1. Queensland is the host jurisdiction for the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (National Law), under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009* (Qld).
2. The National Law establishes 15 National Boards that regulate 16 nationally registered health professions. It also establishes the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, which is the administrative arm of the National Boards.
3. The Bill includes priority amendments to the National Law agreed by the Council of Australian Governments Health Council. The amendments:
   * introduce reforms to mandatory reporting by treating practitioners, to ensure health practitioners have confidence to seek treatment for health conditions, while protecting the public from harm; and
   * double the penalties for holding out and related offences under the National Law from $30,000 to $60,000 and introduce a maximum imprisonment term of three years for the most serious offences.
4. The Bill also includes amendments specific to Queensland to:
   * align Queensland’s approach to mandatory reporting by treating practitioners with the approach in the National Law by removing a Queensland-specific provision; and
   * provide for circumstances in which the holding out and related offences are prosecuted on indictment and summarily in Queensland.
5. Cabinet approved the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 be introduced into the Legislative Assembly.
6. *Attachments*

* [Health Practitioner Regulation National Law and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018](Attachments/Bill.PDF)
* [Explanatory Notes](Attachments/ExNotes.PDF)