the following:
 - (a) administering a scheme of registration for, and of continuous review of the standard of practice of, health professionals in the profession;
Note **Register** includes enrol (see dict).
 - (b) setting fees for administration by the board;
 - (c) giving advice to the Minister, profession and public about matters relevant to the profession;
 - (d) setting standards of practice for the profession;

- (e) taking part in any entity responsible for the development of policies for the promotion and maintenance of standards of practice within the profession or within regulated health professions generally;
 - (f) approving educational and training courses related to professional qualifications;
 - (g) promoting and monitoring continuing competence of registered professionals in the profession and their professional development;
 - (h) dealing with registered professionals who contravene the required standard of practice or who do not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements;
 - (i) providing information to allow the laying of charges against people who commit offences against this Act;
 - (j) assisting in the development of the required standard of practice;
 - (k) promoting the required standard of practice;
 - (l) developing and promoting best practice standards to which registered health professionals should aspire;
 - (m) developing supportive relationships with individuals or entities that have a shared interest in public protection and health professional regulation;
 - (n) providing information to confirm whether or not someone is a registered health professional.
- (3) If a health profession board wants a health professional's registration suspended or cancelled, the board cannot suspend or cancel the registration itself, but may apply to the health professions tribunal for suspension or cancellation.

27 **Obligation to exercise functions diligently**

A health profession board must exercise its functions diligently.

28 **Reporting on exercise of functions**

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, ask for a written report from a health profession board about the exercise of its functions.
- (2) The request may be for a general report or a report in relation to stated criteria or a stated matter.
- (3) The health profession board must provide a report under subsection (2) within the time the Minister reasonably requires.

29 **Failure by health profession board to exercise functions diligently**

- (1) If the Minister is not satisfied that a health profession board is exercising its functions diligently, the Minister may, in writing—
 - (a) tell the board that the Minister is not satisfied that the board is exercising its functions diligently; and
 - (b) give the board reasons why the Minister is not satisfied; and
 - (c) give the board at least 14 days after the day the notice is given to the board to make representations to the Minister about the matter.

Note The functions of a health profession board are set out in s 26.

- (2) If, after considering any representations made by the health profession board within the time set out in the notice, the Minister is not satisfied that the board is exercising its functions diligently, the Minister may, in writing, tell the board what it must do for the Minister to be satisfied.

- (3) A regulation may prescribe matters that the Minister must or may take into consideration in deciding for this section or section 30 whether a health profession board is exercising its functions diligently.

30 Discharging health profession board

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the Minister has written to a health profession board under section 29 (2); and
 - (b) the Minister is satisfied that a reasonable time has passed since the Minister wrote to the board.
- (2) If the Minister is still not satisfied that the health profession board is exercising its functions diligently, the Minister may, in writing—
- (a) tell the board that the Minister is not satisfied that the board is exercising its functions diligently; and
 - (b) give the board reasons why the Minister is still not satisfied; and
 - (c) give the board at least 14 days after the day the notice is given to the board to make representations to the Minister about why the board should not be discharged.
- (3) If, after considering any representations made by the health profession board within the time stated in the notice, the Minister is satisfied that the board should be discharged, the Minister may ask the Legislative Assembly to approve the discharge of the board.
- (4) The approval of the Legislative Assembly may be expressed by resolution.
- (5) If the Legislative Assembly approves the discharge of the health profession board, the Minister may discharge the board by written notice.

31 Effect of discharge—interim board

- (1) This section applies if the Minister discharges a health profession board.
- (2) The Minister may appoint health professionals to the health profession board.
- (3) However, the Minister must not appoint a health professional under subsection (2) unless satisfied that the person has the experience or expertise as a health professional to exercise the functions of a board member.
- (4) An appointment under subsection (2) is for 6 months and may not be extended.

Note 1 For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see the Legislation Act, pt 19.3.

Note 2 In particular, an appointment may be made by naming a person or nominating the occupant of a position (see s 207).

Note 3 Certain Ministerial appointments require consultation with an Assembly committee and are disallowable (see Legislation Act, div 19.3.3).

- (5) An appointment under subsection (2) ends if a health professional is appointed or elected to the health profession board under another section of this Act.

Division 5.2 Status and powers of health profession board

32 Legal status of health profession board

A health profession board—

- (a) is a corporation with perpetual succession; and
- (b) may have a common seal; and
- (c) may sue and be sued, and hold property, in its corporate name.

33 Banking and investment of money of board

- (1) A health profession board must—
 - (a) maintain at least 1 account; and
 - (b) pay all amounts it receives into an account; and
 - (c) pay all amounts it spends out of an account.
- (2) The health profession board may invest its money as it considers appropriate.
- (3) In this section:

account means an account with an authorised deposit-taking institution.

Note *Authorised deposit-taking institution* is defined in the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

34 Prohibition on business

A member of a health profession board must not authorise the board to carry on business except in the exercise of its functions.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

35 Borrowing powers

- (1) A health profession board may, if authorised by an unopposed resolution, do either or both of the following:
 - (a) borrow amounts needed for the exercise of its functions;
 - (b) secure the repayment of an amount borrowed by it and the payment of interest on an amount borrowed by it.
- (2) For this section, a resolution of the health profession board is an *unopposed resolution* if—
 - (a) no votes are cast against the resolution; and

(b) at least 1 vote is cast in favour of the resolution.

Note An abstention of a member does not (in itself) prevent an unopposed resolution from being passed, if at least 1 vote is cast in favour of the resolution.

36 Community representative list

- (1) The health profession board for a health profession must keep a list of people suitable to represent community interests in relation to the health profession.
- (2) The health profession board may include a person in the list only if—
 - (a) satisfied that the person has interests, skills or qualifications that will help the board in carrying out the main object of the Act; and
 - (b) the person is not a health professional practising in a profession regulated by the board.

Note for par (a) The main object of the Act is set out in s 13.

- (3) A list kept under subsection (1) is the community representative list only if the Minister endorses the list in writing.
- (4) The community representative list is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

Part 6 Regulation of health professionals

Division 6.1 Registration of health professionals

37 Who may be registered as a health professional?

- (1) On application, the health profession board for a health profession must register an individual or corporation as a health professional in the profession if satisfied that—
 - (a) the person satisfies the suitability to practise requirements for the profession; and
 - (b) for an applicant who is an individual—the person has a knowledge of written and spoken English that is adequate to allow the person to practise the profession; and
 - (c) for an applicant that is a corporation—each individual who will be providing the health services in the profession on behalf of the corporation has a knowledge of written and spoken English that is adequate to allow the individual to practise the profession on behalf of the corporation; and
 - (d) the person is covered by the insurance (if any) required under the regulations.

Note 1 **Register**, a person, includes enrol the person or renew the person's registration (see dict).

Note 2 The suitability to practise requirements are prescribed by regulation, and include general competence.

- (2) However, a corporation may apply under subsection (1) in relation to a health profession only if a regulation allows a corporation to be registered in the health profession.

- (3) Also, the health profession board may refuse to register the person as a health professional if the person's registration has been suspended or cancelled in a local jurisdiction, whether before or after the person applies for registration in the ACT.
- (4) A person may be registered under subsection (1) conditionally or unconditionally.
- (5) A regulation may prescribe—
 - (a) what an application for registration may require and how it must be made; and
 - (b) when someone who is not required to be registered under subsection (1) may be registered conditionally; and
 - (c) when (in addition to the circumstances already prescribed under this Act) a health profession board may apply for—
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of registration; or
 - (ii) a declaration under section 64 (1) (1) (which is about a person who is not registered); and
 - (d) when a health professional's registration may be renewed, including when it may be renewed retrospectively.
- (6) The Executive may make a regulation under subsection (5) in relation to a health profession only after it has consulted with an entity that is generally accepted to represent the health profession.

Division 6.2 Performance reviews

38 Review of health professional's professional practice

- (1) A health profession board may review a relevant health professional's professional practice under this division—
 - (a) with the health professional's agreement; or

- (b) if the health professional has been required to take part in the review by the health professions tribunal or a professional standards panel.
- (2) The person (the *reviewer*) reviewing the professional practice of a health professional on behalf of the health profession board may—
 - (a) ask the health professional questions; and
 - (b) ask the health professional to take a test; and
 - (c) review the health professional's patient records.

Examples of tests

- 1 asking a nurse to demonstrate knowledge and experience of current practice relating to the administration of a drug that the nurse would be likely to administer in practice
- 2 asking a dental prosthetist to explain a procedure likely to be performed by the prosthetist

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

39 Initial and final review reports

- (1) The person (the *reviewer*) reviewing the professional practice of a health professional on behalf of the relevant health profession board must—
 - (a) prepare a written report (the *initial review report*) of the results of the review; and
 - (b) give a copy of the initial review report to the health professional; and
 - (c) tell the health professional, in writing, that the health professional may make representations about the initial review report within 30 days after the day the health professional receives the report.

- (2) After considering any representation made by the health professional within the 30 days, the reviewer must prepare a further report (the *final review report*) and give a copy to—
 - (a) the health professional; and
 - (b) the relevant health profession board.
- (3) The health profession board may, but need not, treat the final review report as a report made under section 78 (Who may report?) made by the reviewer.

Part 7 Health professions tribunal

Division 7.1 Health professions tribunal

39A Definitions—pt 7

In this part:

non-presidential member, of a health professions tribunal panel, means a member of the panel other than a presidential member.

presidential member, of the health professions tribunal, means—

- (a) the president of the tribunal; or
- (b) a deputy president of the tribunal.

40 Establishment and functions of health professions tribunal

- (1) The Australian Capital Territory Health Professions Tribunal is established.
- (2) The health professions tribunal has the following functions:
 - (a) to decide applications made to the tribunal about whether a registered health professional has met the required standard of practice or satisfies the suitability to practise requirements;
 - (b) to make emergency orders if required;
 - (c) to hear applications for review of decisions of health profession boards and professional standards panels;
 - (d) to hear applications from health profession boards to suspend or cancel the registration of health professionals.
- (3) The health professions tribunal also has any other function given to it under this Act or any other territory law.

40A Members of health professions tribunal

The health professions tribunal consists of—

- (a) the president; and
- (b) the deputy presidents; and
- (c) non-presidential members chosen by a presidential member under section 42 (1) (b) to be on a health profession tribunal panel.

41 Appointment of presidential members

- (1) The presidential members of the health professions tribunal are appointed by the Executive.
- (2) An appointment must be for a term of not longer than 5 years.

Note A person may be reappointed to a position if the person is eligible to be appointed to the position (see Legislation Act, s 208 and dict, pt 1, def *appoint*).

- (3) An appointment is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

- (4) A person is eligible to be appointed as the health professions tribunal president only if the person is a magistrate.
- (5) A person is eligible to be appointed as a health professions tribunal deputy president only if the person is a magistrate or lawyer of at least 5 years standing.

41A Terms of appointment of presidential members generally

- (1) A presidential member of the health professions tribunal may be appointed as a full-time or part-time member.
- (2) A presidential member of the health professions tribunal holds office on the terms not provided by this Act that are decided by the Executive.

- (3) This section does not apply to a presidential member of the health professions tribunal who is a magistrate.

41B Matters to be included in instrument of appointment of presidential members

The instrument appointing a presidential member of the health professions tribunal must state—

- (a) whether the member is the president or a deputy president of the tribunal; and
- (b) if the member is not a magistrate—whether the member is appointed as a full-time or part-time member.

41C Role of president of tribunal

- (1) The health professions tribunal president is responsible for ensuring the orderly and prompt discharge of the tribunal's business.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the president may give directions about the presidential member who is to be the presidential member of a particular health professions tribunal panel.

41D Presiding member

The presidential member must preside at a proceeding.

41E Ending of appointment of presidential members

- (1) The Executive may end the appointment of a presidential member of the health professions tribunal who is not a magistrate—
- (a) for misbehaviour; or
- (b) for physical or mental incapacity, if the incapacity substantially affects the exercise of the member's functions; or
- (c) if the member becomes bankrupt or executes a personal insolvency agreement.

- (2) The Executive must end the appointment of—
- (a) a presidential member of the health professions tribunal who is a magistrate if the member stops being a magistrate; or
 - (b) a deputy president of the tribunal who is not a magistrate if—
 - (i) the member stops being eligible for appointment; or
 - (ii) the member is convicted, in the ACT, of an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year; or
 - (iii) the member is convicted outside the ACT, in Australia or elsewhere, of an offence that, if it had been committed in the ACT, would have been punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year.

42 Health professions tribunal panel

- (1) A health professions tribunal panel for an application relating to a health professional in a health profession is formed by—
- (a) a presidential member of the health professions tribunal; or
- Note* The president of the tribunal may give directions about the presidential member who is to be the presidential member of a particular health professions tribunal panel (see s 41C (2)).
- (b) a presidential member of the health professions tribunal and 2 non-presidential members chosen by the presidential member from the health professions representative list for the health profession.
- (2) If a panel is formed under subsection (1) (b) for an application relating to a health professional in a health profession, at least 1 member chosen from the health professions representative list must be in the same profession as the health professional.

43 Health professions representative list

- (1) The president of the health professions tribunal must keep a list (the *health professions representative list*) of at least 10 people for each health profession nominated by the Minister.
- (2) However, the Minister must not nominate a person under subsection (1) unless satisfied that the person has the experience or expertise to assist the health professions tribunal.

43A Health professions tribunal panel may hear multiple applications

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a health professions tribunal panel is formed under section 42 for an application (the *first application*) relating to a health professional (the *subject health professional*) in a health profession; and
 - (b) the health professions tribunal receives another application (a *later application*) relating to a health professional regulated by the same health profession board as the subject health professional.
- (2) If the requirements of section 42 (2) are met, the health professions tribunal panel for the first application may, but need not, deal with the later application.

Note The health professions tribunal president is responsible for ensuring the orderly and prompt discharge of the tribunal's business (see s 41C (1)).

44 When may presidential member alone constitute health professions tribunal?

- (1) The health professions tribunal, formed by a presidential member of the tribunal alone, may exercise the tribunal's functions in relation to the following:

- (a) an application from a health profession board for an interim or emergency order about someone's registration;
 - (b) an application from a health profession board for directions about how to proceed in relation to a report about a health professional;
 - (c) an application in relation to which each matter to be resolved is admitted or not contested or in relation to which the parties have agreed to the decision or order to be made;
 - (d) an application in relation to which the parties, including the relevant health profession board, agree to the presidential member exercising the powers of the tribunal alone;
 - (e) an application that a hearing, or part of a hearing, be closed;
 - (f) conducting a preliminary hearing under section 58.
- (2) All other applications must be decided by a health professions tribunal panel.

44A What happens if presidential member unavailable after tribunal panel hearing started?

- (1) This section applies if a health professions tribunal panel formed under section 42 (1) (b) for an application in relation to a health professional in a health profession—
- (a) starts to deal with the application; and
 - (b) the presidential member stops being available for the panel for any reason.
- (2) If the parties to the application agree and the president of the tribunal does not give a direction under section 41C (Role of president of tribunal) to form a new panel to deal with the application, the application may be dealt with by the remaining members of the panel.

44B What happens if non-presidential member unavailable after tribunal panel hearing started?

- (1) This section applies if a health professions tribunal panel formed under section 42 (1) (b) for an application in relation to a health professional in a health profession—
 - (a) starts to deal with the application; and
 - (b) a non-presidential member stops being available for the panel for any reason.
- (2) The presidential member and the remaining member (if any) may continue to deal with the application if the presidential member considers it appropriate to do so.

Note The presidential member decides questions of law arising in a proceeding (see s 63 (2)). If the presidential member and the remaining member of the health professions tribunal panel cannot agree about a question other than a question of law, the presidential member's decision is the decision of the tribunal (see s 63 (4)).

45 Registrar and deputy registrars

- (1) The registrar of the Magistrates Court is the registrar of the health professions tribunal.
- (2) Each deputy registrar of the Magistrates Court is a deputy registrar of the health professions tribunal.
- (3) Subject to any direction of the registrar, a deputy registrar of the health professions tribunal may exercise the powers of the registrar of the tribunal.
- (4) The registrar may, in writing, delegate to a public servant the registrar's functions under this Act.

Note For the making of delegations and the exercise of delegated functions, see the Legislation Act, pt 19.4.

- (5) The registrar and each deputy registrar must exercise the functions of the registrar of the health professions tribunal in consultation with, and under the direction of, the health professions tribunal president.

Division 7.2 Applications to health professions tribunal

46 Application to health professions tribunal for review

- (1) This section applies to—
- (a) the following decisions of a health profession board:
 - (i) to register, or not register, a person;
 - (ii) to register a person conditionally;
 - (iii) to register a person for less than 1 year;
 - (iv) to impose conditions, or refuse to impose conditions, on a person's registration; and
 - (b) a decision of a professional standards panel under section 122 (Action of professional standards panel after inquiry); and
 - (c) any other decision prescribed by regulation.
- (2) An application for the review of a decision about a person may be made to the health professions tribunal by the person.
- (3) An application for the review of a decision may be made by someone else only with the leave of the health professions tribunal.

46A Application to health professions tribunal by health profession board

- (1) This section applies to an application—
- (a) for the suspension or cancellation of a health professional's registration; or

- (b) for a declaration under section 64 (1) (l) (which is about a person who is not registered); or
 - (c) any other application prescribed by regulation.
- (2) A health profession board may make an application to which this section applies.

47 How to make an application

- (1) An application to the health professions tribunal is made by filing a written application with the tribunal.

Note If a form is approved under s 69 for an application, the form must be used.

- (2) If the application is for the review of a decision mentioned in section 46, the application must be made within 28 days after the day the applicant receives notice of the decision for which the review is sought.
- (3) However, the health professions tribunal may, before or after the end of the 28 days, extend the time within which an application may be made.

48 Parties to proceeding

- (1) The following are parties to the proceeding on an application relating to a decision about a person (other than an application mentioned in subsection (2)):
- (a) the person;
 - (b) the health profession board that made the decision or that established the professional standards panel that made the decision;
 - (c) anyone else with the leave of the health professions tribunal.

- (2) The following are parties to the proceeding on an application to suspend or cancel a health professional's registration:
 - (a) the health professional;
 - (b) the health profession board that made the application;
 - (c) anyone else with the leave of the health professions tribunal.
- (3) The following are parties to the proceeding on an application for a declaration that, if a person had been registered, the health professions tribunal would have found that the person had contravened the required standard of practice or did not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements:
 - (a) the person;
 - (b) the health profession board that made the application;
 - (c) anyone else with the leave of the health professions tribunal.
- (4) A regulation may prescribe who is a party to any other application to the health professions tribunal.

49 Referral to panel by tribunal

- (1) The health professions tribunal may refer an application, or part of an application, to a health profession board for consideration by a personal assessment panel or professional standards panel.
- (2) If the health profession board to which the application, or part of the application, is referred gives a report (the *referral report*) to the health professions tribunal, the tribunal must consider the referral report.
- (3) The health professions tribunal may adopt the referral report or a decision made in the report as its own decision in relation to the application, or part of the application.

Division 7.3 Tribunal proceedings

49A Application to suspend or cancel health professional's registration

- (1) This section applies to an application to suspend or cancel a health professional's registration.
- (2) In deciding whether to suspend or cancel the registration, the health professions tribunal must consider whether—
 - (a) the health professional has contravened a standard of practice that applied to the health professional; or
 - (b) the health professional is putting, or has put, public safety at risk.

50 Time and place of proceedings

The health professions tribunal is to sit at the times and places the president decides.

51 Notice of hearing

- (1) The health professions tribunal registrar must give written notice of the time and place for the hearing of an application to the parties to the proceeding on the application.
- (2) The notice must be given at least 1 month before the day of the hearing.

52 Hearings usually in public

- (1) The hearing of an application by the health professions tribunal, including any inquiry into the application, must be in public.
- (2) However, this section does not apply to a hearing, or part of a hearing, if the health professions tribunal makes an order under section 53 in relation to the hearing, or part of the hearing.

53 Closed hearings in special circumstances

- (1) If, in relation to the hearing of an application, the health professions tribunal is satisfied that it is desirable in the public interest or in the interests of justice to do so, the tribunal may, by order—
 - (a) direct that the hearing, or part of the hearing, is to take place in private and give directions about the people who may be present; and
 - (b) give directions prohibiting or restricting the publication of evidence given at the hearing, whether in public or in private, or of matters contained in documents filed with the tribunal or received in evidence by the tribunal for the hearing; and
 - (c) give directions prohibiting or restricting the disclosure to some or all of the parties to the proceeding of evidence given at the hearing, or of a matter contained in a document lodged with the tribunal or received in evidence by the tribunal for the inquiry.
- (2) A person must not contravene an order under subsection (1) (b) or (c).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

54 Evidence

The health professions tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate, subject to section 56 (Natural justice).

Note Judicial bodies, unless exempted, are required to comply with the rules of evidence (whether under common law or statute) that govern what evidence may be put before them and how. The health professions tribunal is not required to comply with those rules.

55 Procedures

- (1) If no procedure is set out under this Act for anything required or allowed to be done by the health professions tribunal under this Act or another territory law, the tribunal may decide on its own procedures.
- (2) The procedures of the health professions tribunal must be simple and quick, subject to section 56.

56 Natural justice

The health professions tribunal must observe natural justice.

Note *Natural justice* has an established legal meaning.

57 Representation before tribunal

A party to a proceeding before the health professions tribunal may, at the hearing of the proceeding, appear personally or by an agent and be represented by a lawyer.

58 Preliminary hearing

- (1) The health professions tribunal, formed by a presidential member of the tribunal alone, may conduct a preliminary hearing of an application to the tribunal to decide interlocutory and other preliminary matters.
- (2) In a preliminary hearing, the health professions tribunal may do 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) make orders for the conduct of the hearing of the application;
 - (b) require parties to make discovery or permit inspection of evidentiary material;
 - (c) require parties to file pleadings;
 - (d) require a party to undergo stated medical, psychiatric or psychological assessment;

(e) strike out the application because it is frivolous or vexatious.

Note The Legislation Act, s 170 and s 171 deal with the application of the privilege against selfincrimination and client legal privilege.

- (3) If, during a preliminary hearing on an application in relation to a registered health professional, the presidential member is satisfied that the application should be referred to a personal assessment panel or professional standards panel, the tribunal may refer the application to the relevant health profession board for referral to the panel.
- (4) The referral must contain directions about what the tribunal wishes to be considered or done in relation to the application.

59 Powers in relation to witnesses etc

- (1) A presidential member of the tribunal, or a person authorised in writing by a presidential member, may, by written notice given to a person, require the person to appear before the tribunal at a hearing, at a stated time and place, to do either or both of the following:
 - (a) to give evidence;
 - (b) to produce a stated document or other thing relevant to the hearing.
- (2) A presidential member of the tribunal may require a witness appearing before the tribunal at a hearing to give evidence to do 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) to take an oath;
 - (b) to answer a question relevant to the hearing;

- (c) to produce a stated document or other thing relevant to the hearing.

Note 1 **Oath** includes affirmation and **take** an oath includes make an affirmation (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

Note 2 The Legislation Act, s 170 and s 171 deal with the application of the privilege against selfincrimination and client legal privilege.

60 Adjourment

The health professions tribunal may adjourn a proceeding for any reason the tribunal considers appropriate.

61 Interim and emergency orders

- (1) The health professions tribunal may make any order mentioned in section 64 (other than section 64 (1) (a)) in a proceeding as an interim order—
- (a) before adjourning the proceeding; or
 - (b) if the proceeding is an application for an interim or emergency order.
- (2) However, the health professions tribunal may only make an interim or emergency order under subsection (1) (b) if satisfied that it is necessary to make an interim order to protect the public or the wellbeing of the health professional.
- (3) An interim order under subsection (1) (a) has effect until an order made at the end of a proceeding comes into force unless the health professions tribunal otherwise orders.
- (4) An interim or emergency order under subsection (1) (b) has effect for the period stated in the order.
- (5) An order mentioned in subsection (4) may be in force for not longer than 6 months, but may be renewed once.

62 Decision without inquiry

- (1) This section applies to an application to the health professions tribunal if—
 - (a) the application is about whether a registered health professional—
 - (i) is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice; or
 - (ii) does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements; or
 - (iii) has the insurance (if any) required under the regulations; and
 - (b) the health professional admits each matter raised; and
 - (c) the tribunal considers it may be appropriate to not conduct an inquiry before making a decision on the matter.
- (2) The health professions tribunal may give each party to the proceeding on the application written notice to the effect that—
 - (a) the tribunal proposes to make a decision on the application without conducting an inquiry; and
 - (b) if the party wishes to make representations in relation to the proposal—the party must make the representations within 21 days after the day the notice is given.
- (3) The health professions tribunal may decide not to conduct an inquiry in relation to the application only if the tribunal—
 - (a) has given notice under subsection (2); and
 - (b) has taken into consideration any representation made by a party to the proceeding on the application within the 21 days; and
 - (c) is satisfied that it is in the public interest to not conduct an inquiry; and

(d) is satisfied that it has sufficient information to make an informed decision on the application.

62A Deciding applications for review of decision by board or panel

- (1) This section applies if the tribunal is deciding an application for review of a decision of a health profession board or a professional standards panel (the *original decision-maker*).
- (2) The tribunal may exercise the functions given by this Act to the original decision-maker in relation to the application as if the decision had not been made.

63 Deciding questions

- (1) This section applies if the health professions tribunal is formed by a health professions tribunal panel.
- (2) The presidential member is to decide a question of law arising in a proceeding.
- (3) Any other question in which a majority of the health professions tribunal panel members agree is the decision of the tribunal.
- (4) If a majority of the members of the health professions tribunal panel cannot agree about a question other than a question of law, the decision of the presidential member is the decision of the tribunal.

64 Orders tribunal may make

- (1) The health professions tribunal may, by order, do 1 or more of the following in relation to a person to whom an application relates:
 - (a) counsel, caution or reprimand the person;
 - (b) require the person to undergo stated medical, psychiatric or psychological assessment, counselling or both;
 - (c) impose on the person's registration any condition that the tribunal considers appropriate to protect the public;

- (d) require the person to take part in a review of the person's professional practice;
- (e) require the person to complete a stated educational or other stated professional development course;
- (f) require the person to report on the person's practice at stated times, in the way stated and to a named person;
- (g) require the person to seek and take advice from a stated entity about the management of the person's practice;
- (h) require the supervision, monitoring or reporting about the effect of something the person is required to do by the tribunal;
- (i) accept a voluntary undertaking from the person;
- (j) require the relevant health profession board to suspend the person's registration for a stated period.
- (k) cancel the person's registration;
- (l) if the person is not registered—declare that, if the person had been registered, the tribunal would have found that the person had contravened the required standard of practice or did not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements.

Note If an unregistered person is found to have contravened a required standard of practice, or to not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements, this may be taken into consideration if the person applies for registration (see the regulations).

- (m) require the person to pay the reasonable costs of hearing the application.
- (2) Also, the health professions tribunal may make any other order it considers appropriate.
 - (3) As soon as practicable after making an order under this section in a proceeding, the health professions tribunal must give written notice of the order to the parties to the proceeding.

- (4) The health professions tribunal may also give written notice of the order to anyone else with a legitimate interest in the proceeding, for example, an entity responsible for registration of health professionals in a local jurisdiction.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

65 Notice of decision

- (1) A notice under section 64 (3) (the *decision notice*) must include the reasons for the health tribunal's decision.
- (2) However, the decision notice need not include information about a person if the health professions tribunal is satisfied that the inclusion of the information—
- (a) is not in the interests of the person; and
 - (b) is not necessary or desirable in the public interest.
- (3) If the decision notice does not include information because of subsection (2), the notice must include a statement to that effect.

66 Referral of questions of law to Supreme Court

- (1) The presidential member of the health professions tribunal may refer a question of law relating to a proceeding on an application to the Supreme Court for direction on its own initiative or on application by a party to the proceeding.
- (2) If a question of law in a proceeding is referred to the Supreme Court under this section, the health professions tribunal must not, in the proceeding—
- (a) make a decision that presupposes the question's answer before the question has been decided by the court; or
 - (b) proceed in a way, or make a decision, that is inconsistent with the decision of the court on the question.

67 Appeals from health professions tribunal to Supreme Court

A party to a proceeding before the health professions tribunal may appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision of the tribunal in the proceeding.

Note See the *Court Procedures Rules 2006*, r 5052 (Appeals to Supreme Court—general powers) and r 5103 (Appeals to Supreme Court—time for filing notice of appeal).

68 Contempt of health professions tribunal

A person commits an offence if the person does something in the face, or within the hearing, of the health professions tribunal that would be contempt of court if the health professions tribunal were a court of record.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or both.

68A Application of Criminal Code, ch 7

A proceeding before the health professions tribunal is a legal proceeding for the Criminal Code, chapter 7 (Administration of justice offences).

Note That chapter includes offences (eg perjury, falsifying evidence, failing to attend and refusing to be sworn) applying in relation to health professions tribunal proceedings.

69 Approved forms

- (1) The health professions tribunal president may, in writing, approve forms for this part.
- (2) If the health professions tribunal president approves a form for a particular purpose, the approved form must be used for that purpose.
- (3) An approved form is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

Part 8 Offences

70 Meaning of *registered* for pt 8

For this part, a person is not *registered*, if the person's registration is suspended.

71 Offence to pretend registration

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person intentionally pretends to be registered in a regulated health profession; and
 - (b) the person is not registered in the profession.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

Note **Registered** as a health professional includes enrolled as a health professional (see s 17 and dict, def *register*).

- (2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (b).

72 Provision of regulated health services by unregistered people

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person intentionally provides a regulated health service; and
 - (b) the person is not registered in a health profession.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

Example of someone providing a regulated health service to someone in the ACT when not registered

A person (the *Dr W*) provides a medical service by a video link from an island in the south Pacific to Mary Smith in the ACT. Dr W advises Mary that she needs to have her tonsils removed. Dr W is not a registered health professional. Dr W contravenes this subsection.

Note 1 **Regulated health service** is defined (see s 16).

Note 2 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- (2) This section does not apply to—
- (a) a health service provided in an emergency; or
 - (b) the removal or retrieval, for transplantation, of organs by someone who is a health professional registered under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction; or
 - (c) a health service provided to someone being transported into or out of the ACT by someone who is a health professional registered under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction; or
 - (d) the provision, by mail order, or over the internet or by other electronic means, of manufactured aids to rehabilitation or surgical prosthetics and orthotics; or
 - (e) a health service ordinarily provided in the ordinary course of business by people other than registered health professionals.

Example for par (d)

dental restorative or corrective devices

- (3) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (b).

72A False representation of person as health professional

A registered health professional commits an offence if—

- (a) the health professional represents that someone employed or engaged by the health professional is a registered health professional; and
- (b) the representation is false; and
- (c) the representation was made in the course of practising as a health professional.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

73 Conditions on practice

- (1) A registered health professional commits an offence if the health professional—
 - (a) knowingly provides a regulated health service; and
 - (b) fails to comply with a requirement of a condition on the professional's registration while providing the service.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) In this section, a condition on the health professional's registration includes a condition on the professional's registration under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction.

73A Direction to engage in unprofessional conduct

A person commits an offence if—

- (a) the person—
 - (i) employs a registered health professional; or
 - (ii) provides premises where the registered health professional practises in the profession; and

- (b) the person directs the health professional to engage in conduct that, if engaged in, would contravene a standard of practice that applies to the health professional.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

74 Change of registered details

- (1) A registered health professional commits an offence if—
 - (a) the health professional's name or address changes; and
 - (b) the health professional fails to promptly (but in any case not later than 1 month after the day the change happens) tell the relevant health profession board, in writing, about the change.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

75 No insurance

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a registered health professional is required under the regulations to have insurance; and
 - (b) while registered, the health professional ceases to have the insurance.
- (2) The health professional commits an offence if, as soon as practicable (but in any case within 1 month) after ceasing to have the insurance, the health professional fails to tell the relevant health profession board, in writing, about the insurance ceasing.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

75A Sale of optical lenses

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person supplies prescription spectacles or prescription contact lenses to someone else; and
 - (b) the person is not a registered optometrist.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (2) In this section:

prescription spectacles or prescription contact lenses means spectacles (including sunglasses) or contact lenses prescribed in writing by a registered medical practitioner or registered optometrist.

supply includes sell by mail order or over the internet.

75B Standard of drugs

- (1) A registered pharmacist must not use or supply, or allow the use or supply of, drugs or medicine—
- (a) for drugs or medicine that are therapeutic goods—that do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods under the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cwlth); or
 - (b) for drugs or medicine (other than therapeutic goods) for which a standard is stated in the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary—that are not of the standard required for the drugs or medicine in the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (a) and (b).

(3) In this section:

standard, in relation to therapeutic goods—see the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cwlth).

the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary means the latest edition of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, published by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia (the *PSA*), as amended by any amendments published by the PSA since the last edition.

therapeutic goods—see the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cwlth).

Part 9 Reporting

Division 9.1 Object of part 9

76 Object of pt 9

- (1) The object of this part is to—
 - (a) protect the public; and
 - (b) assist in the arranging of rehabilitation and retraining for health professionals who are not meeting the required standard of practice.
- (2) This part achieves its object by encouraging, and in some circumstances requiring, the reporting of—
 - (a) behaviour by registered health professionals that contravenes, or may contravene, the required standard of practice; and
 - (b) registered health professionals who do not, or may not, satisfy the suitability to practise requirements.

Division 9.2 Reporting

77 Meaning of *registered health professional* for div 9.2

For this division, a health professional is a *registered health professional* in relation to an act or omission of the health professional if he or she was registered at the time of the act or omission.

78 Who may report?

- (1) Anyone who believes on reasonable grounds that a registered health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice, or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements, may report the health professional.

Examples of the people who may make a report

- 1 a member of the public
- 2 a member of a health profession
- 3 the Minister
- 4 a coroner
- 5 a registrar of a court
- 6 a police officer
- 7 a member of the office of the director of public prosecutions

Note 1 People may also be able to make complaints to the commission under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*.

Note 2 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- (2) A health professional may make a report under subsection (1) despite any other territory law.
- (3) If a health professional makes a report under subsection (1)—
- (a) making the report is not—
 - (i) a breach of confidence; or
 - (ii) a breach of professional etiquette; or
 - (iii) a breach of professional ethics; or
 - (iv) a breach of a rule of professional conduct; and
 - (b) no civil or criminal liability is incurred only because of the making of the report.

- (4) Subsection (3) (b) does not apply to a report that the health professional knows is false or misleading.

79 Who may be given a report?

- (1) A report may be given to the relevant health profession board.
- (2) The health profession board must—
- (a) refer the report to the commission; and
 - (b) give a copy of the report, and all documents in its possession that relate to the report, to the commission.

80 False or misleading report

A person must not make a false or misleading report.

Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.

81 How must report be made?

- (1) A report must—
- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) be signed by the person making the report; and
 - (c) include the person's name and address.
- (2) However, a health profession board may accept a report that does not comply with subsection (1).
- (3) If a health profession board accepts an oral report, the board must require the person making the report to put the report in writing and sign it, unless satisfied that there is a good reason for not doing so.
- (4) If the person fails to comply with the requirement under subsection (3), the health profession board need not take any further action on the report.
- (5) The Minister may make guidelines for the exercise of a discretion by a health profession board under subsection (2).

- (6) Guidelines are a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

82 Help in making report

The executive officer of a health profession board may, but is not required to, help someone make a report.

83 Further information about report etc

- (1) A health profession board may require a person making a report—
- (a) to provide further information about the report; or
 - (b) to verify all or part of the report by statutory declaration.
- (2) When making a requirement under this section, the health profession board must set a reasonable period of time within which the requirement is to be satisfied, and may extend that period, whether before or after its expiry.
- (3) If the person fails to verify all or part of the report by statutory declaration—
- (a) the failure does not affect the making of the report; but
 - (b) the health profession board need not take any further action on the report.

84 Notice to health professional reported

- (1) This section applies if a report is made under this Act to a health profession board about a registered health professional.
- Note* The requirements for a report are set out in s 81.
- (2) The health profession board must, in writing, tell the registered health professional—
- (a) that a report has been made about the health professional; and

- (b) that the report is to be considered by the board; and
- (c) what the report is about in general terms; and
- (d) unless section 128 (Nondisclosure of reports) prevents the disclosure—the name of the person making the report; and
- (e) that the health professional may make written representations in relation to the report within a stated maximum period after receiving notice of the report.

Note Section 128 prevents the disclosure of a report if there is reason to believe the disclosure would put someone's health or safety at risk, cause someone to receive a lowered standard of health service or prejudice the management of the report or its consideration.

- (3) The maximum period under subsection (2) (e) must not be less than 1 month.

Part 10 Joint consideration with commission

85 What does pt 10 apply to?

This part applies to the following matters in relation to a registered health professional:

- (a) a report that the relevant health profession board considers indicates that the health professional may be contravening, or may have contravened, the required standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements;
- (b) a report mentioned in section 100 (3) (Board consideration of referral by personal assessment panel);
- (c) an application for review of a condition on registration mentioned in section 105 (3) (b) (Action by board on recommendations by personal assessment panel);
- (d) a report referred back to the health profession board under section 112 (Inappropriate referral to professional standards panel).

86 Consultation with commission etc

- (1) The health profession board must—
 - (a) consult with the commission when it is considering what to do in relation to a report to which this part applies; and
 - (b) endeavour to agree with the commission about the action to be taken in relation to the report.
- (2) If the health profession board and the commission cannot agree about what to do in relation to the report, the most serious action proposed by either must be taken.

- (3) The action that may be taken in relation to a report, from most serious to least serious, follows:
- (a) apply to the tribunal for an emergency order in relation to the registered health professional to whom the matter relates;
 - (b) apply to the tribunal for—
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of the registration of the health professional to whom the matter relates; or
 - (ii) if the health professional is not registered—a declaration under section 64 (1) (l) in relation to the health professional;
 - (c) consideration under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005* of a report referred to the commission;
 - (d) referral of the health professional to whom the matter relates to a professional standards panel;
 - (e) referral of the health professional to whom the report relates to a personal assessment panel;
 - (f) refusal to investigate the report further.
- (4) Also, the health profession board must take action under section 87 (Indication that offence committed) if, after consultation with the commission, either the board, commission or both consider that the section applies to the report.
- (5) The health profession board may take action under this section even if it has already taken action in relation to the report.

Example

If the health profession board decides that a report about a health professional does not suggest that the health professional may be contravening, or may have contravened, the required standard of practice, the board may refer the report to a personal assessment panel. If the personal assessment panel recommends that the report be referred to a professional standards panel because, on further examination, the report raises the possibility that the health professional may be contravening, or may have contravened, the required standard of practice, the

board would then consult with the commission under this section, even though the board has already taken action in relation to the report.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

87 Indication that offence committed

- (1) This section applies if a report to which this part applies that relates to a health professional indicates that the health professional may have committed, or be committing, an offence against a territory law.
- (2) The health profession board may give the chief police officer a copy of the report, with any other information the board has in relation to the report.
- (3) Giving the chief police officer a copy of the report does not prevent the health profession board and commission from taking further action under section 86 in relation to the report.

Part 11 Personal assessment panels

Division 11.1 Establishment and purpose

88 Establishment of personal assessment panel

- (1) A health profession board may establish 1 or more personal assessment panels.
- (2) The health profession board may refer a report about a registered health professional to a personal assessment panel if—
 - (a) the report suggests that the state of the health professional's mental or physical health, or both, may be affecting the professional's ability to meet the required standard of practice; and
 - (b) the board is satisfied that there are grounds for believing that, if the health professional's mental or physical health, or both, is affecting the professional's ability to meet the required standard of practice or the suitability to practise requirements, the professional may be rehabilitated.
- (3) The health profession board must refer a report about a health professional to a personal assessment panel if the commission asks it to refer the report.

89 Referral of application by health professions tribunal

- (1) The health profession board must refer an application, or part of an application, to a personal assessment panel if required to do so by the health professions tribunal under section 49 (Referral to panel by tribunal) or section 58 (3) (Preliminary hearing).
- (2) The personal assessment panel must inquire into the application, or part of the application, as if it were a report.

- (3) After inquiring into the application, or part of the application, the personal assessment panel must give a report (the *referral report*) to the health professions tribunal about the application, or part of the application.
- (4) The referral report may include—
 - (a) any recommendation about the application, or part of the application, that the personal assessment panel could make to the health profession board under section 97 (Action of personal assessment panel after inquiry) in relation to a report; or
 - (b) a recommendation that the health professional be counselled.
- (5) However, if the personal assessment panel can make no appropriate recommendation, the referral report must state that the panel cannot make an appropriate recommendation.

90 What does a personal assessment panel do?

- (1) A personal assessment panel—
 - (a) assesses whether the mental or physical health, or both, of a registered health professional are affecting the professional's ability to meet the required standard of practice or satisfy the suitability to practise requirements; and
 - (b) if the panel is satisfied that the health professional's mental or physical health, or both, are affecting the professional's ability to meet the required standard of practice or satisfy the suitability to practise requirements—decides whether and how the professional may be rehabilitated.
- (2) A personal assessment panel also considers applications under section 103 to review the imposition of a condition on registration when referred to the panel.
- (3) The personal assessment panel may only assess a health professional if a report about the health professional is referred to the panel.

91 Who must be on a personal assessment panel?

- (1) A personal assessment panel established by a health profession board consists of 3 members appointed by the board.
- (2) At least 1 member of the personal assessment panel must be a registered health professional, or a health professional registered under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction, but need not be registered by the health profession board that established the panel.
- (3) At least 1 member of the personal assessment panel must not be a registered health professional or a health professional registered under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction.
- (4) It does not matter whether the people making up the personal assessment panel are from the ACT or elsewhere.
- (5) The health profession board must appoint 1 member of the personal assessment panel as the chairperson.
- (6) The personal assessment panel may consider 1 or more reports referred to it.

Division 11.2 Assessments by personal assessment panels

92 Natural justice

A personal assessment panel must observe natural justice.

93 Assessment by personal assessment panel

- (1) In assessing a health professional, a personal assessment panel may consider the information available to it, including the following:
 - (a) the report about the health professional;
 - (b) any information provided by the commission or the person who made the report;
 - (c) any other relevant information collected by the panel.

- (2) In assessing a health professional, the personal assessment panel must consider any information provided by the health professional.

94 Powers of personal assessment panel on inquiry

- (1) This section applies if a report about a health professional, or an application by the health professional for a condition review, is referred to a personal assessment panel.
- (2) The personal assessment panel must—
- (a) endeavour to talk to the health professional about the report or application; and
 - (b) give the health professional an opportunity to respond to information given to the panel.
- (3) The personal assessment panel may make the inquiries, and obtain the information the panel needs, from anywhere the panel considers appropriate.

Note The personal assessment panel must consider any information provided, by the health professional to whom the matter relates (see s 93 (2)).

- (4) The personal assessment panel may ask the health professional to undergo a medical, psychiatric or psychological examination or test for the assessment and, if the health professional undergoes the examination or test, must consider the results.
- (5) If the health professional undergoes a medical, psychiatric or psychological examination or test when asked to do so by the personal assessment panel, the health profession board must pay any fee for the examination or test, but is not liable to pay any fee for further consultation or services the health professional is referred onto.

94A Lawyer assisting personal assessment panel

The health profession board that established a personal assessment panel may appoint a lawyer to assist the panel for an inquiry.

95 Legal representation before personal assessment panel

A person may be represented by a lawyer at an inquiry by a personal assessment panel.

96 How does personal assessment panel reach a decision?

- (1) A decision of a personal assessment panel is a decision of the majority of panel members.
- (2) If, for any reason, a personal assessment panel cannot reach a majority decision, the decision of the chairperson is the decision of the panel.

97 Action of personal assessment panel after inquiry

- (1) After inquiring about a health professional under section 94, the personal assessment panel may, with the health professional's agreement, do 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) counsel the health professional;
 - (b) recommend that the health professional attend counselling or a rehabilitative program;
 - (c) recommend to the health profession board that established the panel that the board take no further action in relation to the health professional;
 - (d) recommend to the board that the board accept a stated voluntary undertaking from the health professional;
 - (e) recommend that a stated condition be placed on the health professional's registration.
- (2) A recommendation under subsection (1) (b) may name the counsellor or program or may indicate the kind of counsellor or program to be attended.

- (3) A recommendation under subsection (1) (e) may include a recommendation that the health professional's registration, or a condition placed on the registration, be reconsidered by a personal assessment panel at or within a stated time.
- (4) The personal assessment panel need not take action under this section if no appropriate action is available.

98 Inappropriate referral to personal assessment panel

- (1) This section applies to a report, or an application for a condition review, if the personal assessment panel believes, on reasonable grounds, that the report or application (the *matter*) has been inappropriately referred to the panel.
- (2) The personal assessment panel must refer the matter back to the health profession board that established the panel.
- (3) If the personal assessment panel refers the matter back under subsection (2), the panel must state the reason for the referral.

99 Referral to board

After deciding what to do (including a decision to do nothing) in relation to a report, or an application for a condition review, the personal assessment panel must refer the matter to the health profession board that established the panel, and include in the referral—

- (a) the information obtained by the panel; and
- (b) a description of the assessment of the health professional; and
- (c) what the panel decided to do and why; and
- (d) whether the health professional agreed to the action proposed to be taken by the panel.

Division 11.3 Action by board after inquiry by personal assessment panel

100 Board consideration of referral by personal assessment panel

- (1) This section applies to the referral of a report, or an application for a condition review, to a health profession board under division 11.2 (Assessments by personal assessment panels).
- (2) The health profession board must consider the referral, including any recommendations made, and decide what to do in relation to the matter referred (the *matter*).
- (3) If the health profession board considers that the matter indicates that the health professional may be contravening, or may have contravened, the required standard of practice, the board—
 - (a) must take action in relation to the matter under part 10 (Joint consideration with commission); and
 - (b) may apply to the tribunal for an emergency order if satisfied that the safety of the public or the wellbeing of the health professional may be adversely affected if an emergency order is not made.
- (4) The health profession board may, unless subsection (3) applies, do 1 or more of the following in relation to the matter:
 - (a) if section 101 applies—take action under that section;
 - (b) refer the matter to a professional standards panel;
 - (c) ask the health professions tribunal to suspend or cancel the health professional's registration; or
 - (d) ask the health professions tribunal to take any other appropriate action in relation to the health professional or matter;
 - (e) take no further action in relation to the health professional or matter.

101 Acceptance of condition

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a personal assessment panel established by a health profession board has recommended that a health professional's registration have a condition placed on it; and
 - (b) the health professional agrees to the condition.
- (2) If the health profession board considers the condition appropriate, the board may place the agreed condition on the health professional's registration.

102 Decision on referred health professional

- (1) This section applies after a health profession board makes a decision about the action to take in relation to a report, or application for a condition review, relating to a health professional referred to a health profession board under division 11.2 (Assessments by personal assessment panels).
- (2) The health profession board—
 - (a) must give the health professional written notice of the decision, including the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) must give written notice of the decision to the commission.

103 Applications for condition review

- (1) This section applies if a condition has been placed on a health professional's registration because of a report, whether or not the condition was placed with the health professional's agreement.
- (2) The health professional may apply, in writing, to the health profession board to have the condition removed or changed.

104 Review of application

- (1) If an application is made under section 103 by a health professional to a health profession board, the board must refer the application to a personal assessment panel.
- (2) If the imposition of the condition was recommended by a personal assessment panel, the health profession board must endeavour to ensure that the application is considered by that personal assessment panel.
- (3) The personal assessment panel must do 1 of the following after considering the application:
 - (a) recommend to the health profession board that the application be granted;
 - (b) recommend to the board that stated parts of the application be granted and the rest rejected;
 - (c) recommend to the board that the application be rejected.
- (4) If the personal assessment panel recommends to the health profession board that all or part of the application be rejected, the panel may also recommend that other action be taken in relation to the health professional and, if the panel does make such a recommendation, must explain why the action recommended is appropriate.
- (5) A recommendation must be given to the health profession board in writing.

105 Action by board on recommendations by personal assessment panel

- (1) This section applies if a personal assessment panel makes a recommendation under section 104 (3) (a), (b) or (c) to a health profession board in relation to an application.

- (2) If the health profession board accepts the recommendation, the recommendation is the decision on the application and the board must tell the health professional in writing about the decision and give reasons for the decision.
- (3) If the health profession board rejects the recommendation, the board must—
 - (a) make a decision on the application and tell the health professional in writing about the decision, giving reasons; or
 - (b) if the board considers that the application relates to whether the health professional is contravening, has contravened or is likely to contravene the required standard of practice—consider the application under part 10 (Joint consideration with commission).
- (4) If the health profession board makes a decision without consulting the commission, the board must tell the commission about the decision.

Part 12 Professional standards panels

Division 12.1 Establishment of professional standards panel

106 Establishment of professional standards panel

A health profession board may establish 1 or more professional standards panels.

107 What does a professional standards panel do?

- (1) A professional standards panel decides whether a registered health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements.
- (2) In making a decision under this section, the professional standards panel may consider the information available to it, including the following:
 - (a) the report;
 - (b) any information provided by the commission or the person who made the report;
 - (c) any other relevant information given to the panel.
- (3) In making a decision under this section, the professional standards panel must consider any information provided by the health professional.
- (4) The professional standards panel may only make a decision under this section in relation to a health professional if a report relating to the health professional is referred to the panel.

108 Who must be on a professional standards panel?

- (1) A professional standards panel established by a health profession board consists of 3 members appointed by the board.
- (2) At least 1 member of the professional standards panel must be a registered health professional or a health professional registered under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction in the same profession as the health professional to be considered by the panel.
- (3) At least 1 member of the professional standards panel must not be a registered health professional or a health professional registered under a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction.
- (4) The health profession board must appoint 1 member of the professional standards panel as the chairperson.
- (5) It does not matter whether the people making up the professional standards panel are from the ACT or elsewhere.
- (6) The professional standards panel may consider 1 or more matters referred to it.

109 Referral of application by health professions tribunal

- (1) The health profession board must refer an application, or part of an application, to a professional standards panel if required to do so by the health professions tribunal under section 49 (Referral to panel by tribunal) or section 58 (3) (Preliminary hearing).
- (2) The professional standards panel must conduct an inquiry into the application, or part of the application, as if it were a report, but may not take interim action under section 118 (Interim actions) in relation to it.
- (3) After inquiring into the application, or part of the application, the professional standards panel must give a report (the *referral report*) to the health professions tribunal about the application, or part of the application.

- (4) The referral report about an application relating to a health professional may recommend that the health professions tribunal take any action in relation to the application, or part of the application, that the panel could take under section 122 (2) (Action of professional standards panel after inquiry) in relation to a report.
- (5) However, if the professional standards panel cannot make an appropriate recommendation, the referral report must state that the panel cannot make an appropriate recommendation.

Division 12.2 Inquiries by professional standards panels

110 When may professional standards panel choose not to inquire?

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a report about a health professional is referred to a professional standards panel; and
 - (b) the health professional admits something mentioned in the report.
- (2) The professional standards panel may choose not to inquire into whether the health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice, or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements, if the panel is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that it is appropriate to make a decision about the report without an inquiry.

111 How does professional standards panel reach a decision?

- (1) A decision of a professional standards panel is a decision of the majority of panel members.
- (2) If, for any reason, a professional standards panel cannot reach a majority decision, the decision of the chairperson is the decision of the panel.

112 Inappropriate referral to professional standards panel

- (1) This section applies to a report relating to a health professional that is referred to a professional standards panel if—
 - (a) the panel believes on reasonable grounds that the report, if substantiated, may provide grounds for the suspension or cancellation of the health professional's registration; or
 - (b) the panel believes on reasonable grounds that the health professional would be more appropriately dealt with by a personal assessment panel; or
 - (c) the panel believes that emergency action is necessary in relation to the health professional.
- (2) The professional standards panel must refer the report back to the health profession board that established it, and take no further action in relation to the health professional.
- (3) If the professional standards panel refers a matter back under subsection (2), the panel must state the reason for the referral.
- (4) The health profession board must consider the referral under part 10 (Joint consideration with commission).

Division 12.3 Procedural requirements for inquiry hearings

113 Setting inquiry hearing times

- (1) If a report about a health professional is referred to a professional standards panel, the panel must—
 - (a) set a time and place to hold an inquiry (a *standards inquiry*) about the health professional; and
 - (b) at least 1 month before the day of the inquiry, give written notice of the time and place to—
 - (i) the health professional; and
 - (ii) the relevant health profession board; and
 - (iii) the commission.
- (2) The health profession board may also give written notice of the inquiry to the person who made the report.

114 Conduct of inquiry hearing

- (1) A professional standards panel may conduct a standards inquiry hearing about a health professional in any way the panel considers appropriate.
- (2) However, the professional standards panel must observe natural justice.

115 Inquiry by professional standards panel

At a standards inquiry about a health professional, a professional standards panel may—

- (a) make the inquiries and obtain any information the panel needs from any source the panel considers appropriate (including by talking to the health professional) to decide whether the health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required

standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements; and

- (b) arrange for a performance review to be conducted on the health professional, either generally or in relation to particular areas; and
- (c) consider patterns of practice by the health professional.

Note The Legislation Act, s 170 and s 171 deal with the application of the privilege against selfincrimination and client legal privilege.

116 Role of commission

At a standards inquiry, the commission may—

- (a) be represented; and
- (b) give evidence about the consideration of a complaint under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*; and
- (c) may be present at the inquiry even if not giving evidence.

117 Inquiry hearings usually closed

- (1) A standards inquiry hearing about a health professional may be open to the public only if the professional standards panel directs that it be open.
- (2) The professional standards panel may direct that the standards inquiry hearing be held in public if satisfied that the benefit to the public of having the public present at the inquiry hearing outweighs the disadvantage to the health professional.

118 Interim actions

- (1) At a standards inquiry about a health professional, a professional standards panel may take action under section 122 (2) (Action of professional standards panel after inquiry), other than section 122 (2) (a), in relation to the health professional if satisfied

that it is necessary to take action to protect the public, even though the panel has not finished the inquiry.

- (2) Action under subsection (1) has effect only until a decision is made by the professional standards panel at the end of the standards inquiry.

119 Adjourment

A professional standards panel may adjourn a standards inquiry for a stated time if, taking into consideration the need to deal with inquiries promptly, the panel is satisfied that it is appropriate to adjourn the inquiry.

119A Lawyer assisting professional standards panel

The health profession board that established a professional standards panel may appoint a lawyer to assist the panel for a standards inquiry (including the inquiry hearing).

120 Representation at inquiry hearing

- (1) This section applies to the following people at a standards inquiry about a health professional:
 - (a) the health professional;
 - (b) the commission;
 - (c) a witness allowed to attend the standards inquiry.
- (2) A person to whom this section applies may be accompanied by, or represented at, the standards inquiry hearing by a legal adviser or other support person.

121 Record of standards inquiry

A professional standards panel must keep a record, in electronic or written form, of a standards inquiry (including the inquiry hearing).

122 Action of professional standards panel after inquiry

- (1) After an inquiry about a health professional, a professional standards panel must decide whether—
 - (a) the health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice or does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements; or
 - (b) the health professional is putting, or has put, public safety at risk.
- (2) If the professional standards panel is satisfied that the health professional has done something mentioned in subsection (1), the panel may do 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) counsel, caution or reprimand the health professional;
 - (b) require the health professional to undergo stated medical, psychiatric or psychological assessment, counselling or both;
 - (c) impose on the health professional's registration a condition that the panel considers appropriate to protect the public;
 - (d) require the health professional to take part in a review of the health professional's professional practice;
 - (e) require the health professional to complete a stated educational or other stated professional development course;
 - (f) require the health professional to report on the professional's practice at stated times, in the way stated and to a named person;
 - (g) require the health professional to seek and take advice from stated entities in relation to the management of the professional's practice;
 - (h) require the supervision, monitoring or reporting about the effect of something the health professional is required to do by the panel;

- (i) refer the report or application for a condition review, to the health profession board with—
 - (i) a recommendation that an application be made to the health professions tribunal for the suspension or cancellation of the health professional's registration; and
 - (ii) the standards inquiry report on which the recommendation is based;
 - (j) refer the report or complaint to the health profession board with—
 - (i) a recommendation that an application be made to the health professions tribunal for a declaration under section 64 (1) (l) in relation to the health professional; and
 - (ii) the standards inquiry report on which the recommendation is based;
 - (k) accept a stated voluntary undertaking from the health professional.
- (3) If the professional standards panel acts under subsection (2) (other than under paragraph (i) or (j)), the act is an act of the health profession board.

123 Inquiry report

- (1) As soon as practicable after finishing a standards inquiry about a health professional, the professional standards panel must prepare a written report (the *standards inquiry report*) that includes the following:
- (a) if the standards inquiry found that the health professional is contravening, or has contravened, the required standard of practice—how the standard is being, or was, contravened;

- (b) if the standards inquiry found that the health professional does not satisfy the suitability to practise requirements—which suitability to practise requirement is not satisfied;
 - (c) whether there is, or was, a risk to the public from the health professional's practise and, if there is or was, what the risk is or was;
 - (d) the action taken by the panel and reasons for the action.
- (2) Within 28 days after the end of the standards inquiry, the professional standards panel must give the standards inquiry report to—
- (a) the health professional; and
 - (b) the health profession board that established the panel; and
 - (c) the commission.
- (3) The professional standards panel may also give the standards inquiry report to anyone else.
- (4) However, the professional standards panel may omit material from a copy of the standards inquiry report given to a person under subsection (3) if the panel considers it appropriate to do so to protect someone's confidentiality.

124 Publication of standards inquiry report

- (1) A professional standards panel that prepares a standards inquiry report must publish the report.
- (2) However, the professional standards panel may omit material, including the name of the health professional, from the copy of the standards inquiry report published if the panel is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the public interest is not served by including the material.

- (3) If, because of the omission of material under subsection (2), the standards inquiry report cannot be readily understood, the professional standards panel may publish a summary of the report in a more easily read form.

Part 13 Protection and information

125 Meaning of *informed person* for pt 13

For this part:

informed person means anyone who is, or has been—

- (a) a member of a health profession board; or
- (b) a member of the health professions tribunal; or
- (c) a member of a personal assessment panel or a professional standards panel; or
- (d) a member of the staff of a health profession board; or
- (e) acting under the direction or authority of a health profession board; or
- (f) a member of the staff (including the registrar and each deputy registrar) of the health professions tribunal; or
- (g) acting under the direction or authority of the health professions tribunal; or
- (h) providing advice or expertise to the health professions tribunal.

126 Protection of participants and people reporting

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a person who is or has been a participant in a proceeding about a report, or an application for a condition review, before a health profession board, a personal assessment panel, a professional standards panel or the health professions tribunal; or
 - (b) a person who has made a report.

- (2) An action or proceeding does not lie against a person to whom this section applies in relation to an act done, or omitted to be done, honestly in that capacity.

127 Protection of informed people

- (1) An informed person does not incur civil or criminal liability for an act or omission done honestly and without negligence for this Act.
- (2) A civil liability that would, apart from this section, attach to an informed person, attaches instead to the Territory.

128 Nondisclosure of reports

- (1) This section applies in relation to a report made about a health professional.
- (2) An informed person must not disclose information to the health professional that allows the person who made the report (the *reporter*) to be identified if the informed person has reason to believe that the disclosure would, directly or indirectly—
- (a) put at risk the health or safety of anyone; or
 - (b) cause anyone to receive a lower standard of health service than the person would have received if the reporter had not been identified; or
 - (c) prejudice the management of the report or its consideration by the commission or a health profession board.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

129 Secrecy

- (1) In this section:
- court* includes any tribunal, authority or person with power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

produce includes allow access to.

protected information means information about a person that is disclosed to, or obtained by, an informed person because of the exercise of a function under this Act.

- (2) An informed person must not—
- (a) make a record of protected information; or
 - (b) directly or indirectly divulge or communicate protected information about someone to anyone else; or
 - (c) produce to anyone, or give anyone access to, a document given under this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the informed person makes the record, or divulges or communicates the information, in relation to the exercise of a function of the person under this Act or another territory law.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not prevent an informed person from divulging or communicating protected information—
- (a) with the consent of the person from whom the information was obtained; or
 - (b) to a person administering or enforcing a corresponding law of a local jurisdiction; or
 - (c) to a law enforcement authority.
- (5) An informed person need not divulge or communicate protected information to a court, or produce a document containing protected information to a court, unless it is necessary to do so for this Act, another territory law or another law applying in the ACT.

Part 13A Optometrists—authorisation for possession and use of poisons and restricted substances

129A Definitions—pt 13A

In this part:

ACT requirements—see section 129B.

board means the ACT Optometrists Board established under the *Health Professionals Regulation 2004*, schedule 11.

optometrist drug authority means an optometrists drug authority approved by the optometrists drug authority committee.

Note Under the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* (NSW), s 17B, the optometrists drug authority committee may approve:

- different classes of optometrists drug authority
- the poisons and restricted substances covered by different classes of optometrists drug authority
- competency standards for an optometrists drug authority
- the criteria for meeting the competency standards
- the maximum period for an optometrists drug authority
- the treatment of ocular conditions authorised by a class of optometrists drug authority.

optometrists drug authority committee means the Optometrists Drug Authority Committee established under the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* (NSW), section 17B.

poison—see the *Poisons Act 1933*, dictionary.

Note The *Poisons Act 1933* defines ***poison*** as a substance (other than a substance that is a poison under the *Poisons and Drugs Act 1978*) the introduction of which into the body of a person by any route involves the risk of death to the person, and includes a substance declared to be a poison under that Act, s 10.

restricted substance—see the *Poisons Act 1933*, dictionary.

Note The *Poisons Act 1933* defines ***restricted substance*** as a substance declared to be a restricted substance under that Act, s 10.

129B ACT requirements for drug authorities

(1) For this part, the ***ACT requirements*** are the NSW requirements with the changes (if any) determined, in writing, by the Minister.

(2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

(3) For subsection (1), the ***NSW requirements*** are—

- (a) the competency standards approved from time to time by the optometrists drug authority committee; and
- (b) the criteria approved from time to time by the optometrists drug authority committee for meeting the competency standards; and
- (c) the maximum periods for optometrists drug authorities set from time to time by the optometrists drug authority committee; and
- (d) the poisons or restricted substances approved from time to time for optometrists drug authorities by the optometrists drug authority committee; and
- (e) the treatment of ocular conditions authorised from time to time for optometrists drug authorities by the optometrists drug authority committee.

129C Optometrist drug authorities

- (1) The board may issue an optometrist drug authority to a registered optometrist if satisfied that the optometrist meets the competency standards under the ACT requirements for the authority.
- (2) In deciding whether a registered optometrist satisfies the competency standards under the ACT requirements, the board must apply the criteria under the ACT requirements for meeting the competency standards.
- (3) The board may issue an optometrist drug authority subject to conditions.
- (4) The board may amend a condition of a registered optometrist's optometrist drug authority (other than a condition prescribed by regulation).
- (5) An optometrist drug authority is also subject to any condition prescribed by regulation.

129D Term of drug authorities

- (1) An optometrist drug authority is issued for the period (not longer than the maximum period allowed under the ACT requirements) stated in the authority.
- (2) The board may withdraw a registered optometrist's optometrist drug authority.

129E Possession, use, supply and prescription of certain substances

- (1) An optometrist is authorised to possess and use, in the practice of optometry—
 - (a) for paralysing the accommodation of the eye—a cycloplegic substance; or

- (b) for tonometry or for fitting contact lenses—a local anaesthetic;
or
 - (c) for enlarging the pupil of the eye—a mydriatic substance; or
 - (d) for instilling into the eye after a mydriatic substance has been used—a miotic substance; or
 - (e) a substance prescribed by regulation.
- (2) An optometrist who holds an optometrist drug authority is also authorised to possess, use, supply and prescribe, in the practice of optometry to treat an eye condition for which the optometrist holds an optometrist drug authority, a poison or restricted substance approved for the optometrist drug authority under the ACT requirements.

129F ACT Optometrists Board—reviewable decisions

Each of the following decisions of the board is a *reviewable decision*:

- (a) a decision under section 129C (1) to refuse to issue an optometrist drug authority;
- (b) a decision under section 129C (3) to issue an optometrist drug authority subject to conditions;
- (c) a decision under section 129C (4) to amend a condition of a registered optometrist's optometrist drug authority;
- (d) a decision under section 129D (1) to issue an optometrist drug authority for a period less than the maximum period allowed under the ACT requirements;
- (e) a decision under section 129D (2) to withdraw a registered optometrist's optometrist drug authority.

129G ACT Optometrists Board—review of decisions

Application may be made to the AAT for review of a reviewable decision.

129H ACT Optometrists Board—notification of decisions

- (1) If the board makes a reviewable decision, it must give a written notice of the decision to each person affected by the decision.
- (2) The notice must be in accordance with the requirements of the code of practice in force under the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1989*, section 25B (1).

Part 14 Miscellaneous

130 Exemptions from Act

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, exempt a health professional from a provision of this Act if satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so.
- (2) An exemption under subsection (1) is a disallowable instrument.
Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
- (3) An exemption under subsection (1) must be made in accordance with the guidelines (if any) made under subsection (4).
- (4) The Minister may make guidelines for the giving of exemptions under subsection (1).
- (5) Guidelines are a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

130A Pharmacists—record of prescriptions

- (1) A registered pharmacist must keep a record of every prescription dispensed, compounded or made up by the pharmacist.
- (2) The record must be made as prescribed by the *Poisons Regulation 1993*, section 4.

130B Medical practitioner etc may dispense medicines

A registered dentist, registered medical practitioner or registered veterinary surgeon may compound or dispense any medicine or drug for a patient or animal under his or her professional care without becoming a registered pharmacist.

130C Restrictions on supply of certain medicines etc

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person is not—
 - (i) a registered medical practitioner; or
 - (ii) an authorised nurse practitioner; or
 - (iii) acting in accordance with a registered medical practitioner’s direct instructions to the person; and
 - (b) the person intentionally attends on, prescribes for, or supplies a substance or instrument to, someone else—
 - (i) for the treatment or cure of a sexual health condition (whether or not the other person has the condition); or
 - (ii) to influence the course of a pregnancy.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (a) (i).
- (3) Strict liability applies to subsection (1) (a) (ii) and (iii).
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
 - (a) a registered pharmacist who dispenses a substance or instrument to someone else under a prescription given by a registered medical practitioner or authorised nurse practitioner; or
 - (b) a registered pharmacist who, in the ordinary course of the pharmacist’s business, sells or supplies a substance or instrument (other than a substance or instrument prescribed by regulation) for a purpose other than a purpose mentioned in subsection (1) (b).

(5) In this section:

authorised nurse practitioner means a registered nurse practitioner who is the occupant of a nurse practitioner position acting within the scope of practice for the position.

nurse practitioner position—see the *Health Act 1993*, section 195 (2).

scope of practice—see the *Health Act 1993*, section 195 (2).

sexual health condition means—

- (a) a sexually transmitted disease; or
- (b) a disease affecting a reproductive organ or function; or
- (c) impotence; or
- (d) an ailment relating to sexual intercourse.

sexually transmitted disease means—

- (a) chancroid, chlamydial disease, donovanosis, gonorrhoea, HIV/AIDS, lymphogranuloma venereum or syphilis; or
- (b) a disease prescribed by regulation.

131 Costs of supervising protective action

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a health professional agrees under section 101 (Acceptance of condition) to having a condition imposed on the health professional's registration; or
- (b) a requirement made by the professional standards panel under section 122 (Action of professional standards panel after inquiry) involves monitoring the compliance of a health professional with a requirement under that section.

- (2) The health profession board may charge the health professional a fee, or require the health professional to pay, for the reasonable cost of monitoring the health professional's compliance with the condition or requirement.

132 Determination of fees by board

- (1) A health profession board may, in writing, determine fees for this Act.

Note The Legislation Act contains provisions about the making of determinations and regulations relating to fees (see pt 6.3).

- (2) However, the health profession board may only determine fees in relation to the health profession the board regulates.

- (3) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

- (4) A regulation may prescribe when fees may not be charged, or must be refunded, by a health profession board.

133 Determination of fees by Minister

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, determine fees for this Act.

Note The Legislation Act contains provisions about the making of determinations and regulations relating to fees (see pt 6.3).

- (2) However, the Minister may not determine fees in relation to a health profession board.

- (3) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

134 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note A regulation must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

- (2) A regulation may impose conditions, including restrictions, on the practice of a health profession to protect the public or the public interest.
- (3) A regulation may prescribe offences for contraventions of a regulation and prescribe maximum penalties of not more than 30 penalty units for offences against a regulation.
- (4) Also, a regulation may apply, adopt or incorporate (with or without change) an instrument as in force at a particular time or from time to time.

Part 15 Transitional provisions

135 Definitions for pt 15

In this part:

board means a board established under a repealed Act.

commencement day, in relation to a health profession, means the day the repealed Act that relates to the profession is repealed.

repealed Act means an Act repealed under section 136.

136 Repeals

- (1) The following Acts are repealed:
 - (a) *Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1983* A1983-28
 - (b) *Dental Technicians and Dental Prosthetists Registration Act 1988* A1988-85
 - (c) *Dentists Act 1931* A1931-8
 - (d) *Health Professions Boards (Elections) Act 1980* A1980-45
 - (e) *Health Professions Boards (Procedures) Act 1981* A1981-46
 - (f) *Medical Practitioners Act 1930* A1930-13
 - (g) *Nurses Act 1988* A1988-61
 - (h) *Optometrists Act 1956* A1956-4
 - (i) *Pharmacy Act 1931* A1931-10
 - (j) *Physiotherapists Act 1977* A1977-60
 - (k) *Podiatrists Act 1994* A1994-82
 - (l) *Psychologists Act 1994* A1994-87
 - (m) *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1965* A1965-3.

- (2) Despite section 2 (Commencement), subsection (1) does not repeal an Act mentioned in subsection (1) (a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l) or (m) unless a schedule of the regulations deals with the health profession that is regulated by the Act.

137 Professions to be regulated

- (1) This section applies to a health profession regulated under a repealed Act.
- (2) The Executive is taken to have decided, under section 20 (Decision to regulate health profession), that the health profession should be regulated, and the decision is not a disallowable instrument.
- (3) To remove any doubt, midwifery is a health profession that was regulated under the *Nurses Act 1988*.

138 What happens to registration under repealed Acts?

- (1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement day, was registered under a repealed Act if the health profession in which the person was registered is a regulated health profession on the commencement day.
- (2) The person's registration under the repealed Act is taken to be registration under this Act in the health profession that the person was registered in.
- (3) Unless the person's registration is cancelled or otherwise ends earlier under this Act, the person's registration ends when the registration would have ended under the repealed Act if the repealed Act had not been repealed.

139 Conditional registration

- (1) This section applies if a person was registered under a repealed Act immediately before its repeal and the registration was subject to a condition.

- (2) The condition applies to the person's registration until—
 - (a) the registration ends for the first time under this Act; or
 - (b) the condition is removed or amended under this Act.
- (3) It does not matter if the condition could not have been imposed under this Act.

140 What about unfinished board inquiry under repealed Acts?

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before commencement day—
 - (a) a board had begun an inquiry in relation to person registered by the board; and
 - (b) the inquiry had not finished.
- (2) The health profession board that regulates the profession in relation to which the board was established must treat the inquiry as a report made to it under this Act.
- (3) Any evidence the board had in relation to the inquiry must be given to, and may be taken into consideration by, the health profession board.

141 What about board orders under repealed Acts?

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a board has ordered someone to do something under a repealed Act; and
 - (b) immediately before commencement day, the person had not done the thing.
- (2) If this section applies—
 - (a) the person is required to do the thing ordered; and

- (b) a failure by the person to do the thing is taken to be a contravention of this Act.

Note A contravention of this Act by a registered health professional may be a ground for suspending or cancelling the health professional's registration (see the regulations).

142 What about suspensions under repealed Acts?

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person was registered under a repealed Act; and
 - (b) immediately before commencement day, the person's registration was suspended.
- (2) If this section applies—
- (a) the person's registration under this Act is taken to be suspended; and
 - (b) the suspension continues until the time it would have ended had the repealed Act not been repealed; and
 - (c) the suspension may not be extended.
- (3) This section does not prevent the relevant health profession board from taking action under this Act to have the person's registration suspended or cancelled.

143 Suspension or cancellation under repealed Acts

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement day, a board suspended or cancelled a person's registration.
- (2) The suspension or cancellation may be taken into consideration if the person applies for registration under this Act.

144 What about current board fines under repealed Acts?

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) before commencement day, a board imposed a fine on a person under a repealed Act; and
 - (b) immediately before commencement day—
 - (i) the time stated for payment of the fine had not ended; and
 - (ii) the person had not paid the fine.
- (2) If this section applies—
 - (a) the person is required to pay the fine within the time stated for payment of the fine; and
 - (b) a failure of the person to pay the fine within the stated time is taken to be a contravention of this Act.

Note A contravention of this Act by a registered health professional may be a ground for suspending or cancelling the health professional's registration (see the regulations).

145 What about past board fines under repealed Acts?

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) before commencement day a board imposed a fine on a person under a repealed Act; and
 - (b) the time for payment of the fine ended not longer than 1 month before commencement day; and
 - (c) the person did not pay the fine.
- (2) The failure of the person to pay the fine is taken to be a contravention of this Act.

Note A contravention of this Act by a registered health professional may be a ground for suspending or cancelling the health professional's registration (see the regulations).

146 What about appeals from board decisions?

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before commencement day, a person had a right to appeal from a decision of a board under a repealed Act.
- (2) If this section applies—
 - (a) the right to appeal is not affected by the repeal of the repealed Act; and
 - (b) if the entity appealed to refers the decision appealed from back to the decision-maker—the decision-maker is taken to be the health profession board that regulates the profession that the board was established to regulate.

147 Vesting of assets and liabilities of Territory in health profession board

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, declare that a stated asset or liability of the Territory vest in a stated health profession board.
- (2) The asset or liability vests in the health profession board by force of this section.
- (3) If an asset or liability vested in a health profession board under this section is mentioned in a contract, agreement or arrangement, any reference to the Territory in the contract, agreement or arrangement is (except in relation to matters that happened before the vesting) a reference to the health profession board.
- (4) A declaration under this section is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

148 Registration of changes in title to certain assets

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a registrable asset vests in a health profession board under section 147; and

- (b) the health profession board gives the registering authority for the asset notice of the declaration under section 147 (1) for the asset.
- (2) The registering authority must make the entries in the appropriate register kept by the registering authority, and do anything else necessary or desirable to be done, to reflect the vesting of the asset in the health profession board.
- (3) The evidentiary value of a register mentioned in this section is not affected by—
 - (a) the making of an entry under this section; or
 - (b) the failure to make an entry under this section; or
 - (c) the failure by the health profession board to give notice to the registering authority about the declaration of a registrable asset.
- (4) In this section:

registering authority, for a registrable asset, means the person who, under territory law, is required or permitted to enter particulars about the ownership of the asset in a register.

registrable asset means an asset, including an interest in land, particulars of the ownership of which are required or permitted under territory law to be entered in a register.

149 Proceedings and evidence in relation to vested assets and liabilities

- (1) This section applies in relation to an asset or liability that vests in a health profession board under section 147.
- (2) If a proceeding had been begun in relation to the asset or liability before it vested in the health profession board and the Territory is a party to the proceeding, the health profession board is substituted for the Territory as a party to the proceeding.

- (3) If a proceeding could have been begun by or against the Territory in relation to the asset or liability before it vested in the health profession board, the proceeding may be begun by or against the health profession board.
- (4) The *Limitation Act 1985* applies to a cause of action that accrued to or against the Territory in relation to the asset or liability as if the cause of action had accrued to or against the health profession board when it accrued to or against the Territory.
- (5) The court or other entity in which a proceeding is begun or continued by or against the health profession board in relation to the asset or liability may give directions about the conduct of the proceeding.
- (6) Any evidence that would have been admissible for or against the Territory in the proceeding is admissible for or against the health profession board.
- (7) In this section:
proceeding includes a right of appeal or review (including a right of review under the *Ombudsman Act 1989*) or any other civil proceeding.

150 Prerequisites for appointment to health profession board

- (1) This section applies if a regulation requires a person to have been a particular kind of registered health professional for a stated period to be eligible to be appointed or elected as a member, including as president, of a health profession board.
- (2) If this section applies, the person satisfies the requirement if the person has been registered as that kind of health professional under a repealed Act, or under a repealed Act and this Act together, for the stated period.

150A People previously registered under repealed Act—s 77

A reference in section 77 (Meaning of *registered health professional* for div 9.2) to a person who was registered at the time of an act or omission includes a reference to a person who was registered under a repealed Act at that time, whether or not the person is, or has at any time been, registered under this Act.

150B People previously registered under Act or repealed Act

In this Act:

registered health professional, in relation to a report under division 9.2, includes a person who was registered under this Act or a repealed Act at the time of the act or omission reported.

150C Existing inquiries

To remove any doubt, in an inquiry to which section 140 applies, anything done by a board in relation to a person registered at any time by the board, as part of an inquiry or otherwise, may, but need not, be done again under this Act by the health profession board that regulates a profession in relation to which the board was established.

150D Appointment and election of health profession board members before Act fully commenced

- (1) This section applies to any of the following powers under this Act that are to be, or have been, exercised in relation to a health profession board:
 - (a) a power to make an appointment to the board;
 - (b) a power to make a statutory instrument for the purposes of the board;

- (c) a power to do anything in relation to the conduct of an election for members of the board.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (2) To remove any doubt, the Legislation Act, section 81 (Exercise of powers between notification and commencement) is taken to apply, or is taken to have applied, to the exercise of the power even if—
- (a) the power was exercised before the commencement of this section; or
- (b) the power is exercised before this Act has fully commenced.
- (3) For the exercise of the power, this Act is taken to have fully commenced at the time of the exercise of the power.
- (4) Anything done, or purported to have been done, under this Act before the commencement of this section has effect after that commencement as if this section (and every other provision of this Act) had been in force when the thing was done.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (5) Subsection (4) is additional to subsections (2) and (3).
- (6) This section is additional to the Legislation Act, section 81.

150K Complaints made before HRC commencement day

- (1) In this section:

HRC commencement day means the day the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005* commences.

- (2) In this Act:

complaint includes a complaint made to the community and health services complaints commissioner before HRC commencement day.

151 Transitional regulations

A regulation may prescribe savings or transitional matters necessary or convenient to be prescribed because of the enactment of this Act or the *Health Professionals Legislation Amendment Act 2006 (No 2)*.

152 Modification of pt 15's operation

A regulation may modify the operation of this part (including in its operation in relation to another territory law) to make provision with respect to any matter that is not already, or is not (in the Executive's opinion) adequately, dealt with in this part.

153 Expiry—pt 15

This part expires on 9 January 2009.

Dictionary

(see s 3)

Note 1 The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this Act.

Note 2 For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- disallowable instrument
- Executive
- function
- penalty unit
- under.

application, for registration, includes an application for renewal of registration.

commission means the human rights commission.

commissioner means the health services commissioner.

community representative list means the list kept and endorsed under section 36.

complaint means a health service complaint under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*.

condition review, in relation to a health professional, means a review, applied for under section 103, of the imposition of a condition on the health professional's registration.

corresponding law, of a local jurisdiction, means a law of that jurisdiction that corresponds to this Act.

deals with, a matter—a health professions tribunal panel ***deals with*** a matter if the panel does 1 or more of the following:

- (a) hears the matter;
- (b) decides the matter;
- (c) makes an order in relation to the matter;

(d) exercises any other function of the tribunal in relation to the matter.

emergency order means an emergency order under section 61.

executive officer, for a health profession board, means the executive officer appointed by the board under the regulations.

health profession is a profession the main purpose of which is to provide health services.

health professional—see section 14.

health profession board means the health profession board established for a health profession.

health professions representative list means the list kept by the president of the health professions tribunal under section 43.

health service—see section 15.

health professions tribunal means the Australian Capital Territory Health Professions Tribunal.

information includes documents.

informed person, for part 13 (Protection and information)—see section 125.

local jurisdiction means a State or New Zealand, but does not include the ACT.

president, of a health profession board, means the president of the board appointed under the regulations.

presidential member, of the health professions tribunal, for part 7 (Health professions tribunal)—see section 39A.

professional standards panel means a panel established under section 88.

public, in relation to health services provided by veterinary surgeons, includes animals.

register, a person, includes enrol the person or renew the person's registration.

registered, in relation to a health professional—

- (a) for Act (other than part 8)—see section 17; and
- (b) for part 8 (Offences)—see section 70.

registered health professional, in relation to a report under division 9.2 or a complaint, includes a person who was registered under this Act at the time of the act or omission reported or complained about.

regulated health profession means a health profession regulated under this Act.

regulated health service—see section 16.

relevant health professional, in relation to a health profession board, means a health professional who is registered by the health profession board.

relevant health profession board—see section 19.

report means—

- (a) a report under division 9.2; and
- (b) includes a complaint made under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005* that is referred to a health profession board by the commission.

required standard of practice—see section 18.

review means a review under division 6.2

standards inquiry—see section 113 (1).

suitability to practise requirements—see section 23.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws and expiries are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnote.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

am = amended	ord = ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
ch = chapter	par = paragraph/subparagraph
def = definition	pres = present
dict = dictionary	prev = previous
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	(prev...) = previously
div = division	pt = part
exp = expires/expired	r = rule/subrule
Gaz = gazette	renum = renumbered
hdg = heading	reloc = relocated
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	R[X] = Republication No
ins = inserted/added	RI = reissue
LA = Legislation Act 2001	s = section/subsection
LR = legislation register	sch = schedule
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sdiv = subdivision
mod = modified/modification	sub = substituted
o = order	SL = Subordinate Law
om = omitted/repealed	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

3 Legislation history

Health Professionals Act 2004 A2004-38

notified LR 8 July 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 8 July 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 1 (except s 3), pt 3, pt 4, pt 5, s 134, pt 15 (except s 136), dict commenced 18 November 2004 (s 2 (1) and CN2004-25)

s 3, pt 2, pts 6-13, pt 14 (except s 134), s 136 (1) (f), (2) commenced 7 July 2005 (s 2 (1) and CN2005-11)

s 136 (1) (g) commenced 17 January 2006 (s 2 (1) and CN2006-2)

s 136 (1) (a)-(e) and (h)-(m) commenced 9 January 2007 (s 2 as am by A2006-27 s 12)

as modified by

Health Professionals Regulation 2004 SL2004-41 s 158, sch 15 (as am by SL2004-52 s 15, SL2006-2 s 5, SL2006-3 s 5)

notified LR 6 September 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 6 September 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

s 158, sch 15 commenced 22 November 2004 (s 2 (2) and CN2004-26)

Health Professionals Amendment Regulation 2004 (No 1) SL2004-52 s 15

notified LR 17 November 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 17 November 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

s 15 commenced 18 November 2004 (s 2)

Note This Act only amends the Health Professionals Regulation 2004 SL2004-41.

as amended by

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2005 A2005-28 sch 1 pt 1.1

notified LR 6 July 2005

s 1, s 2 commenced 6 July 2005 (LA s 75 (1))

amdt 1.40 commenced 9 January 2007 (LA s 79A)

sch 1 pt 1.1 remainder commenced 7 July 2005 (s 2)

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Human Rights Commission Legislation Amendment Act 2005 A2005-41 sch 1 pt 1.4 (as am by A2006-3 amdt 1.3)

notified LR 1 September 2005

s 1, s 2 commenced 1 September 2005 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.4 commenced 1 November 2006 (s 2 (3) (as am by A2006-3 amdt 1.3) and see Human Rights Commission Act 2005 A2005-40, s 2 (as am by A2006-3 s 4) and CN2006-21)

Criminal Code (Administration of Justice Offences) Amendment Act 2005 A2005-53 sch 1 pt 1.12

notified LR 26 October 2005

s 1, s 2 commenced 26 October 2005 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.12 commenced 23 November 2005 (s 2)

Health Professionals Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 2) SL2006-2 s 5

notified LR 16 January 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 16 January 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

s 5 commenced 17 January 2006 (s 2)

Note This regulation only amends the Health Professionals Regulation 2004 SL2004-41.

Health Professionals Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 3) SL2006-3 s 5

notified LR 16 January 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 16 January 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

s 5 commenced 17 January 2006 (s 2)

Note This regulation only amends the Health Professionals Regulation 2004 SL2004-41.

Human Rights Commission Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-3 amdt 1.3

notified LR 22 February 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 22 February 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

amdt 1.3 commenced 23 February 2006 (s 2)

Note This Act only amends the Human Rights Commission Legislation Amendment Act 2005 A2005-41

Sentencing Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-23 sch 1 pt 1.22

notified LR 18 May 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 18 May 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.22 commenced 2 June 2006 (s 2 (1) and see Crimes (Sentence Administration) Act 2005 A2005-59 s 2, Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005 A2005-58, s 2 and LA s 79)

Note This Act only amends the Health Professionals Regulation 2004 SL2004-41.

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-27 pt 3

notified LR 14 June 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 14 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 3 commenced 16 June 2006 (s 2 and CN2006-11)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-40 sch 2 pt 2.18

notified LR 28 September 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 28 September 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 2 pt 2.18 commenced 29 September 2006 (s 2 (1))

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2006 (No 2) A2006-46 sch 1

notified LR 17 November 2006

s 1, s 2 commenced 17 November 2006 (LA s 75 (1))

amdt 1.17, amdt 1.18 commenced 9 January 2007 (s 2 (2) and see A2004-38 s 2)

sch 1 remainder commenced 18 November 2006 (s 2 (1))

4 Amendment history**Commencement**

s 2 am A2005-28 amdt 1.1; A2006-27 s 12
om LA s 89 (4)

How does a health professional's behaviour come to a health profession board's attention?

s 8 am A2005-41 amdt 1.26

Reports

s 9 am A2005-41 amdt 1.27

Professional standards panel

s 11 am A2005-41 amdt 1.28

Interaction with Human Rights Commission Act

s 12 sub A2005-41 amdt 1.29

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Who is a *health professional*?

s 14 sub A2006-46 amdt 1.1

What is a *health service*?

s 15 am A2005-28 amdt 1.2

When is someone a *registered health professional*?

s 17 am A2006-46 amdt 1.2

What is the *required standard of practice*?

s 18 am A2005-41 amdt 1.30

How may the regulations regulate health professions?

s 22 am A2005-28 amdt 1.3

Suitability to practise requirements

s 23 am A2006-46 amdt 1.3

What do health profession boards do?

s 26 am A2005-28 amdt 1.4

Who may be registered as a health professional?

s 37 am A2005-28 amdt 1.5-1.7

Definitions—pt 7

s 39A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.8
sub A2006-46 amdt 1.4
def *non-presidential member* ins A2006-46 amdt 1.4
def *presidential member* sub A2006-46 amdt 1.4

Establishment and functions of health professions tribunal

s 40 am A2005-28 amdt 1.9

Members of health professions tribunal

s 40A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.10
am A2006-46 amdt 1.5

Appointment of presidential members

s 41 sub A2005-28 amdt 1.10

Terms of appointment of presidential members generally

s 41A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.10

Matters to be included in instrument of appointment of presidential members

s 41B ins A2005-28 amdt 1.10

Role of president of tribunal

s 41C ins A2005-28 amdt 1.10

Presiding member

s 41D ins A2005-28 amdt 1.10

Ending of appointment of presidential members

s 41E ins A2005-28 amdt 1.10

Health professions tribunal panel

s 42 am A2005-28 amdt 1.11
sub A2006-46 amdt 1.6

Health professions representative list

s 43 am A2005-28 amdt 1.12
sub A2006-46 amdt 1.6

Health professions tribunal panel may hear multiple applications

s 43A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.6

When may presidential member alone constitute health professions tribunal?

s 44 hdg sub A2005-28 amdt 1.13
s 44 am A2005-28 amdt 1.13, amdt 1.14; A2005-41 amdt 1.31

What happens if presidential member unavailable after tribunal panel hearing started?

s 44A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.7

What happens if non-presidential member unavailable after tribunal panel hearing started?

s 44B ins A2006-46 amdt 1.7

Registrar and deputy registrars

s 45 sub A2005-28 amdt 1.15

Application to health professions tribunal by health profession board

s 46A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.16

Parties to proceeding

s 48 sub A2005-28 amdt 1.17

Application to suspend or cancel health professional's registration

s 49A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.18

Notice of hearing

s 51 am A2005-28 amdt 1.19

Preliminary hearing

s 58 am A2005-28 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; A2006-46 amdt 1.8; pars
renum R12 LA

Powers in relation to witnesses etc

s 59 am A2005-28 amdts 1.22-1.27
sub A2005-53 amdt 1.65

Interim and emergency orders

s 61 am A2006-46 amdt 1.9

Decision without inquiry

s 62 am A2005-28 amdt 1.28

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Deciding applications for review of decision by board or panel

s 62A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.10

Deciding questions

s 63 sub A2005-28 amdt 1.29

Orders tribunal may make

s 64 am A2006-46 amdt 1.11

Referral of questions of law to Supreme Court

s 66 am A2005-28 amdt 1.30

Appeals from health professions tribunal to Supreme Court

s 67 sub A2006-40 amdt 2.113

Contempt of health professions tribunal

s 68 sub A2005-53 amdt 1.66

Application of Criminal Code, ch 7

s 68A ins A2005-53 amdt 1.66

Orders tribunal may make

s 72 am A2006-46 amdt 1.12

False representation of person as health professional

s 72A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.13

Direction to engage in unprofessional conduct

s 73A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.14

Sale of optical lenses

s 75A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.15

Standard of drugs

s 75B ins A2006-46 amdt 1.15

Who may report?

s 78 am A2005-41 amdt 1.32

Who may be given a report?

s 79 sub A2005-41 amdt 1.33

How must report be made?

s 81 am A2005-41 amdt 1.34, amdt 1.35

Help in making report

s 82 sub A2005-41 amdt 1.36

Notice to health professional reported

s 84 am A2005-28 amdt 1.31; A2005-41 amdts 1.37-1.40

Joint consideration with commission

pt 10 hdg sub A2005-41 amdt 1.41

What does pt 10 apply to?

s 85 am A2005-41 amdt 1.42

Consultation with commission etc

s 86 hdg sub A2005-41 amdt 1.43

s 86 am A2005-28 amdt 1.32, amdt 1.33; A2005-41
amds 1.44-1.48, amdts 1.50-1.52; pars renum R11 LA (see
A2005-41 amdt 1.49)

Indication that offence committed

s 87 am A2005-41 amdt 1.53, amdt 1.54

Establishment of personal assessment panel

s 88 am A2005-41 amdt 1.55, amdt 1.56

Referral of application by health professions tribunal

s 89 am A2005-41 amdt 1.57

What does a personal assessment panel do?

s 90 am A2005-41 amdt 1.58

Who must be on a personal assessment panel?

s 91 am A2005-41 amdt 1.59

Assessment by personal assessment panel

s 93 am A2005-41 amdt 1.60, amdt 1.61

Powers of personal assessment panel on inquiry

s 94 am A2005-41 amdt 1.62, amdt 1.63

Lawyer assisting personal assessment panel

s 94A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.34

Inappropriate referral to personal assessment panel

s 98 am A2005-41 amdt 1.64

Referral to board

s 99 am A2005-41 amdt 1.65

Board consideration of referral by personal assessment panel

s 100 am A2005-41 amds 1.65-1.67; pars renum R11 LA (see
A2005-41 amdt 1.68)

Decision on referred health professional

s 102 am A2005-41 amdt 1.69, amdt 1.70

Applications for condition review

s 103 am A2005-41 amdt 1.71

Action by board on recommendations by personal assessment panel

s 105 am A2005-41 amdt 1.72, amdt 1.73

What does a professional standards panel do?

s 107 am A2005-41 amds 1.74-1.76

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

When may professional standards panel choose not to inquire?

s 110 am A2005-41 amdt 1.76

Inappropriate referral to professional standards panel

s 112 am A2005-41 amdt 1.76, amdt 1.77

Setting inquiry hearing times

s 113 am A2005-41 amdts 1.78-1.80

Role of commission

s 116 sub A2005-41 amdt 1.81
(2), (3) exp 1 December 2006 (s 116 (3))

Lawyer assisting professional standards panel

s 119A ins A2005-28 amdt 1.35

Representation at inquiry hearing

s 120 am A2005-41 amdt 1.82

Action of professional standards panel after inquiry

s 122 am A2005-28 amdt 1.36, amdt 1.38; pars renum R3 LA (see
A2005-28 amdt 1.37); A2005-41 amdt 1.83

Inquiry report

s 123 am A2005-41 amdt 1.84

Meaning of *informed person* for pt 13

s 125 am A2005-28 amdt 1.39

Protection of participants and people reporting

s 126 am A2005-41 amdt 1.85

Nondisclosure of reports

s 128 am A2005-41 amdt 1.86

Secrecy

s 129 am A2006-46 amdt 1.16

Optometrists—authorisation for possession and use of poisons and restricted substances

pt 13A hdg ins A2006-46 amdt 1.17

Definitions—pt 13A

- s 129A reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45A by A2006-46
 amdt 2.33
 def **ACT requirements** reloc from Optometrists Act 1956
 s 45A by A2006-46 amdt 2.33
 def **board** reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45A by
 A2006-46 amdt 2.33
 def **optometrist drug authority** reloc from Optometrists Act
 1956 s 45A by A2006-46 amdt 2.33
 def **optometrists drug authority committee** reloc from
 Optometrists Act 1956 s 45A by A2006-46 amdt 2.33
 def **poison** reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45A by
 A2006-46 amdt 2.33
 def **restricted substance** reloc from Optometrists Act 1956
 s 45A by A2006-46 amdt 2.33

ACT requirements for drug authorities

- s 129B reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45B by A2006-46
 amdt 2.33

Optometrist drug authorities

- s 129C reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45C by A2006-46
 amdt 2.33

Term of drug authorities

- s 129D reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45D by A2006-46
 amdt 2.33

Possession, use, supply and prescription of certain substances

- s 129E reloc from Optometrists Act 1956 s 45E by A2006-46
 amdt 2.33

ACT Optometrists Board—reviewable decisions

- s 129F ins A2006-46 amdt 1.17

ACT Optometrists Board—review of decisions

- s 129G ins A2006-46 amdt 1.17

ACT Optometrists Board—notification of decisions

- s 129H ins A2006-46 amdt 1.17

Pharmacists—record of prescriptions

- s 130A ins A2006-46 amdt 1.18

Medical practitioner etc may dispense medicines

- s 130B ins A2006-46 amdt 1.18

Restrictions on supply of certain medicines etc

- s 130C ins A2006-46 amdt 1.18

Transitional provisions

- pt 15 hdg exp 9 January 2009 (s 153)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Definitions for pt 15

s 135 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Repeals

s 136 am A2005-28 amdt 1.40; A2005-28 amdt 1.41
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Professions to be regulated

s 137 mod SL2004-41 mod 15.1 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65
am A2005-28 amdt 1.42, amdt 1.43
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What happens to registration under repealed Acts?

s 138 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Conditional registration

s 139 mod SL2004-41 mod 15.2 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65
am A2005-28 amdt 1.44
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What about unfinished board inquiry under repealed Acts?

s 140 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What about board orders under repealed Acts?

s 141 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What about suspensions under repealed Acts?

s 142 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Suspension or cancellation under repealed Acts

s 143 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What about current board fines under repealed Acts?

s 144 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What about past board fines under repealed Acts?

s 145 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

What about appeals from board decisions?

s 146 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Vesting of assets and liabilities of Territory in health profession board

s 147 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Registration of changes in title to certain assets

s 148 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Proceedings and evidence in relation to vested assets and liabilities

s 149 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Prerequisites for appointment to health profession board

s 150 [exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

People previously registered under repealed Act—s 77

s 150A ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65
ins A2005-28 amdt 1.45
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

People previously registered under Act or repealed Act

s 150B ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65
ins A2005-28 amdt 1.45
sub A2005-41 amdt 1.87
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Existing inquiries

s 150C ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65
ins A2005-28 amdt 1.45
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Appointment and election of health profession board members before Act fully commenced

s 150D ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65
ins A2005-28 amdt 1.45
[exp 9 January 2009 \(s 153\)](#)

Application of s 37 (5) (c)

s 150E ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65

Application of s 84 (2) (e) and s 84 (3)

s 150F ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65

Application of s 86 (3) (b)

s 150G ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Application of s 122 (2) (i) and s 122 (3)

s 150H ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65

Applications to health professions tribunal

s 150I ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65

Appointment and election of health profession board members before Act fully commenced

s 150J ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 15.3 (as ins by SL2004-52 s 15)
mod lapsed 7 July 2005 when sch 15 SL2004-41 om by
A2005-28 amdt 1.65

Complaints made before HRC commencement day

s 150K ins A2005-41 amdt 1.88
exp 9 January 2009 (s 153)

Nurses Act, s 82 (1) notice—transitional

s 150L ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 16.1 (as ins by SL2006-2 s 5)
exp 9 July 2006 (s 150L (3))
ins A2006-46 amdt 1.19
exp 18 November 2006 (s 150L (2) (LA s 88 declaration
applies))

References to nurse etc in certain legislation

s 150M ins as mod SL2004-41 mod 17.1 (as ins by SL2006-3 s 5; as
am by A2006-23 amdt 1.205)
exp 18 November 2006 (s 150M (10))

Transitional regulations

s 151 sub A2006-46 amdt 1.20
exp 9 January 2009 (s 153)

Modification of pt 15's operation

s 152 exp 9 January 2009 (s 153)

Expiry—pt 15

s 153 sub A2006-46 amdt 1.21
exp 9 January 2009 (s 153)

Dictionary

dict def **commission** ins A2005-41 amdt 1.89
def **commissioner** sub A2005-41 amdt 1.90
def **complaint** sub A2005-41 amdt 1.90
def **deals with** ins A2006-46 amdt 1.22
def **health professions representative list** ins A2006-46
amdt 1.23

def **presidential member** ins A2005-28 amdt 1.46
 def **public** ins A2005-28 amdt 1.47
 def **registered health professional** sub A2005-28 amdt 1.48
 def **report** sub A2005-41 amdt 1.90

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R1 18 Nov 2004	18 Nov 2004– 21 Nov 2004	not amended	new Act
R2 22 Nov 2004	22 Nov 2004– 6 July 2005	not amended	modifications by SL2004-41 as amended by SL2004-52
R3 7 July 2005	7 July 2005– 22 Nov 2005	<u>A2005-28</u>	commenced provisions and amendments by A2005-28
R4 23 Nov 2005	23 Nov 2005	A2005-53	amendments by A2005-53
R5 17 Jan 2006	17 Jan 2006– 22 Feb 2006	A2005-53	commenced provision and modifications by SL2004-41 as am by SL2006-3
R6 23 Feb 2006	23 Feb 2006– 1 June 2006	A2006-3	updated endnotes as amended by A2006-3

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

Republication No and date	Effective	Last amendment made by	Republication for
R7 2 June 2006	2 June 2006– 15 June 2006	A2006-23	modifications by SL2004-41 as amended by A2006-23
R8 16 June 2006	16 June 2006– 9 July 2006	A2006-27	amendments by A2006-27
R9 10 July 2006	10 July 2006– 28 Sept 2006	A2006-27	commenced expiry
R10 29 Sept 2006	29 Sept 2006– 31 Oct 2006	A2006-40	amendments by A2006-40
R11 1 Nov 2006	1 Nov 2006– 17 Nov 2006	A2006-40	amendments by A2005-41 as amended by A2006-3
R12 18 Nov 2006	18 Nov 2006– 18 Nov 2006	A2006-46	amendments by A2006-46
R13 19 Nov 2006	19 Nov 2006– 1 Dec 2006	A2006-46	commenced expiry
R14 2 Dec 2006	2 Dec 2006– 8 Jan 2007	A2006-46	commenced expiry

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