



New South Wales

Podiatrists Bill 2003

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to provide for the registration of podiatrists.

The Bill repeals the *Podiatrists Act 1989* and re-enacts the provisions relating to the regulation of podiatrists with the following modifications:

- (a) a statement of the object of the Act is included,
- (b) additional mechanisms are provided for the accreditation and recognition of qualifications entitling a person to registration as a podiatrist,
- (c) competence becomes an express requirement for registration and the Podiatrists Registration Board (*the Board*) is given power to inquire into competence,
- (d) a mechanism for establishing a code of professional conduct is provided for and the operation of a code is clarified,

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- (e) registered podiatrists are required to submit an annual return to the Board detailing matters that establish their continuing competence and good character,
 - (f) registered podiatrists are required to notify the Board of convictions and criminal findings (findings of guilt without proceeding to a conviction) for various offences, and courts are required to notify the Board of certain convictions and criminal findings against registered podiatrists,
 - (g) definitions of *unsatisfactory professional conduct* and *professional misconduct* are introduced,
 - (h) a complaint against a podiatrist can be made and dealt with even if the podiatrist has ceased to be registered,
 - (i) the Board is required to notify a podiatrist of a complaint made against the podiatrist,
 - (j) the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee is established to inquire into less serious complaints about podiatrists and to make recommendations to the Board with respect to the determination of those complaints,
 - (k) the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee will be able to conduct skills testing of a registered podiatrist about whom a complaint is made,
 - (l) mechanisms are provided to enable the Board to monitor and manage podiatrists who are impaired in their ability to practise,
 - (m) determination of complaints by Professional Standards Committees is replaced with determination by a hearing of the Board,
 - (n) the Board is authorised to make orders with respect to fees charged for podiatry services when determining a complaint,
 - (o) the Board is to have 7 members (comprising 4 podiatrists, an officer of the Department of Health, a legal practitioner and a person to represent the community),
 - (p) a Board member is limited to 3 consecutive 4-year terms of office,
 - (q) the Board is given power to delegate its functions,
 - (r) the operation of the *Criminal Records Act 1991* is modified to facilitate the reporting of and consideration of criminal findings affecting applicants for registration and podiatrists,
 - (s) the Board is required to notify other podiatry registration authorities of disciplinary action taken against a podiatrist,
 - (t) proceedings for an offence under the Act will be able to be taken within 12 months after the offence,
 - (u) any conditions on a podiatrist's registration will be recorded in the Register.

The Bill also amends the *Public Health Act 1991* to restrict the provision of an invasive foot care treatment to registered podiatrists and medical practitioners and to restrict certain other foot care treatments to registered podiatrists, medical practitioners, and registered nurses providing the treatment at certain health care institutions. The time for taking proceedings for an offence under the new provision is extended to 12 months after the offence occurs.

The Bill also enacts consequential savings and transitional provisions and makes consequential amendments to other Acts.

Outline of provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Clause 3 sets out the object of the proposed Act.

Clause 4 defines certain words and expressions used in the proposed Act.

Clause 5 provides that notes in the proposed Act are explanatory only and do not form part of the Act.

Clause 6 provides that the proposed Act does not limit or otherwise affect the operation of the Mutual Recognition laws of the Commonwealth.

Part 2 Registration

Clause 7 prohibits a person from indicating that the person practises, or is qualified to practise, podiatry unless the person is registered under the proposed Act.

Clause 8 specifies the qualifications required for registration as a podiatrist.

Clause 9 defines competence to practise for the purposes of the proposed Act.

Clause 10 defines impairment for the purposes of the proposed Act.

Clause 11 specifies the circumstances in which a person is entitled to be registered as a podiatrist under the proposed Act.

Clause 12 provides for provisional registration under the proposed Act for persons who are entitled to registration but whose applications for registration have not been dealt with by the Board, and for persons entitled to the qualification required for registration who have not yet had the qualification conferred on them.

Clause 13 provides for temporary registration under the proposed Act in certain circumstances.

Clause 14 specifies the circumstances in which the Board may refuse to register a person under the proposed Act.

Clause 15 specifies the effect of the removal of a person's name from the Register and the suspension of a person's registration as a podiatrist.

Clause 16 restricts the re-registration of deregistered persons and certain other persons.

Clause 17 provides for an appeal to the Podiatrists Tribunal where the Board has refused to grant registration or cancelled registration and in certain other cases.

Part 3 Practice of podiatry

Division 1 Conduct of practice

Clause 18 prohibits registered podiatrists from using the title "doctor" unless the podiatrist holds a recognised university qualification entitling the podiatrist to use that title.

Clause 19 provides that the Board may establish a code of professional conduct and provides for the use of, and procedure for the establishment of, that code.

Division 2 Returns and information

Clause 20 provides that registered podiatrists must furnish annual returns to the Board containing specified information. The Board may require the return to be verified by statutory declaration.

Clause 21 provides that a registered podiatrist must notify the Board within 7 days if the podiatrist is convicted of an offence or made the subject of a sex/violence criminal finding for an offence or certain criminal proceedings are commenced against the podiatrist.

Clause 22 provides for the courts to notify the Board, as soon as is practicable, of the conviction of a registered podiatrist of an offence or the making of a sex/violence criminal finding against a podiatrist.

Clause 23 requires notice to be given to the Registrar in accordance with the regulations when a registered podiatrist becomes a mentally incapacitated person.

Part 4 Complaints and disciplinary proceedings

Division 1 Interpretation

Clause 24 defines *professional misconduct*.

Clause 25 defines *unsatisfactory professional conduct*.

Division 2 Complaints

Clause 26 sets out the grounds for the making of complaints about registered podiatrists.

Clause 27 allows a complaint to be made even if the podiatrist has ceased to be registered.

Clause 28 provides that any person (including the Board) may make a complaint.

Clause 29 provides that complaints are to be made to the Board and lodged with the Registrar.

Clause 30 sets out the form in which a complaint is to be made.

Clause 31 provides that the Board is to notify the Health Care Complaints Commission of complaints under this Part of the proposed Act.

Clause 32 sets out the manner that notice of the complaint is to be given to the podiatrist against whom the complaint is made and the circumstances where notice is not required to be given.

Clause 33 provides that the Board may make inquiries concerning the complaint as it sees fit.

Clause 34 requires the Board to consult with the Health Care Complaints Commission before dealing with a complaint or referring it to another body under this Part of the proposed Act.

Clause 35 sets out how complaints are to be dealt with.

Clause 36 provides that serious complaints should be referred to the Tribunal. In general, the Board must refer any complaint which may warrant the suspension or deregistration of a registered podiatrist to the Tribunal.

Clause 37 allows the Board to require a registered podiatrist to undergo a medical examination.

Clause 38 sets out the persons to whom the Board must give notice of any order made relating to a registered podiatrist.

Division 3 Referral of complaints to Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee

Clause 39 provides for the kinds of complaints that can be referred to the Committee.

Clause 40 provides that the Committee is to investigate complaints referred to it and may encourage the settlement of the complaint by consent and authorises the Committee to obtain such podiatry, medical, legal, financial or other advice as it thinks necessary or desirable to enable it to carry out its functions.

Clause 41 provides that the Committee may require a registered podiatrist to undergo specified skills testing.

Clause 42 provides for the Committee to report and make recommendations to the Board.

Clause 43 provides that a complainant and podiatrist against whom the complaint is made are not entitled to be legally represented at any appearance before the Committee.

Division 4 Dealing with complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board

Clause 44 provides that if the Board is to deal with a complaint at a meeting of the Board, that complaint is to be dealt with in accordance with this Division and Schedule 3 (Provisions relating to the procedure of the Board).

Clause 45 allows the procedure for the calling of a meeting to deal with a complaint and for the conduct of the meeting, subject to the proposed Act and the regulations made under it, to be determined by the Board.

Clause 46 sets out certain provisions relating to the conduct of the meeting.

Clause 47 deals with the making of submissions to the meeting of the Board by the podiatrist about whom the complaint has been made, the Committee and the Health Care Complaints Commission.

Clause 48 provides that the Board must, within 30 days of making its decision on a complaint, make available to the complainant, the podiatrist concerned and such other persons as it sees fit, a written statement of the decision.

Clause 49 provides that a finding of the Board under this Division of the proposed Act is admissible as evidence in any legal proceedings.

Division 5 Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal

Clause 50 allows the Board or the Tribunal to exercise any of the powers or combination of powers conferred under this Division of the proposed Act if it finds the subject-matter of a complaint proved or the podiatrist concerned admits to the complaint in writing to the Board or Tribunal.

Clause 51 sets out the general disciplinary powers of the Board.

Clause 52 provides for the making of a recommendation by the Board for the suspension or deregistration of a podiatrist on the grounds that the podiatrist does not have sufficient physical and mental capacity to practise podiatry.

Clause 53 sets out the disciplinary powers of the Tribunal.

Division 6 Powers of the Board for the protection of the public

Clause 54 empowers the Board to suspend (for not more than 8 weeks), or impose conditions on the registration of, a registered podiatrist if it is satisfied that such action is necessary for the purpose of protecting the life, or the physical or mental health, of any person.

Clause 55 provides that the Board may at any time alter or remove conditions imposed under this Division of the proposed Act.

Clause 56 requires the Board to refer the matter to the Health Care Complaints Commission for investigation after taking any action under clause 54. The Commission is to investigate the matter and then refer it as a complaint to the Tribunal or to the Board to be dealt with by inquiry at a meeting of the Board.

Clause 57 sets out special provisions to be followed if the Board takes action against a registered podiatrist under clause 54 because the Board is of the opinion that the podiatrist suffers from an impairment.

Clause 58 requires the Board to notify the Chairperson of the Tribunal if the Board has suspended a registered podiatrist under clause 54.

Clause 59 provides that a period of suspension may be extended for a period or further period of not more than 8 weeks but only if the extension has been approved in writing by the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson of the Tribunal and the complaint about the podiatrist has not been disposed of.

Clause 60 deals with the rights and privileges of persons on the expiration of their period of suspension as a registered podiatrist.

Clause 61 deals with conditions imposed on a registered podiatrist under clause 54 where the matter is dealt with as a complaint against the podiatrist.

Clause 62 deals with conditions imposed on a registered podiatrist under clause 54 where the matter is referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel.

Part 5 Impairment

Clause 63 provides for matters to be referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel.

Clause 64 allows a person to notify the Board of any matter that the person thinks indicates that a registered podiatrist suffers from or may suffer from an impairment.

Clause 65 allows the Health Care Complaints Commission to refer to the Board any matter that indicates that a registered podiatrist suffers from or may suffer from an impairment.

Clause 66 provides that an Impaired Registrants Panel is to inquire into any matter referred to it. The Panel may request that the registered podiatrist concerned attend before the Panel for the purpose of enabling it to obtain information on the matter and make an assessment.

Clause 67 provides that an Impaired Registrants Panel is not to investigate or take any other action if it is aware that the matter is the subject of an investigation by the Health Care Complaints Commission.

Clause 68 requires the Board to notify the registered podiatrist of any proposed inquiry by an Impaired Registrants Panel.

Clause 69 allows a registered podiatrist who is the subject of a matter referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel to make oral or written representations to the Panel.

Clause 70 provides that an Impaired Registrants Panel is to make an assessment in respect of each referral to it based on its inquiry and may counsel the podiatrist concerned or require that he or she undertake counselling, recommend that the podiatrist consent to conditions being placed on his or her registration or to his or her suspension for a specified period or make other recommendations to the Board.

Clause 71 allows the Board to place conditions on the registration of a registered podiatrist or suspend the registered podiatrist if an Impaired Registrants Panel has recommended it and the Board is satisfied that the podiatrist has voluntarily consented to that recommendation.

Clause 72 deals with the review of conditions placed on the registration of a registered podiatrist or the suspension of the registered podiatrist where the podiatrist had voluntarily consented to the conditions or suspension.

Clause 73 provides that certain matters referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel are to be dealt with as complaints against the podiatrist concerned.

Clause 74 deals with the confidentiality of reports by an Impaired Registrants Panel to the Board.

Part 6 Appeals and review of disciplinary action

Division 1 Appeals against actions of the Board

Clause 75 deals with appeals to the Tribunal against any finding of the Board or any exercise of any power of the Board under Division 5 of Part 4 of the proposed Act (Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal).

Clause 76 deals with appeals to the Tribunal relating to suspensions of, or impositions of conditions on, the registration of podiatrists.

Clause 77 allows an appeal with respect to a point of law to be made to the Chairperson of the Tribunal, or a Deputy Chairperson nominated by the Chairperson, when a complaint is dealt with at a meeting of the Board.

Division 2 Appeals against actions of Tribunal

Clause 78 allows a preliminary appeal (during an inquiry on a complaint by the Tribunal or before the commencement of the inquiry but after the complaint has been referred to the Tribunal) with respect to a point of law to be made to the Supreme Court by the podiatrist concerned or the complainant, but only with the leave of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson.

Clause 79 deals with appeals to the Supreme Court by the podiatrist about whom a complaint has been referred to the Tribunal or the complainant regarding a decision of the Tribunal as to a point of law or the exercise of any power of the Tribunal under Division 5 of Part 4 of the proposed Act (Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal).

Clause 80 sets out the powers of the Supreme Court in determining an appeal.

Division 3 Review of suspension, cancellation or conditions

Clause 81 deals with the right of a person to apply for a review of an order of the Board, the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court that the registration of the person be suspended, that the person's name be removed from the Register or not be re-registered, or that conditions be placed on the person's registration.

Clause 82 provides that the *appropriate review body* to deal with an application for review is the Tribunal except where the order being reviewed provides that it may be reviewed by the Board, in which case the Board is the appropriate review body.

Clause 83 deals with the powers of the appropriate review body on undertaking a review.

Clause 84 deals with the nature of the review.

Part 7 Podiatrists Registration Board

Clause 85 constitutes the Podiatrists Registration Board.

Clause 86 specifies the functions of the Board.

Clause 87 provides for the membership of the Board.

Clause 88 provides for the appointment of a Registrar and other staff necessary to enable the Board to exercise its functions.

Clause 89 enables the Board to establish committees to assist it to exercise its functions.

Clause 90 provides for the delegation of the Board's and the Registrar's functions.

Clause 91 gives effect to Schedules 2 and 3 which contain further provisions relating to the membership and procedure of the Board.

Part 8 Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee

Clause 92 constitutes the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee.

Clause 93 specifies the functions of the Committee.

Clause 94 provides for the membership of the Committee.

Clause 95 gives effect to Schedule 4 which contains further provisions relating to the membership and procedure of the Committee.

Part 9 Impaired Registrants Panels

Clause 96 provides for the establishment of Impaired Registrants Panels for the purposes of the proposed Act. The Panels are to have, and may exercise, such jurisdiction and functions as are conferred or imposed on them by or under the proposed Act or any other Act.

Clause 97 requires the Board, when it decides to refer a matter to an Impaired Registrants Panel, to appoint 2 persons to sit as the Panel.

Clause 98 provides that only decisions supported by both members of an Impaired Registrants Panel are to be considered decisions of the Panel. Disagreements between members of a Panel are to be reported to the Board.

Part 10 Podiatrists Tribunal

Division 1 Constitution of the Tribunal

Clause 99 provides for the establishment of the Podiatrists Tribunal. The Tribunal is to be constituted in accordance with the proposed Act to deal with a matter referred to it or an appeal or application made to it under the proposed Act.

Clause 100 provides for experienced legal practitioners to be appointed as the Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons of the Tribunal.

Clause 101 deals with the appointment of persons to sit on the Tribunal when a complaint or other matter is referred to the Tribunal, the Health Care Complaints Commission decides to prosecute a complaint before the Tribunal under the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993* or an appeal or application under the proposed Act to the Tribunal is lodged with the Registrar.

Clause 102 provides that the Tribunal may continue and come to a determination despite a vacancy in its membership which occurs when a matter is part-heard. This provision does not apply if it is the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson who vacates office, or more than one vacancy occurs.

Clause 103 deals with payment of non-legal Tribunal members.

Clause 104 provides for a seal of the Tribunal of which courts and persons acting judicially are to take notice.

Division 2 Proceedings of the Tribunal

Clause 105 provides that the decision of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson on any question of law or procedure arising during an inquiry or appeal at which that person presides is the decision of the Tribunal for the purposes of the inquiry or appeal. All other decisions must be supported by at least 3 members of the Tribunal. In cases where 2 members support and 2 oppose a decision, the decision of the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson presiding prevails.

Clause 106 deals with the time at which orders of the Tribunal take effect.

Clause 107 provides that a power of the Tribunal exercised under the proposed Act by the Supreme Court (except for the purposes of any appeal) is taken to have been exercised by the Tribunal.

Clause 108 requires the Tribunal to inform the Registrar of the exercise of any power under Part 4 of the proposed Act (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings).

Division 3 Inquiries, appeals etc before the Tribunal

Clause 109 deals with the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to conduct an inquiry into any complaint, matter or application and to hear any appeal referred to it.

Clause 110 provides for the fixing of the time and place for the conduct of an inquiry or the hearing of an appeal and the notice that must be given of that time and place.

Clause 111 deals with the conduct of proceedings before the Tribunal.

Clause 112 enables a complainant or a registered podiatrist about whom a complaint is made to be represented by a legal practitioner or another adviser in proceedings before the Tribunal.

Clause 113 prohibits the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson from sitting on an inquiry or appeal concerning a matter on which he or she has already made a decision.

Clause 114 provides for adjournments and interlocutory orders.

Clause 115 requires the Tribunal to provide a written statement of its decision on an inquiry or appeal to the complainant, the podiatrist concerned and the Board. The statement must set out any findings on material questions of fact, refer to any evidence or other material on which findings were based and give the reasons for the decision.

Clause 116 provides that the Tribunal is not required to include confidential information in its statement of a decision. If the statement would be false or misleading without the confidential information the Tribunal is not required to provide the statement. However, a confidential information notice must then be provided indicating that confidential information is not given or the statement will not be provided.

Part 11 Miscellaneous

Clause 117 deals with the application of the *Criminal Records Act 1991*.

Clause 118 provides for the service of notices.

Clause 119 provides for the service of documents on the Board.

Clause 120 requires the Board, the President or an authorised member of the Board to provide on request a written statement of the reasons for a decision.

Clause 121 requires the Board to notify various health professional registration authorities of the taking of disciplinary action against a podiatrist.

Clause 122 makes it an offence to make a false entry in the Register (or, by fraud, to procure such an entry) or to make a false statement to obtain registration. The offence carries a maximum penalty of 50 penalty units (\$5,500) or 12 months imprisonment, or both.

Clause 123 provides for certain documents under the hand of the Registrar and entries in the Register to be evidence in proceedings.

Clause 124 provides for the authentication of official documents of the Board by signature instead of seal.

Clause 125 provides for the disbursement of money received by the Board and empowers the Board to waive the payment of fees.

Clause 126 requires the Board to establish a Podiatry Education and Research Account (for education and research in podiatry). The clause provides for money to be paid into the Account and specifies the purposes for which that money may be expended.

Clause 127 provides for the appointment and powers of inspectors.

Clause 128 enables an inspector to obtain a search warrant.

Clause 129 provides that certain persons given functions under the proposed Act do not incur personal liability for things done in good faith in carrying out those functions.

Clause 130 provides that if a corporation contravenes any provision of the proposed Act or the regulations, each director or other person concerned in the management of the corporation is also taken to have contravened the provision.

Clause 131 provides that proceedings for offences against the proposed Act and regulations are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court. Such proceedings are to be instituted within 12 months of the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence.

Clause 132 provides for the making of regulations under the proposed Act.

Clause 133 is a formal provision giving effect to Schedule 6 to amend certain other Acts set out in that Schedule.

Clause 134 repeals the *Podiatrists Act 1989* and the *Podiatrists Regulation 1995*.

Clause 135 is a formal provision giving effect to Schedule 7 (Savings and transitional provisions).

Clause 136 is a standard review of Act clause.

Schedule 1 Registration procedures

Schedule 1 contains provisions relating to the making of applications for registration, procedures for dealing with applications, inquiries concerning entitlement to and eligibility for registration, the keeping and alteration of the Register, annual registration fees and removal from and alteration of the Register.

Schedule 2 Provisions relating to the members of the Board

Schedule 2 contains provisions relating to the members of the Board.

Schedule 3 Provisions relating to the procedure of the Board

Schedule 3 contains provisions relating to the procedure of the Board.

Schedule 4 Provisions relating to the Committee

Schedule 4 contains provisions relating to the members and procedure of the Committee.

Schedule 5 Proceedings before the Tribunal

Schedule 5 contains provisions relating to proceedings before the Tribunal.

Schedule 6 Amendment of other Acts

Schedule 6 makes consequential amendments to various Acts.

Schedule 7 Savings and transitional provisions

Schedule 7 contains savings and transitional provisions consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.



New South Wales

Podiatrists Bill 2003

Contents

	Page
Part 1 Preliminary	
1 Name of Act	2
2 Commencement	2
3 Object of Act	2
4 Definitions	2
5 Notes	3
6 Mutual Recognition laws	3
Part 2 Registration	
7 Registration necessary for certain representations	4
8 Qualifications for registration	4
9 Competence	5
10 Impairment	5
11 Full registration	5
12 Provisional registration	6

	Page
13 Temporary registration	6
14 Power to refuse or impose conditions on full registration	7
15 Cancellation and suspension of registration	8
16 Restrictions on registration of deregistered persons	9
17 Appeals concerning registration	9
 Part 3 Practice of podiatry	
Division 1 Conduct of practice	
18 Use of titles	11
19 Code of professional conduct	11
Division 2 Returns and information	
20 Annual return to be submitted	12
21 Notification of convictions, criminal findings and charges	14
22 Courts to provide information on convictions	14
23 Referral of mental health matters to Registrar	15
 Part 4 Complaints and disciplinary proceedings	
Division 1 Interpretation	
24 Meaning of "professional misconduct"	16
25 Meaning of "unsatisfactory professional conduct"	16
Division 2 Complaints	
26 Grounds for complaints	16
27 Complaint can be made even if person no longer registered	17
28 Who can make a complaint	17
29 Complaints to be made to the Board	17
30 Form of complaint	17
31 Board to notify Commission of complaints	18
32 Board to notify person against whom complaint is made	18
33 Investigation of complaint by Board	19
34 Role of the Commission	19
35 How complaints are dealt with	19
36 Serious complaints must be referred to Tribunal	20
37 Medical examination of podiatrist	20
38 Notification of orders to employer and others	21
Division 3 Referral of complaints to Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee	
39 Kinds of complaints that can be referred to Committee	22
40 How complaints are dealt with	22
41 Skills testing of podiatrist	23

	Page
42 Recommendations of the Committee	23
43 No legal representation for parties appearing before the Committee	24
Division 4 Dealing with complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board	
44 Procedures for dealing with complaint at meeting	24
45 General procedure	25
46 Conduct of meeting	25
47 Making submissions to inquiry	25
48 Decision of the Board	26
49 Admissibility of Board's findings	27
Division 5 Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal	
50 Powers may be exercised if complaint proved or admitted	27
51 General powers of the Board	27
52 Power of the Board to recommend suspension or cancellation of registration	28
53 Powers of the Tribunal	29
Division 6 Powers of the Board for the protection of the public	
54 Suspension or conditions to protect the public	29
55 Power to remove or alter conditions	30
56 Referral of matter to Commission	30
57 Special provisions—impairment	30
58 Tribunal to be notified of suspensions	31
59 Extension of suspension	31
60 Expiration of suspension	32
61 Duration of conditions—complaint matters	32
62 Duration of conditions—impairment matters	32
Part 5 Impairment	
63 Referral of impairment matters concerning podiatrists	34
64 Persons may notify Board of impairment matters concerning podiatrists	34
65 Commission may refer impairment matters to Board	34
66 Panel to inquire into matters referred to it	34
67 Panel not to take action while Commission investigating	34
68 Board to give notice of proposed inquiry	35
69 Podiatrist entitled to make representations	35
70 Assessment, report and recommendations by Panel	35
71 Voluntary suspension or conditions on registration	35
72 Review of conditions	36
73 Some matters to be dealt with as complaints	36

	Page
74 Confidentiality of Panel's report	37
Part 6 Appeals and review of disciplinary action	
Division 1 Appeals against actions of the Board	
75 Appeals against actions of the Board on a complaint	38
76 Appeal against suspension or imposition of conditions by Board—impairment matters	38
77 Appeal on point of law	39
Division 2 Appeals against actions of Tribunal	
78 Preliminary appeal on point of law	40
79 Appeal against Tribunal's decisions and actions	40
80 Powers of Court on appeal	41
Division 3 Review of suspension, cancellation or conditions	
81 Right of review	41
82 Appropriate review body	41
83 Powers on review	42
84 Nature of review	42
Part 7 Podiatrists Registration Board	
85 Constitution of the Board	43
86 Functions of the Board	43
87 Membership of the Board	43
88 Staff	44
89 Committees	44
90 Delegation of functions	44
91 Other provisions relating to the Board	45
Part 8 Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee	
92 Constitution of the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee	46
93 Functions of the Committee	46
94 Membership of the Committee	46
95 Other provisions relating to the Committee	46
Part 9 Impaired Registrants Panels	
96 Impaired Registrants Panels	47
97 Board to constitute Panel when required	47
98 Decisions of a Panel	47

	Page
Part 10 Podiatrists Tribunal	
Division 1 Constitution of the Tribunal	
99 The Podiatrists Tribunal	48
100 Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons of the Tribunal	48
101 Tribunal to be constituted to deal with complaints etc	49
102 Effect of vacancy on Tribunal	49
103 Payment of non-legal Tribunal members	50
104 Seal of the Tribunal	50
Division 2 Proceedings of the Tribunal	
105 Decisions of the Tribunal	50
106 Time when orders take effect	51
107 Powers of Tribunal exercised by Supreme Court	51
108 Registrar to be informed of disciplinary action	51
Division 3 Inquiries, appeals etc before the Tribunal	
109 Jurisdiction	51
110 Notice of time and place of inquiry or appeal	51
111 Conduct of proceedings	52
112 Representation before the Tribunal	52
113 Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson not to review own decisions	52
114 Adjournments and interlocutory orders	52
115 Tribunal to provide details of its decision	53
116 Statement need not contain confidential information	53
Part 11 Miscellaneous	
117 Application of Criminal Records Act	55
118 How notice is to be given	55
119 Service of documents on Board	55
120 Written statement of decisions	55
121 Notice of disciplinary action to other Boards	57
122 False or misleading entries and statements	57
123 Evidentiary certificates and evidence of entry in Register	58
124 Authentication of certain documents	58
125 Fees	59
126 Podiatry Education and Research Account	59
127 Appointment and powers of inspectors	59
128 Search warrants	61
129 Liability of officers and members	62
130 Offences by corporations	62
131 Proceedings for offences	63
132 Regulations	63

Podiatrists Bill 2003

Contents

	Page
133 Amendment of other Acts	64
134 Repeals	64
135 Savings and transitional provisions	64
136 Review of Act	64

Schedules

1	Registration procedures	65
2	Provisions relating to the members of the Board	75
3	Provisions relating to the procedure of the Board	80
4	Provisions relating to the Committee	82
5	Proceedings before the Tribunal	84
6	Amendment of other Acts	89
7	Savings and transitional provisions	94



New South Wales

Podiatrists Bill 2003

No. , 2003

A Bill for

An Act to provide for the registration of podiatrists; to repeal the *Podiatrists Act 1989*; and for other purposes.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Podiatrists Act 2003*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

3 Object of Act

The object of this Act is to protect the health and safety of members of the public by providing mechanisms to ensure that podiatrists are fit to practise.

4 Definitions

In this Act:

Board means the Podiatrists Registration Board constituted under this Act.

Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Tribunal.

Commission means the Health Care Complaints Commission constituted under the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993*.

Committee means the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee constituted under this Act.

competence to practise podiatry has the meaning given by section 9.

complaint means a complaint against a podiatrist under Part 4 (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings).

conduct means any act or omission.

criminal finding means a finding by a court that a person is guilty of an offence without proceeding to conviction.

Note. Section 117 makes special provision with respect to the application for the purposes of this Act of the *Criminal Records Act 1991* in respect of criminal findings.

Deputy Chairperson means a Deputy Chairperson of the Tribunal.

Director-General means the Director-General of the Department of Health.

<i>exercise</i> a function includes perform a duty.	1
<i>function</i> includes a power, authority or duty.	2
<i>health registration Act</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Health Care Complaints Act 1993</i> .	3 4
<i>Impaired Registrants Panel</i> means an Impaired Registrants Panel constituted under this Act.	5 6
<i>impairment</i> has the meaning given by section 10.	7
<i>Mutual Recognition laws</i> means the <i>Mutual Recognition Act 1992</i> of the Commonwealth and the <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997</i> of the Commonwealth.	8 9 10
<i>professional misconduct</i> is defined in Part 4 (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings).	11 12
<i>Register</i> means the Register of Podiatrists kept by the Board under this Act.	13 14
<i>registered</i> means registered under this Act.	15
<i>Registrar</i> means the Registrar of the Board.	16
<i>registration authority</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Health Care Complaints Act 1993</i> .	17 18
<i>sex/violence criminal finding</i> means a criminal finding for a sex/violence offence.	19 20
<i>sex/violence offence</i> means an offence involving sexual activity, acts of indecency, child pornography, physical violence or the threat of physical violence.	21 22 23
<i>Tribunal</i> means the Podiatrists Tribunal constituted under this Act.	24
<i>unsatisfactory professional conduct</i> is defined in Part 4 (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings).	25 26

5 Notes 27

Notes included in this Act are explanatory notes and do not form part of this Act. 28
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6 Mutual Recognition laws 30

This Act does not limit or otherwise affect the operation of the Mutual Recognition laws. 31
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Part 2 Registration

7 Registration necessary for certain representations

- (1) A person who is not a registered podiatrist must not indicate that the person practises podiatry or is qualified to practise podiatry.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) Without limiting the ways in which a person may be taken to have indicated that the person is qualified to practise podiatry or that the person practises podiatry, a person is taken to have so indicated if the person uses:

- (a) any name, initials, word, title, symbol or description that (having regard to the circumstances in which it is used) indicates, or is capable of being understood to indicate, or is calculated to lead a person to infer, that the person is qualified to practise podiatry or that the person practises podiatry, or
- (b) the titles “podiatrist” or “chiropodist”.

Note. Section 10AH of the *Public Health Act 1991* prohibits the carrying out of certain foot care practices by persons who are not registered podiatrists, medical practitioners, or registered nurses employed by a public health organisation, nursing home, private hospital or day procedure centre.

8 Qualifications for registration

- (1) A person has the necessary qualifications for registration as a podiatrist if the person:

- (a) has such qualifications as may be prescribed by the regulations, or
- (b) has successfully completed a course of study that is recognised by the Board as meeting criteria prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph, or
- (c) has such qualifications as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of an accreditation body recognised by the Board for the purposes of this section, or
- (d) has passed an examination arranged or approved by the Board to assess the person’s competence to practise podiatry.

- (2) An educational or training institution may apply to the Board for the recognition by the Board (under subsection (1) (b)) of a course of study offered by the institution. The institution may make application to the Administrative Decisions Tribunal for a review of the decision of the Board on the application.

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- (3) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1) (b) whether a particular course of study meets the criteria prescribed by the regulations, the Board may have regard to and rely on any findings made on an assessment prepared for the Board in respect of the course of study.

- (4) In this section:

qualification means a degree, diploma, certificate or other academic award conferred or awarded for the successful completion of a course of training in podiatry.

9 Competence

For the purposes of this Act, a person is competent to practise podiatry only if the person has sufficient physical capacity, mental capacity and skill to practise podiatry and has sufficient communication skills for the practice of podiatry, including an adequate command of the English language.

10 Impairment

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a person suffers from an impairment if the person suffers from any physical or mental impairment, disability, condition or disorder that detrimentally affects or is likely to detrimentally affect the person's physical or mental capacity to practise podiatry.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, a person who habitually abuses alcohol or is addicted to a deleterious drug is taken to suffer from an impairment.

11 Full registration

- (1) A person is entitled to registration as a podiatrist if the Board is satisfied that the person has the necessary qualifications for registration as a podiatrist, and is of good character.
- (2) Registration under this section is **full registration**.
- (3) An entitlement to full registration does not prevent conditions being imposed on that registration in accordance with this Act.
- (4) Schedule 1 (Registration procedures) has effect with respect to full registration.

Note. Under section 20 of the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992* of the Commonwealth a person is entitled to be registered as a podiatrist if the person is registered in another State or a Territory for an equivalent occupation (if that State or Territory participates in the mutual recognition scheme). The

entitlement arises once the person lodges a notice under section 19 of that Act and, until registered under this Act, the person is then deemed (by section 25 of that Act) to be registered. See also the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

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12 Provisional registration

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- (1) Registration as a podiatrist may be granted:
 - (a) to a person entitled to full registration, pending the Board's determination of the person's application for full registration, or
 - (b) to a person who will be entitled to full registration when a degree, diploma, certificate or other academic award to which the person is entitled is granted or conferred, pending its grant or conferral.
- (2) Registration under this section is *provisional registration*.
- (3) Provisional registration is granted by the Board or the President. In the President's absence it can be granted by any member of the Board authorised by the Board to do so. Provisional registration is granted by the grant of a certificate of provisional registration.
- (4) A person granted provisional registration is a registered podiatrist until the registration expires or is cancelled. Provisional registration expires on the date stated in the certificate or such later date as may be fixed by the Board.
- (5) The Board may impose such conditions as it thinks fit on a person's provisional registration and may at any time remove, add to or vary those conditions by notice in writing to the registered person.
- (6) The Board may cancel a person's provisional registration for any reason that the Board considers proper. Cancellation does not affect any application for registration by the person.
- (7) If a person granted provisional registration is granted full registration before the person's provisional registration expires, the person's full registration dates from the granting of provisional registration, unless the Board decides otherwise.

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13 Temporary registration

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- (1) Registration for a limited period may be granted to a person who is not normally resident in New South Wales, for the purpose of enabling the person to carry out educational or research activities or such other activities as the Board considers to be in the public interest.

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| (2) | Registration under this section is <i>temporary registration</i> . | 1 |
| (3) | Temporary registration can only be granted to a person: | 2 |
| (a) | who is registered as a podiatrist in accordance with a law in force in the person's normal place of residence providing for the registration or certification of podiatrists, or | 3
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| (b) | who holds such qualifications or has such experience in the practice of podiatry as the Board considers satisfactory for the purposes of temporary registration. | 6
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| (4) | Temporary registration is granted by the Board by the grant of a certificate of temporary registration. | 9
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| (5) | A person granted temporary registration is a registered podiatrist until the temporary registration expires or is cancelled. Temporary registration expires on the date stated in the certificate unless the period of temporary registration is extended. | 11
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| (6) | The Board may extend and further extend a period of temporary registration by the issue of a further certificate of temporary registration. | 15
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| (7) | The Board may cancel a person's temporary registration for any reason that the Board considers proper. Cancellation does not affect any application for full registration by the person. | 18
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| (8) | The Board may impose such conditions as it thinks fit on the temporary registration of a person and may at any time remove, add to or vary those conditions by notice in writing to the registered person. | 21
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| 14 | Power to refuse or impose conditions on full registration | 25 |
| (1) | The Board may refuse to register a person who would otherwise be entitled to full registration if: | 26
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| (a) | the Board is of the opinion, following an inquiry under Schedule 1, that the person is not competent to practise podiatry or suffers from an impairment, or | 28
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| (b) | the person has been convicted of or made the subject of a criminal finding for an offence, either in or outside New South Wales, and the Board is of the opinion that the circumstances of the offence are such as to render the person unfit in the public interest to practise podiatry, or | 31
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(c) the person's registration under a health registration Act has been cancelled or suspended because of conduct that would (if the person were a registered podiatrist) authorise cancellation or suspension of the person's registration under this Act, or

(d) the person's registration or certification under a Podiatrists Registration law has been cancelled or suspended because of conduct that would (if it occurred in New South Wales and the person were a registered podiatrist) authorise cancellation or suspension of the person's registration under this Act.

(2) As an alternative to refusing to register a person under subsection (1), the Board may grant the person registration subject to conditions if the Board considers that refusal of registration is not warranted and that the person should be granted registration subject to appropriate conditions.

(3) Conditions of registration may relate to the duration of registration, the aspects of the practice in which the person may be engaged, and any other matters, as the Board thinks appropriate.

Note. The Mutual Recognition laws also provide for the imposition of conditions on registration. Conditions can also be imposed on a person's registration as a result of disciplinary proceedings to which the person has been subject.

(4) In this section:

Podiatrists Registration law means any law of a place outside the State that provides for the registration or certification of podiatrists.

15 Cancellation and suspension of registration

(1) A person ceases to be registered as a podiatrist if the person's name is removed from the Register. A reference in this Act to the cancellation of a podiatrist's registration is a reference to the removal of the podiatrist's name from the Register.

(2) A person whose registration as a podiatrist is suspended is taken not to be a registered podiatrist during the period of the suspension, except for the purposes of Part 4 (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings).

16 Restrictions on registration of deregistered persons

- (1) A person cannot apply for registration (and any such application must be rejected) if:
 - (a) the person's registration is cancelled pursuant to an order of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court, or
 - (b) the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court orders that the person not be re-registered.
- (2) The only way such a person can again be registered is on a review under Division 3 of Part 6 of the order by which the person's registration was cancelled.

17 Appeals concerning registration

- (1) A person who is aggrieved by any of the following decisions of the Board may appeal to the Tribunal against the decision:
 - (a) the Board's refusal to grant the person full registration,
 - (b) the Board's refusal to grant the person temporary registration,
 - (c) the Board's decision to refuse to register the person under section 14 or to grant the person registration subject to conditions under that section,
 - (d) the Board's cancellation of the person's provisional registration or temporary registration,
 - (e) the Board's refusal to register the person under clause 28 (Entitlement to re-registration if fee paid) of Schedule 1.
- (2) An appeal must be made within 28 days (or such longer period as the Chairperson may allow in a particular case) after notice of the decision is given to the person. The appeal is to be lodged with the Registrar who is to refer it to the Tribunal.
- (3) If the decision in respect of which an appeal is made was made as a consequence of an inquiry held by the Board, the appeal is to be dealt with by way of rehearing and fresh evidence, or evidence in addition to or in substitution for the evidence received at the inquiry, may be given.
- (4) An appeal does not affect any determination with respect to which it is made until the appeal is determined.

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- (5) When it determines an appeal, the Tribunal may dismiss the appeal or order that the decision of the Board be revoked and replaced by a different decision made by the Tribunal and specified in the order. The Tribunal may also make such ancillary orders as it thinks proper.
- (6) The Tribunal's decision is taken to be a decision of the Board (but this does not confer a right of appeal under this section in respect of the Tribunal's decision).
- (7) No appeal lies under this Act against a decision of the Board under the Mutual Recognition laws in relation to its functions under that Act.

Note. The Mutual Recognition laws provide that a person may, subject to the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975* of the Commonwealth, apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for a review of a decision of a local registration authority in relation to its functions under the Mutual Recognition laws. Those functions include registration, the imposition or waiver of conditions on registration and the postponement, refusal or reinstatement of registration.

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Part 3 Practice of podiatry

Note. Section 10AH of the *Public Health Act 1991* prohibits the carrying out of certain foot care practices by persons who are not registered podiatrists, medical practitioners, or registered nurses employed by a public health organisation, nursing home, private hospital or day procedure centre.

Division 1 Conduct of practice

18 Use of titles

- (1) A registered podiatrist must not use the title “doctor” in the course of the practice of podiatry unless the podiatrist is the holder of a qualification conferred by a university that entitles the podiatrist to use that title and that qualification is a recognised qualification at the time the podiatrist uses the title.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) In this section:

recognised qualification means:

- (a) a qualification that is prescribed by the regulations as a recognised qualification, or
- (b) when no qualification is prescribed under paragraph (a), a qualification that is for the time being recognised by the Board for the purposes of this section.

Note. See also section 105 (Use of misleading titles etc) of the *Medical Practice Act 1992*.

19 Code of professional conduct

- (1) The Board may establish a code of professional conduct setting out guidelines that should be observed by registered podiatrists in their professional practice. The Board may from time to time amend or replace a code of professional conduct.
- (2) The Minister may require the Board to develop guidelines relating to any conduct of registered podiatrists that the Minister considers should be the subject of a code of professional conduct.
- (3) For that purpose, the Minister may:
- (a) direct the Board to establish a code of professional conduct, or
 - (b) direct the Board to amend or replace a code of professional conduct,
- so that the code includes guidelines relating to that conduct.

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- (4) The Board is to comply with any such direction of the Minister. 1
- (5) The provisions of a code of professional conduct are a relevant 2
consideration in determining for the purposes of this Act what 3
constitutes proper and ethical conduct by a podiatrist. 4
- (6) The procedure for the establishment of a code of professional 5
conduct is as follows: 6
- (a) the Board is to prepare a proposed code in draft form and is to 7
prepare an impact assessment statement for the proposed code 8
in accordance with such requirements as the Minister may 9
from time to time determine, 10
- (b) the draft code and impact assessment statement are to be 11
publicly exhibited for a period of at least 21 days, 12
- (c) the Board is to seek public comment on the draft code during 13
the period of public exhibition and public comment may be 14
made during the period of public exhibition and for 21 days 15
(or such longer period as the Board may determine) after the 16
end of that period, 17
- (d) the Board is to submit the draft code to the Minister for 18
approval together with a report by the Board giving details of 19
public comment received during the period allowed for public 20
comment and the Board's response to it, 21
- (e) the Board is not to establish the draft code as a code of 22
professional conduct unless the Minister approves the draft. 23
- (7) The procedure for the amendment or replacement of a code of 24
professional conduct is the same as for the establishment of the code 25
unless the Minister otherwise directs in respect of a particular 26
amendment. 27

Division 2 Returns and information 28

20 Annual return to be submitted 29

- (1) A registered podiatrist must, on or before the return date in each 30
year, furnish in writing to the Board in a form approved by the 31
Board a return for the return period specifying the following 32
information: 33
- (a) details of any conviction of the podiatrist for an offence in this 34
State or elsewhere during the return period (together with 35
details of any penalty imposed for the offence), 36

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| (b) | details of the making of a sex/violence criminal finding against the podiatrist for an offence, in this State or elsewhere, during the return period (together with details of any penalty imposed for the offence), | 1
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| (c) | details of the making of a criminal finding against the podiatrist for an offence committed in the course of the practice or purported practice of podiatry, in this State or elsewhere, during the return period (together with details of any penalty imposed for the offence), | 5
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| (d) | details of any criminal proceedings pending against the podiatrist at the end of the return period, in this State or elsewhere, for a sex/violence offence alleged to have been committed in the course of the practice or purported practice of podiatry, | 10
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| (e) | details of any criminal proceedings pending against the podiatrist at the end of the return period, in this State or elsewhere, for a sex/violence offence alleged to have been committed against a minor or to involve child pornography (whether or not alleged to have been committed in the course of the practice or purported practice of podiatry), | 15
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| (f) | details of any significant illness (physical or mental) from which the podiatrist suffered at any time during the return period and that may reasonably be thought likely to detrimentally affect the podiatrist's physical or mental capacity to practise podiatry, | 21
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| (g) | details of any suspension of, cancellation of, or imposition of conditions on, the registration of the podiatrist as a podiatrist in another jurisdiction (either within Australia or elsewhere) during the return period, | 26
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| (h) | details of any suspension of, cancellation of, or imposition of conditions on, any registration of the podiatrist under a health registration Act during the return period, | 30
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| (i) | a statement as to whether the podiatrist is registered under a health registration Act as at the date of the return, | 33
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| (j) | a statement as to whether the podiatrist has been refused registration as a podiatrist in another jurisdiction (either within Australia or elsewhere) during the return period, | 35
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| (k) | details of any continuing professional education undertaken by the podiatrist during the return period, | 38
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- (1) such other information as may be prescribed by the regulations. 1
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- (2) The Board may require a return under this section to be verified by statutory declaration. 3
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- (3) The regulations may provide that subsection (1) (a) does not apply in respect of particular offences. 5
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- (4) In this section: 7
- return date* means a date notified to podiatrists by the Board in writing at least 1 month in advance. 8
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- return period* means the period of 12 months ending 2 months before the return date. 10
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- 21 Notification of convictions, criminal findings and charges** 12
- (1) A registered podiatrist must notify the Board in writing within 7 days after: 13
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- (a) the podiatrist is convicted of an offence or made the subject of a sex/violence criminal finding for an offence, in this State or elsewhere, giving details of the conviction or criminal finding and any penalty imposed for the offence, or 15
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- (b) criminal proceedings are commenced against the podiatrist, in this State or elsewhere, in respect of a sex/violence offence alleged to have been committed in the course of the practice or purported practice of podiatry, or 19
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- (c) criminal proceedings are commenced against the podiatrist, in this State or elsewhere, in respect of a sex/violence offence alleged to have been committed against a minor or to involve child pornography (whether or not alleged to have been committed in the course of the practice or purported practice of podiatry). 23
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- (2) The regulations may provide that subsection (1) (a) does not apply in respect of particular offences. 29
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- 22 Courts to provide information on convictions** 31
- (1) As soon as practicable after a registered podiatrist is convicted of an offence or a sex/violence criminal finding is made against a registered podiatrist, the registrar or other proper officer of the court must (if the court is aware that the person is a registered podiatrist) notify the Board of the conviction or criminal finding together with details of any penalty imposed for the offence. 32
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- (2) The regulations may provide that this section does not apply in respect of particular offences.

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23 Referral of mental health matters to Registrar

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If a registered podiatrist becomes a mentally incapacitated person, the person prescribed by the regulations must cause notice of that fact to be given to the Registrar in accordance with the regulations.

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Part 4	Complaints and disciplinary proceedings	1
Division 1	Interpretation	2
24	Meaning of “professional misconduct”	3
	For the purposes of this Act, <i>professional misconduct</i> , in relation to a registered podiatrist, means unsatisfactory professional conduct of a sufficiently serious nature to justify suspension or cancellation of the podiatrist’s registration.	4 5 6 7
25	Meaning of “unsatisfactory professional conduct”	8
	For the purposes of this Act, <i>unsatisfactory professional conduct</i> , in relation to a registered podiatrist, includes any of the following:	9 10
	(a) any conduct by the podiatrist that demonstrates a lack of adequate knowledge, skill, judgment or care in the practice of podiatry,	11 12 13
	(b) a contravention by the podiatrist of a provision of this Act or the regulations or of a condition of the podiatrist’s registration,	14 15 16
	(c) a failure without reasonable excuse by the podiatrist to comply with a direction by the Board to provide information with respect to a complaint under this Part against the podiatrist,	17 18 19 20
	(d) a failure by the podiatrist to comply with an order made or a direction given by the Board or the Tribunal under this Act,	21 22
	(e) any other improper or unethical conduct by a podiatrist in the course of the practice or purported practice of podiatry.	23 24
Division 2	Complaints	25
26	Grounds for complaints	26
	(1) A complaint may be made under this Act concerning:	27
	(a) the professional conduct of a registered podiatrist, or	28
	(b) the provision of a podiatry service by a registered podiatrist.	29
	Note. Subsection (1) ensures consistency between this Act and the <i>Health Care Complaints Act 1993</i> with respect to the kinds of complaints that can be made about registered podiatrists.	30 31 32

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- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a complaint may be made that a registered podiatrist:
- (a) has, either in or outside New South Wales, been convicted of or made the subject of a criminal finding for an offence, and the circumstances of the offence are such as to render the podiatrist unfit in the public interest to be registered as a podiatrist, or
 - (b) is guilty of unsatisfactory professional conduct or professional misconduct, or
 - (c) is not competent to practise podiatry, or
 - (d) suffers from an impairment, or
 - (e) is not of good character.
- (3) A complaint need not be made in terms that are strictly in accordance with the terminology of this section.
- (4) In determining for the purposes of this Act whether a podiatrist is of good character regard may be had to conduct of the podiatrist before becoming registered as a podiatrist.
- 27 Complaint can be made even if person no longer registered**
- A complaint about a registered podiatrist may be made and dealt with even though the podiatrist has ceased to be registered. For that purpose, a reference in this Part to a podiatrist or registered podiatrist includes a reference to a person who has ceased to be registered or whose registration is suspended.
- 28 Who can make a complaint**
- Any person (including the Board) can make a complaint.
- 29 Complaints to be made to the Board**
- Complaints are to be made to the Board and are to be lodged with the Registrar.
- Note.** Complaints may also be made to the Commission.
- 30 Form of complaint**
- (1) A complaint must be in writing, must identify the complainant and must contain particulars of the allegations on which it is founded.
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- (2) A complaint must be verified by statutory declaration unless the complaint is made by:
- (a) a judicial officer within the meaning of the *Judicial Officers Act 1986*, or
 - (b) a coroner, or
 - (c) the Minister, or
 - (d) the Director-General, or
 - (e) the chief executive officer (however described) of a public health organisation (within the meaning of the *Health Services Act 1997*), or
 - (f) the Commission, or
 - (g) a person or body prescribed by the regulations.
- (3) The Board may consider and investigate a complaint even if it does not comply with the requirements of this section (except the requirement that it identify the complainant) but must not proceed to deal with the complaint under this Part until they are complied with.
- (4) The Board may require the complainant to provide further particulars of a complaint.
- 31 Board to notify Commission of complaints**
- The Board must notify the Commission of any complaint made under this Part and this is to be done as soon as practicable after the complaint is made.
- 32 Board to notify person against whom complaint is made**
- (1) Written notice of the making of a complaint, the nature of the complaint and the identity of the complainant is to be given by the Board to the podiatrist against whom the complaint is made, as soon as practicable after the complaint is made.
 - (2) Notice is not required to be given if the Commission is handling the complaint.
 - (3) Notice is not required to be given if the giving of the notice will or is likely to:
 - (a) prejudice the investigation of the complaint, or
 - (b) place the health or safety of a person at risk, or

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- (c) place the complainant or another person at risk of intimidation or harassment.

33 Investigation of complaint by Board

The Board may make such inquiries concerning a complaint as it thinks fit.

34 Role of the Commission

- (1) Before the Board deals with or refers a complaint under this Part, the Board and the Commission must consult in order to see if agreement can be reached between them as to the course of action to be taken concerning a complaint.
- (2) Division 2 of Part 2 of the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993* applies to the consultation and the outcomes of the consultation.

35 How complaints are dealt with

- (1) When a complaint is made, the Board may at any time decide:
- (a) to refer the complaint for investigation by the Commission, or
 - (b) to refer the complaint for conciliation in accordance with section 13 (2) of the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993*, or
 - (c) to refer the complaint to the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee under Division 3, or
 - (d) to refer the matter to an Impaired Registrants Panel under Part 5, or
 - (e) to deal with the complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board under Division 4, or
 - (f) to refer the complaint to the Tribunal, or
 - (g) to deal with the complaint by directing the podiatrist to attend counselling, or
 - (h) to deal with the complaint by providing advice or making recommendations to the podiatrist, or
 - (i) to decline to deal with or dismiss the complaint.
- (2) If the Commission recommends to the Board in accordance with the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993* that a complaint (whether made under that Act or this Act) be dealt with by inquiry at a meeting of the Board under Division 4, the Board must comply with that recommendation (but only if the complaint is of a kind that can be made under this Act).

- (3) The Board may decline to deal with a complaint if the podiatrist concerned has ceased to be registered. 1
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- (4) The Board may decline to deal with a complaint if the complainant fails to provide further particulars required by the Board. 3
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- (5) A complaint may be withdrawn by the complainant at any time. The Board and the Commission are to consult as to whether the complaint should be proceeded with in the public interest. 5
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- (6) The Board is to notify the podiatrist of any action taken by the Board under this section. 8
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36 Serious complaints must be referred to Tribunal 10

- (1) Both the Board and the Commission are under a duty to refer a complaint to the Tribunal if at any time either forms the opinion that it may, if substantiated, provide grounds for the suspension or cancellation of the podiatrist's registration. 11
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- (2) However, either the Board or the Commission may decide not to refer the complaint to the Tribunal if of the opinion that the allegations on which the complaint is founded (and on which any other pending complaint against the podiatrist is founded) relate solely or principally to the physical or mental capacity of the podiatrist to practise podiatry. 15
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- (3) If the Board decides not to refer the complaint to the Tribunal, the Board must instead deal with the complaint at a meeting of the Board under Division 4. If the Commission decides not to refer the complaint to the Tribunal, the Commission must instead refer the complaint to the Board. 21
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- (4) This section does not require the Board or the Commission to refer a complaint that the Board or Commission thinks is frivolous or vexatious. 26
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37 Medical examination of podiatrist 29

- (1) The Board may, before or while taking any action under this Part or Part 5 (Impairment), by notice to the podiatrist concerned, require the podiatrist to undergo an examination at the Board's expense by a medical practitioner, or other appropriate health professional, specified in the notice, at any reasonable time and place specified in the notice. 30
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(2) A failure by a podiatrist, without reasonable cause, to comply with a notice given under this section to undergo an examination is, for the purposes of this Part or any inquiry or appeal under this Part, evidence that the podiatrist does not have sufficient physical and mental capacity to practise podiatry.

(3) A medical practitioner or other health professional who conducts an examination under this section is to report to the Board on the results of the examination. The Board is to provide a copy of the report to the podiatrist.

(4) A person must not directly or indirectly make a record of or divulge to any person any information contained in a report to the Board under this section that has come to the person's notice in the exercise of the person's functions under this Act, except for the purpose of exercising functions under this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(5) A person cannot be required in civil proceedings in any court to produce or permit access to any report made to the Board under this section or to divulge the contents of any such report.

(6) In this section:

court includes any tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions but does not include the Tribunal.

report includes a copy, reproduction and duplicate of the report or any part of the report, copy, reproduction or duplicate.

38 Notification of orders to employer and others

(1) The Board is required to give notice of any order made in respect of a registered podiatrist under this Act, or the placing of conditions on the registration of a registered podiatrist, to the following persons:

- (a) the employer (if any) of the podiatrist concerned,
- (b) the chief executive officer (however described) of any public health organisation (within the meaning of the *Health Services Act 1997*) in respect of which the podiatrist concerned is a visiting practitioner or is otherwise accredited,
- (c) the chief executive officer (however described) of any private hospital or day procedure centre (within the meaning of the *Private Hospitals and Day Procedure Centres Act 1988*) in respect of which the podiatrist concerned is accredited,

- (d) the chief executive officer (however described) of any nursing home (within the meaning of the *Nursing Homes Act 1988*) in respect of which the podiatrist concerned is accredited. 1
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- (2) The notice is to be given within 7 days after: 4
 - (a) in the case of an order made or conditions imposed by the Board—the date the order is made or the conditions are imposed, or 5
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 - (b) in any other case—the date the Board is given a copy of the decision of the body that made the order or imposed the conditions. 8
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- (3) The notice is to include such information as the Board considers appropriate. 11
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Division 3 Referral of complaints to Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee 13 14

39 Kinds of complaints that can be referred to Committee 15

- (1) The Board may refer a complaint to the Committee only if the Commission has decided not to investigate the complaint. 16
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- (2) A complaint may not be referred to the Committee if it is a complaint that the podiatrist is not of good character or has been convicted of or made the subject of a criminal finding for an offence. 18
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- (3) This section does not operate to limit the Committee in the exercise of its functions under this Division in respect of any matter that arises in the course of the Committee's investigation of a complaint. 21
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40 How complaints are dealt with 24

- (1) When a complaint is referred to the Committee, the Committee is to investigate the complaint and may in any particular case encourage the complainant and the podiatrist against whom the complaint is made to settle the complaint by consent. 25
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- (2) The Committee may obtain such podiatry, medical, legal, financial or other advice as it thinks necessary or desirable to enable it to exercise its functions. 29
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- (3) The Committee may not determine a complaint referred to it except by settlement by consent. 32
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- (4) The Committee is to make a report to the Board on a complaint referred to it whether or not it is able to effect settlement of the complaint by consent.

41 Skills testing of podiatrist

- (1) The Committee may, by notice to the podiatrist who is the subject of a complaint referred to the Committee, require the podiatrist to undergo skills testing at the Board's expense by an appropriately qualified person specified in the notice, at any reasonable time and place specified in the notice.
- (2) A failure by a podiatrist, without reasonable cause, to comply with a notice given under this section to undergo skills testing is, for the purposes of this Part or any inquiry or appeal under this Part, evidence that the podiatrist does not have sufficient skill to practise podiatry.
- (3) The person who conducts skills testing under this section is to report to the Committee on the results of the examination. The Committee is to provide a copy of the report to the podiatrist.
- (4) A person must not directly or indirectly make a record of or divulge to any person any information contained in a report to the Committee under this section that has come to the person's notice in the exercise of the person's functions under this Act, except for the purpose of exercising functions under this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (5) A person cannot be required in civil proceedings in any court to produce or permit access to any report made to the Committee under this section or to divulge the contents of any such report.
- (6) In this section:

court includes any tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions but does not include the Tribunal.

report includes a copy, reproduction and duplicate of the report or any part of the report, copy, reproduction or duplicate.

42 Recommendations of the Committee

- (1) The Committee's report to the Board may include such recommendations with respect to the complaint as the Committee considers appropriate, including (without being limited to) any of the following recommendations:

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- (a) a recommendation that the Board deal with the complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board as a complaint of unsatisfactory professional conduct, 1
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- (b) a recommendation that the Board direct the podiatrist to attend counselling, 4
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- (c) a recommendation that the Board dismiss the complaint. 6
- (2) The Board is to provide the podiatrist and the Commission with a copy of the Committee's report and recommendations as soon as practicable after the report is made. 7
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- (3) The Board must comply with a recommendation of the Committee that the Board deal with the complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board as a complaint of unsatisfactory professional conduct. 10
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- (4) Otherwise the Board is to allow the Commission and the podiatrist at least 21 days after they have been provided with a copy of the Committee's report and recommendations to make submissions in respect of the report and recommendations. 13
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- (5) After considering the Committee's report and recommendations and any submissions made by the podiatrist or the Commission in respect of the report or recommendations, the Board is to proceed to deal with the complaint as provided by section 35. 17
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- (6) This section is subject to section 36 (Serious complaints must be referred to Tribunal). 21
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- 43 No legal representation for parties appearing before the Committee** 23
- A complainant and the podiatrist against whom the complaint is made are not entitled to be legally represented at any appearance before the Committee. 24
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- Division 4 Dealing with complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board** 27
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- 44 Procedures for dealing with complaint at meeting** 29
- (1) If the Board decides to deal with a complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board, the meeting is to be held in accordance with Schedule 3 and this Division. 30
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- (2) The Board may be assisted by a legal practitioner when dealing with a complaint at a meeting of the Board. 33
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- (3) The Board is to provide the Commission with a copy of any submission made to the Board by the podiatrist in respect of the complaint or in respect of any recommendation of the Committee concerning the complaint.

45 General procedure

The procedure for the calling of a meeting to deal with a complaint and for the conduct of the meeting is, subject to this Act and the regulations, to be as determined by the Board.

46 Conduct of meeting

At a meeting to deal with a complaint, the Board:

- (a) may inform itself on any matter in such manner as it thinks fit, and
- (b) may receive written or oral submissions, and
- (c) is to proceed with as little formality and technicality, and as much expedition, as the requirements of this Act and the proper consideration of the complaint permit, and
- (d) is not bound by rules of evidence, and
- (e) may proceed to deal with the complaint in the absence of the podiatrist.

47 Making submissions to inquiry

- (1) The podiatrist is entitled to attend the meeting during the course of the Board's inquiry and to make submissions to the Board.
- (2) The Committee may, if the Board so requires, make a submission to the Board with respect to the complaint and may for that purpose attend the meeting during the course of the Board's inquiry.
- (3) The Board is to afford the Commission the opportunity to make a submission to the Board with respect to the complaint and the Commission may for that purpose attend the meeting during the course of the Board's inquiry.
- (4) The Committee or the Commission may not be present at the meeting except while actually making a submission in accordance with this section, unless the Board otherwise determines.

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- (5) Despite subsection (4), the Commission is to be present throughout the Board's inquiry where the complaint is the subject of a recommendation of the Commission under section 35 (2) that it be dealt with by inquiry at a meeting of the Board under this Division. 1
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 - (6) The podiatrist is not entitled to be legally represented at the inquiry but may be accompanied by a support person. The support person can be a legal practitioner. 5
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 - (7) The Commission is not entitled to be legally represented at the inquiry. 8
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48 Decision of the Board 10

- (1) The Board must, within 30 days of making its decision on a complaint, make available to the complainant, the podiatrist concerned and such other persons as it thinks fit, a written statement of the decision. 11
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- (2) If the Commission made a submission to the Board with respect to the complaint, the Board is to provide the Commission with a copy of the written statement of the decision. 15
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- (3) The written statement of a decision must give the reasons for the decision. 18
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- (4) The Board is not required to include confidential information in any such statement. If a statement would be false or misleading if it did not include the confidential information, the Board is not required to provide the statement. 20
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- (5) When confidential information is not included in the statement of a decision provided to a person or the statement is not provided to a person because of subsection (4), the Board must give a confidential information notice to the person. 24
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- (6) A *confidential information notice* is a notice that indicates that confidential information is not included or that the statement will not be provided (as appropriate) and gives the reasons for this. The notice must be in writing and must be given within one month after the decision is made. 28
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- (7) This section does not affect the power of a court to make an order for the discovery of documents or to require the giving of evidence or the production of documents to a court. 33
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- (8) In this section: 1
- confidential information*** means information that: 2
- (a) has not previously been published or made available to the 3
public when a written statement of a decision to which it is or 4
may be relevant is being prepared, and 5
 - (b) relates to the personal or business affairs of a person, other 6
than a person to whom the Board is required (or would, but for 7
subsection (4), be required) to provide a written statement of 8
a decision, and 9
 - (c) is information: 10
 - (i) that was supplied in confidence, or 11
 - (ii) the publication of which would reveal a trade secret, or 12
 - (iii) that was provided in compliance with a duty imposed 13
by an enactment, or 14
 - (iv) the provision of which by the Board would be in breach 15
of any enactment. 16

49 Admissibility of Board's findings 17

A finding of the Board under this Division is admissible as evidence 18
in any legal proceedings. 19

Division 5 Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal 20

50 Powers may be exercised if complaint proved or admitted 21

The Board or the Tribunal may exercise any power or combination 22
of powers conferred on it by this Division if the Board (pursuant to 23
an inquiry at a meeting of the Board under Division 4) or the 24
Tribunal finds the subject-matter of a complaint of a kind referred 25
to in section 26 (2) to have been proved or the person admits to it 26
in writing to the Board or the Tribunal. 27

51 General powers of the Board 28

- (1) The Board may do any one or more of the following: 29
 - (a) caution or reprimand the person, 30
 - (b) make an order for the withholding or refunding of part or all 31
of the payment with respect to the fees to be charged or paid 32
for the podiatry services that are the subject of the complaint, 33

(c)	order that the person seek and undergo medical or psychiatric treatment or counselling,	1
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(d)	direct that such conditions relating to the person's practice of podiatry as it considers appropriate be imposed on the person's registration,	3
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(e)	order that the person complete a specified educational course or courses,	6
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(f)	order that the person report on his or her podiatry practice at specified times, in a specified manner and to specified persons,	8
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(g)	order that the person seek and take advice, in relation to the management of his or her podiatry practice, from a specified person or persons.	11
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(2)	If the person is not registered, an order or direction can still be given under this section but has effect only so as to prevent the person being registered unless the order is complied with or to require the conditions concerned to be imposed when the person is registered, as appropriate.	14
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52	Power of the Board to recommend suspension or cancellation of registration	19
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(1)	The Board may recommend that the registration of a podiatrist be suspended for a specified period or cancelled if the Board is satisfied (when it finds on a complaint about the podiatrist) that the podiatrist does not have sufficient physical and mental capacity to practise podiatry.	21
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(2)	If the podiatrist is not registered, a recommendation can be made under this section that the podiatrist not be re-registered.	26
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(3)	The Board makes its recommendation by referring the matter with its recommendation to the Chairperson or to a Deputy Chairperson nominated by the Chairperson.	28
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(4)	The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson may then make an order in the terms recommended or may make such other order as to the suspension or registration of the podiatrist as the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson thinks proper based on the findings of the Board.	31
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(5)	An order may also provide that an application for review of the order under Division 3 of Part 6 may not be made until after a specified time.	36
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- (6) Instead of making an order under this section, the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson may exercise any power or combination of powers of the Board under this Division.

53 Powers of the Tribunal

- (1) The Tribunal may exercise any power that the Board can exercise under this Division.
- (2) The Tribunal may by order suspend a person's registration for a specified period or direct that a person's registration be cancelled if the Tribunal is satisfied (when it finds on a complaint about the person):
- (a) that the person is not competent to practise podiatry, or
 - (b) that the person is guilty of professional misconduct, or
 - (c) that the person has been convicted of or made the subject of a criminal finding for an offence, either in or outside New South Wales, and the circumstances of the offence are such as to render the person unfit in the public interest to practise podiatry, or
 - (d) that the person is not of good character.
- (3) An order that a person's registration be cancelled is an order that the person's name be removed from the Register or (if the person has already ceased to be registered) that the person not be re-registered.
- (4) An order may also provide that an application for review of the order under Division 3 of Part 6 may not be made until after a specified time.

Division 6 Powers of the Board for the protection of the public

54 Suspension or conditions to protect the public

- (1) The Board must, if at any time it is satisfied that such action is necessary for the purpose of protecting the life or physical or mental health of any person:
- (a) by order suspend the registration of a registered podiatrist for such period (not exceeding 8 weeks) as is specified in the order, or
 - (b) impose on a registered podiatrist's registration such conditions, relating to the podiatrist's practising podiatry, as it considers appropriate.

- (2) The Board may take such action: 1
 - (a) whether or not a complaint has been made or referred to the 2
Board about the podiatrist, and 3
 - (b) whether or not proceedings in respect of such a complaint are 4
before the Tribunal. 5

55 Power to remove or alter conditions 6

The Board may at any time alter or remove conditions imposed 7
under this Division. 8

56 Referral of matter to Commission 9

- (1) The Board must, as soon as practicable after taking any action under 10
section 54 and, in any event, within 7 days after taking that action, 11
refer the matter to the Commission for investigation. 12
- (2) The matter is to be dealt with by the Commission as a complaint 13
made to the Commission against the podiatrist concerned. 14
- (3) The Commission is to investigate the complaint or cause it to be 15
investigated and, as soon as practicable after it has completed its 16
investigation, refer the complaint to the Tribunal or to the Board to 17
be dealt with by inquiry at a meeting of the Board under Division 4. 18
- (4) Section 36 (Serious complaints must be referred to Tribunal) applies 19
in respect of any such action by the Commission. 20
- (5) This section does not apply if the Board takes action against a 21
registered podiatrist under section 54 because the Board is of the 22
opinion that the podiatrist suffers from an impairment. 23

57 Special provisions—impairment 24

- (1) This section applies if the Board takes action against a registered 25
podiatrist under section 54 because the Board is of the opinion that 26
the podiatrist suffers from an impairment. 27
- (2) The Board must, as soon as practicable after taking that action and, 28
in any event, within 7 days after taking that action, notify the 29
Commission that it has taken that action. 30
- (3) The Board is to consult with the Commission to see if agreement can 31
be reached as to whether the matter should be: 32
 - (a) dealt with as a complaint against the podiatrist, or 33
 - (b) referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel. 34

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- (4) The matter is to be dealt with as a complaint against the podiatrist only if, following that consultation:
- (a) the Board and the Commission agree that it should be dealt with as a complaint, or
 - (b) either the Board or the Commission is of the opinion that the matter should be dealt with as a complaint.
- (5) In such a case, the Board is to refer the matter to the Commission and the matter is to be dealt with by the Commission as a complaint made to the Commission against the podiatrist concerned.
- (6) The Commission is to investigate the complaint or cause it to be investigated and, as soon as practicable after it has completed its investigation, refer the complaint to the Tribunal or to the Board to be dealt with by inquiry at a meeting of the Board under Division 4.
- (7) Section 36 (Serious complaints must be referred to Tribunal) applies in respect of any such action by the Commission.
- (8) If subsection (4) does not apply, the Board is to refer the matter to an Impaired Registrants Panel.
- (9) A matter may be referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel under this section even though the podiatrist has been suspended under section 54. Part 5 applies in respect of such a referral as if the podiatrist were a registered podiatrist.

58 Tribunal to be notified of suspensions

If the Board suspends the registration of a registered podiatrist under section 54, the Board must notify the Chairperson that it has taken that action as soon as practicable after making the order and, in any event, within 7 days.

59 Extension of suspension

A period of suspension imposed by the Board under this Division may be extended, from time to time, by the Board by order for a further period or further periods, each of not more than 8 weeks, but only if:

- (a) the extension has been approved in writing by the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, and
- (b) the complaint about the podiatrist has not been disposed of.

60 Expiration of suspension

On the expiration of a period of suspension imposed under this Division, the person's rights and privileges as a registered podiatrist are revived, subject to any order of the Tribunal on the complaint that is referred to the Tribunal.

61 Duration of conditions—complaint matters

- (1) This section applies if the Board imposes conditions on the registration of a registered podiatrist under section 54 and the matter is dealt with as a complaint against the podiatrist.
- (2) The conditions imposed by the Board have effect until the complaint about the podiatrist is disposed of, or the conditions are removed by the Board, whichever happens first.
- (3) This section:
 - (a) does not prevent conditions being imposed under another provision of this Act, and
 - (b) is subject to anything done by the Tribunal on an appeal under section 76.

62 Duration of conditions—impairment matters

- (1) This section applies if the Board imposes conditions on the registration of a registered podiatrist under section 54 and the matter is referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel.
- (2) The conditions imposed by the Board have effect until:
 - (a) the complaint about the podiatrist is disposed of if the matter is subsequently dealt with by the Board as a complaint, or
 - (b) the conditions are removed by the Board,whichever happens first.
- (3) The Board is not required to alter or remove conditions imposed under this Division merely because a podiatrist agrees to the imposition of conditions on the podiatrist's registration pursuant to the recommendations of an Impaired Registrants Panel (as referred to in section 71).
- (4) A registered podiatrist who agrees to the imposition of conditions on the podiatrist's registration pursuant to the recommendations of an Impaired Registrants Panel may, by notice in writing to the Board, request that the conditions imposed under this Division be removed or altered.

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| (5) | On receipt of such a request, the Board is to review the matter, and may: | 1 |
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| | (a) refuse to remove or alter any of the conditions, or | 3 |
| | (b) remove or alter the conditions. | 4 |
| (6) | The Board is to give the podiatrist concerned notice in writing of its decision in respect of the request. | 5 |
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| (7) | The Board may specify in the notice a period in which a further request by the podiatrist under this section is not permitted. The Board may reject a request that the conditions be removed or altered if it is made during that period. | 7 |
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| (8) | This section: | 11 |
| | (a) does not prevent conditions being imposed under another provision of this Act, and | 12 |
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| | (b) is subject to anything done by the Tribunal on an appeal under section 76. | 14 |
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Part 5 Impairment

63 Referral of impairment matters concerning podiatrists

- (1) The Board may refer any matter to an Impaired Registrants Panel if the Board considers that the matter indicates that a registered podiatrist suffers from an impairment. This is not limited to matters that are the subject of a complaint to the Board.
- (2) If the Board is aware that a complaint has been made to the Commission about a podiatrist who is the subject of a referral to an Impaired Registrants Panel, the Board is to notify the Commission of the referral.

64 Persons may notify Board of impairment matters concerning podiatrists

A person may notify the Board of any matter that the person thinks indicates that a registered podiatrist suffers or may suffer from an impairment.

65 Commission may refer impairment matters to Board

- (1) If the Commission becomes aware of any matter that the Commission considers indicates that a registered podiatrist suffers or may suffer from an impairment, the Commission may refer the matter to the Board.
- (2) This section does not affect the functions of the Board in relation to a complaint made to the Commission or a matter referred to the Commission for investigation.

66 Panel to inquire into matters referred to it

- (1) An Impaired Registrants Panel is to inquire into any matter referred to it and may obtain reports and other information concerning the matter from any source it considers appropriate.
- (2) The Panel may request a registered podiatrist who is the subject of a matter referred to the Panel by the Board, to attend before the Panel for the purpose of enabling the Panel to obtain information on the matter and make an assessment.

67 Panel not to take action while Commission investigating

An Impaired Registrants Panel is not to investigate or take any other action in relation to any matter if the Panel is aware that the matter is the subject of an investigation by the Commission, while the investigation is being conducted.

68 Board to give notice of proposed inquiry

The Board is to give notice to a registered podiatrist of any proposed inquiry by an Impaired Registrants Panel concerning the podiatrist. The notice is to include sufficient details of the matters to which the inquiry is to relate.

69 Podiatrist entitled to make representations

- (1) A registered podiatrist who is the subject of any inquiry by an Impaired Registrants Panel is entitled to make oral or written representations to the Panel with respect to the matters being or to be the subject of the inquiry.
- (2) This section does not prevent the Panel from conducting an inquiry in the absence of the registered podiatrist to whom it relates, as long as the podiatrist has been given notice of the inquiry under section 68.

70 Assessment, report and recommendations by Panel

- (1) An Impaired Registrants Panel is to make an assessment in respect of each referral to it, based on the results of its inquiry into the matter.
- (2) On the basis of its assessment, the Panel may do any one or more of the following things:
 - (a) counsel the podiatrist concerned or recommend that he or she undertake specified counselling,
 - (b) recommend that the podiatrist concerned agree to conditions being imposed on his or her registration or to having his or her registration suspended for a specified period,
 - (c) make recommendations to the Board as to any action that the Panel considers should be taken in relation to the matter.
- (3) The Panel is to report in writing to the Board on each referral to the Panel. The report is to detail the results of the Panel's inquiries and assessment in respect of the referral and any action taken by the Panel under this Part in relation to it.

71 Voluntary suspension or conditions on registration

The Board may place conditions on a registered podiatrist's registration or suspend the podiatrist's registration if:

- (a) an Impaired Registrants Panel has recommended that the Board do so, and

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- (b) the Board is satisfied that the podiatrist has voluntarily agreed to the recommendation.

72 Review of conditions

- (1) A registered podiatrist who agrees to conditions being imposed on his or her registration or to having his or her registration suspended may, by notice in writing to the Board, request:
- (a) that those conditions be removed or altered, or
- (b) that the suspension be terminated or shortened.
- (2) On receipt of such a request, the Board is to require an Impaired Registrants Panel to review the matter and report in writing to the Board on the results of its review.
- (3) If the Panel recommends that the Board refuse to remove or alter any of the conditions, or refuse to terminate or shorten the suspension, the Board may do so.
- (4) The Board is to give the podiatrist concerned notice in writing of its decision in respect of the request.
- (5) The Board may specify in the notice a period in which a further request by the podiatrist under this section is not permitted. The Board may reject a request that the conditions be removed or altered, or that the suspension be terminated or shortened, if it is made during that period.

73 Some matters to be dealt with as complaints

- (1) If an Impaired Registrants Panel recommends that a registered podiatrist agree to conditions being imposed on his or her registration or to having his or her registration suspended and the podiatrist fails to agree in accordance with the recommendation, the Board is to deal with the matter that was the subject of the referral to the Panel as a complaint against the podiatrist.
- (2) If the Panel recommends that a matter referred to it be dealt with as a complaint, the Board is to deal with the matter as a complaint against the podiatrist concerned.
- (3) In any other case that the Board thinks it appropriate to do so, the Board may treat a matter that has been referred to a Panel as grounds for a complaint under this Act and may deal with the matter accordingly.

74 Confidentiality of Panel's report

- (1) A report by an Impaired Registrants Panel to the Board may not be admitted or used in any civil proceedings before a court.
- (2) A person may not be compelled to produce the report or to give evidence in relation to the report or its contents in any such civil proceedings.
- (3) A person must not directly or indirectly make a record of or disclose to any person any information contained in a report by an Impaired Registrants Panel to the Board that has come to the person's notice in the exercise of the person's functions under this Act, except for the purposes of exercising functions under this Act.
Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (4) This section does not prevent the disclosure of such a report to the Commission.
- (5) In this section:
court includes any tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions, but does not include the Tribunal or the Board, or the Supreme Court (in respect of appeal proceedings under this Act).
report includes a copy, reproduction and duplicate of the report or any part of the report, copy, reproduction or duplicate.

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Part 6 Appeals and review of disciplinary action

Division 1 Appeals against actions of the Board

75 Appeals against actions of the Board on a complaint

- (1) When a complaint has been dealt with at a meeting of the Board under Division 4 of Part 4, the podiatrist or the Commission may appeal to the Tribunal against:
 - (a) a finding of the Board, or
 - (b) the exercise of any power by the Board under Division 5 (Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal) of Part 4.
- (2) An appeal must be made within 28 days (or such longer period as the Chairperson may allow in a particular case) after:
 - (a) the Board's written statement of the decision by which the Board's finding is made is made available to the appellant, or
 - (b) the exercise of the power against which the appeal is made.
- (3) The appeal must be lodged with the Registrar who is to refer it to the Tribunal.
- (4) The appeal is to be dealt with by way of rehearing and fresh evidence, or evidence in addition to or in substitution for the evidence received at the meeting of the Board, may be given.
- (5) The Tribunal may:
 - (a) dismiss the appeal, or
 - (b) make any finding or exercise any power or combination of powers that the Tribunal could have made or exercised if the complaint had been originally referred to the Tribunal.
- (6) An appeal under this section does not affect any finding or exercise of power with respect to which it has been made until the Tribunal makes an order on the appeal.

76 Appeal against suspension or imposition of conditions by Board—impairment matters

- (1) A person may appeal to the Tribunal:
 - (a) against a suspension or extension of a suspension by the Board under Division 6 (Powers of the Board for the protection of the public) of Part 4, or

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- (b) against conditions imposed by the Board on the person's registration under Division 6 of Part 4 or Part 5 or any alteration of those conditions by the Board, or
 - (c) against a refusal by the Board to alter or remove conditions imposed by the Board under Division 6 of Part 4 in accordance with a request made by the person under section 62, or
 - (d) against a refusal by the Board to remove or alter conditions imposed on the person's registration, or to shorten or terminate a suspension, imposed under Part 5 in accordance with a request made by the person under section 72.
 - (2) An appeal may not be made in respect of a request by a person that is rejected by the Board because it was made during a period in which the request was not permitted under section 62 or 72.
 - (3) An appeal must be made within 28 days (or such longer period as the Chairperson may allow in a particular case) after notice of the action taken by the Board, or the Board's refusal, is given to the person.
 - (4) An appeal is to be lodged with the Registrar who is to refer it to the Tribunal.
 - (5) On an appeal, the Tribunal may, by order, do any of the following:
 - (a) dismiss the appeal,
 - (b) remove or alter the conditions to which the podiatrist's registration is subject (including by imposing new conditions on the podiatrist's registration),
 - (c) terminate or shorten the period of the suspension concerned.
 - (6) The Tribunal's order must not cause a suspension or conditions imposed by the Board to have effect beyond the day on which any related complaint about the person is disposed of.
 - (7) An appeal under this section does not affect any suspension or conditions with respect to which it has been made until the Tribunal makes an order on the appeal.

77 Appeal on point of law

- (1) When a complaint is dealt with at a meeting of the Board under Division 4 of Part 4, the podiatrist or the Commission may appeal with respect to a point of law to the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson nominated by the Chairperson.

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- (2) An appeal may be made in accordance with the regulations during the meeting of the Board to deal with the complaint or within the period after the date of giving of notice of the meeting and before the commencement of the meeting. 1
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 - (3) If the meeting of the Board to deal with the complaint has not been completed when an appeal is made, the Board must not continue to deal with the complaint until the appeal has been disposed of. 5
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 - (4) The Board must not make any decision that is inconsistent with the Chairperson's or Deputy Chairperson's determination with respect to the point of law. 8
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Division 2 Appeals against actions of Tribunal

78 Preliminary appeal on point of law

- (1) An appeal with respect to a point of law may be made to the Supreme Court by the podiatrist or the complainant during an inquiry on a complaint conducted by the Tribunal or after the complaint is referred to the Tribunal and before the commencement of the inquiry, but can only be made with the leave of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson. 13
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- (2) If an inquiry conducted by the Tribunal has not been completed when an appeal with respect to a point of law is made, the inquiry before the Tribunal is not to continue until the appeal has been disposed of. 19
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- (3) The Tribunal must not make any decision that is inconsistent with the Supreme Court's determination with respect to the point of law when it recommences the inquiry. 23
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79 Appeal against Tribunal's decisions and actions

- (1) A podiatrist about whom a complaint is referred to the Tribunal, or the complainant, may appeal to the Supreme Court against: 27
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 - (a) a decision of the Tribunal with respect to a point of law, or 29
 - (b) the exercise of any power by the Tribunal under Division 5 (Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal) of Part 4. 30
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- (2) The appeal must be made within 28 days (or such longer period as the Court may allow in a particular case) after the Tribunal's written statement of the decision by which the Tribunal's finding is made is made available to the appellant. 32
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- (3) The Supreme Court may stay any order made by the Tribunal, on such terms as the Court sees fit, until such time as the Court determines the appeal.

80 Powers of Court on appeal

- (1) In determining the appeal, the Supreme Court may:
- (a) dismiss the appeal, or
 - (b) make such order as it thinks proper having regard to the merits of the case and the public welfare, and in doing so may exercise any one or more of the powers of the Tribunal under this Act.
- (2) If the Court dismisses an appeal against an order of the Tribunal, the Court may by order direct that the Tribunal's order is to be taken to include provision that an application for its review under Division 3 may not be made until after a specified time.

Division 3 Review of suspension, cancellation or conditions

81 Right of review

- (1) A person may apply to the appropriate review body for a review of an order of the Board, the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court:
- (a) that the registration of the person is suspended, or
 - (b) that the person's name be removed from the Register or that the person not be re-registered, or
 - (c) that conditions be imposed on the person's registration.
- (2) A person may also apply to the appropriate review body for a review of an order made under this Division.
- (3) An application for review of an order may not be made:
- (a) while the terms of the order provide that an application for review may not be made, or
 - (b) while an appeal under this Part to the Tribunal or the Supreme Court in respect of the same matter is pending.

82 Appropriate review body

- (1) The *appropriate review body* is the Tribunal except in a case where the order being reviewed provides that it may be reviewed by the Board, in which case the Board is the appropriate review body.

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- (2) An application for review must be lodged with the Registrar who is to refer it to the appropriate review body.

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83 Powers on review

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- (1) The appropriate review body is to conduct an inquiry into an application for review and may then do any of the following:
- (a) dismiss the application,
 - (b) by its order terminate or shorten the period of the suspension concerned,
 - (c) make a reinstatement order,
 - (d) make an order altering the conditions to which the person's registration is subject (including by imposing new conditions).
- (2) A *reinstatement order* is an order that the person be registered subject to the same conditions and limitations (if any) to which the person's registration was subject immediately before the person ceased to be registered. The appropriate review body may also impose conditions on the person's registration or alter the conditions to which the person's registration is to be subject under the reinstatement order.
- (3) The Commission is entitled to make submissions in respect of the application at the inquiry into the application.
- (4) The Board is to take such action as may be necessary to give effect to a reinstatement order.
- (5) The order on a review under this section may also provide that the order is not to be reviewed under this Division until after a specified time.

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84 Nature of review

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- (1) A review under this Division is a review to determine the appropriateness, at the time of the review, of the order concerned.
- (2) The review is not to reconsider the decision to make the order or any findings made in connection with the making of that decision, unless significant fresh evidence is produced that was not previously available for consideration and the appropriate review body is of the opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, that decision or any such finding should be reconsidered.

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Part 7 Podiatrists Registration Board

85 Constitution of the Board

There is constituted by this Act a body corporate under the corporate name of the Podiatrists Registration Board.

86 Functions of the Board

- (1) The Board has the following functions:
 - (a) such functions as are conferred or imposed on the Board by or under this or any other Act,
 - (b) to promote and maintain standards of podiatry practice in New South Wales,
 - (c) to advise the Minister on matters relating to the registration of podiatrists, standards of podiatry practice and any other matter arising under or related to this Act or the regulations,
 - (d) to publish and distribute information concerning this Act and the regulations to podiatrists, consumers and other interested persons.
- (2) The Board is to exercise its functions in a manner that is consistent with the object of this Act.

87 Membership of the Board

- (1) The Board is to consist of 7 members appointed by the Governor.
- (2) The members are to be:
 - (a) 1 person nominated by the Minister, being an officer of the Department of Health or an employee of an area health service, statutory health corporation or affiliated health organisation within the meaning of the *Health Services Act 1997*,
 - (b) 2 registered podiatrists nominated by the Minister from a panel of podiatrists nominated by the Australian Podiatry Association (NSW), and such other bodies representing podiatrists as may be determined by the Minister,
 - (c) 1 registered podiatrist nominated by the Minister, being a registered podiatrist involved in the tertiary education of persons for qualification in New South Wales as podiatrists,

(d)	1 registered podiatrist practising podiatry in New South Wales nominated by the Minister of the Minister's own choosing,	1 2 3
(e)	1 person nominated by the Minister to represent the community,	4 5
(f)	1 legal practitioner nominated by the Minister.	6
(3)	If the panel of podiatrists required to be nominated for the purposes of subsection (2) (b) is not nominated within such time or in such manner as may be specified by the Minister by notice to the association or associations concerned, the Governor may instead appoint as a member a person nominated by the Minister.	7 8 9 10 11
88	Staff	12
	A Registrar and such other staff as may be necessary to enable the Board to exercise its functions are to be employed under the <i>Health Administration Act 1982</i> by the Health Administration Corporation.	13 14 15
89	Committees	16
(1)	The Board may establish committees to assist it in connection with the exercise of any of its functions.	17 18
(2)	It does not matter that any or all of the members of a committee are not members of the Board.	19 20
(3)	A member of a committee, while sitting on the committee, is entitled to be paid by the Board such amount as the Minister from time to time determines in respect of the member.	21 22 23
(4)	The procedure for the calling of meetings of a committee and for the conduct of business at those meetings may be determined by the Board or (subject to any determination of the Board) by the committee.	24 25 26 27
90	Delegation of functions	28
(1)	The Board may delegate any of its functions (other than this power of delegation and the function of authorising by resolution the expenditure of money from the Podiatry Education and Research Account) to:	29 30 31 32
(a)	the President, or	33
(b)	the Deputy President, or	34
(c)	a committee consisting of 2 or more members of the Board, or	35
(d)	the Registrar or any other member of staff of the Board.	36

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| (2) | The Board must not delegate any of its functions under Part 4 (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings) to the Registrar or any other member of the staff of the Board. | 1
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| (3) | The Registrar may delegate to a member of the staff of the Board the exercise of: | 4
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| (a) | any of the functions of the Registrar under this Act, other than this power of delegation, or | 6
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| (b) | any functions delegated to the Registrar by the Board, unless the Board otherwise provides in its instrument of delegation to the Registrar. | 8
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| 91 | Other provisions relating to the Board | 11 |
| (1) | Schedule 2 has effect with respect to the members of the Board. | 12 |
| (2) | Schedule 3 has effect with respect to the procedure of the Board. | 13 |

Part 8	Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee	1
92	Constitution of the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee	2
	There is constituted by this Act the Podiatry Standards Advisory Committee.	3 4
93	Functions of the Committee	5
	The Committee has the functions conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act.	6 7
94	Membership of the Committee	8
(1)	The Committee is to consist of 4 members appointed by the Minister.	9 10
(2)	Of the members:	11
(a)	one is to be a registered podiatrist nominated by the Board, and	12 13
(b)	two are to be registered podiatrists appointed from a panel of names furnished to the Minister by the Board, and	14 15
(c)	one is to be a person appointed by the Minister to be a representative of consumers.	16 17
(3)	If the Board does not furnish a panel of names within such time or in such manner as may be specified by the Minister by notice in writing to the Board, the Minister may instead appoint to be members 2 registered podiatrists determined by the Minister.	18 19 20 21
(4)	A person cannot be a member of the Committee while the person is a member of the Board.	22 23
95	Other provisions relating to the Committee	24
	Schedule 4 has effect with respect to the members and the procedure of the Committee.	25 26

Part 9 Impaired Registrants Panels

96 Impaired Registrants Panels

There are to be Impaired Registrants Panels for the purposes of this Act. An Impaired Registrants Panel has and may exercise the jurisdiction and functions conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act.

97 Board to constitute Panel when required

- (1) When the Board decides to refer a matter to an Impaired Registrants Panel it is to appoint 2 persons, at least one of whom is a registered podiatrist, to sit as the Panel for the purpose of dealing with the matter.
- (2) A person may be appointed to sit on an Impaired Registrants Panel whether or not the person is a member of the Board, but not if the person has previously dealt with the particular matter before the Panel in his or her capacity as a member of the Board.
- (3) A member of an Impaired Registrants Panel, while sitting on the Panel, is entitled to be paid by the Board at the rate determined by the Minister from time to time.

98 Decisions of a Panel

- (1) A decision supported by both members of a Panel is the decision of the Panel.
- (2) If the members of an Impaired Registrants Panel disagree as to any matter that is dealt with by the Panel, the Panel's report to the Board is to include details of the disagreement and the reasons for it.

Part 10 Podiatrists Tribunal

Division 1 Constitution of the Tribunal

99 The Podiatrists Tribunal

- (1) There is to be a Podiatrists Tribunal for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Tribunal is to be constituted in accordance with this Act to deal with a matter referred to it or an appeal or application made to it under this Act.
- (3) The Tribunal has and may exercise the jurisdiction and functions conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act.

100 Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons of the Tribunal

- (1) The Governor may appoint a legal practitioner of at least 7 years' standing as Chairperson of the Tribunal and may appoint one or more legal practitioners of at least 7 years' standing as Deputy Chairpersons of the Tribunal.
- (2) The Chairperson and each Deputy Chairperson hold office for such period not exceeding 7 years as may be specified in the instrument of appointment as Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson, but are eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment.
- (3) A Deputy Chairperson can be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of conducting or hearing a particular inquiry or appeal, as described in the instrument of appointment of the Deputy Chairperson.
- (4) A Deputy Chairperson, while sitting on the Tribunal, has and may exercise all the functions conferred or imposed on the Chairperson by this Act (other than those conferred by section 101 (2)).
- (5) The Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson sitting on the Tribunal is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of each of them.
- (6) The Governor may appoint a Deputy Chairperson to act in the office of Chairperson during the illness or absence of the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson, while so acting, has and may exercise all the functions of the Chairperson and is taken to be the Chairperson.

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- (7) Chapter 2 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002* does not apply to or in respect of the appointment of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson.

101 Tribunal to be constituted to deal with complaints etc

- (1) The Board is to inform the Chairperson and appoint 3 other persons to sit on the Tribunal when:
- (a) a complaint or other matter is referred to the Tribunal, or
 - (b) the Commission decides, in accordance with the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993*, to prosecute a complaint before the Tribunal, or
 - (c) an appeal or application under this Act to the Tribunal is lodged with the Registrar.
- (2) The Chairperson is then to nominate himself or herself or a Deputy Chairperson to sit on the Tribunal for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the complaint, matter or application or hearing the appeal.
- (3) For the purpose of conducting an inquiry or hearing an appeal, the Tribunal is to consist of:
- (a) the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, and
 - (b) 2 registered podiatrists having such qualifications as may be prescribed, appointed by the Board, and
 - (c) one lay person (that is, a person who is not a registered podiatrist) appointed by the Board from a panel of lay persons for the time being nominated by the Minister.
- (4) A person may not be appointed to sit on the Tribunal if the person is a member of the Board.
- (5) A person may not be appointed to sit on the Tribunal if the person has previously dealt with the particular matter before the Tribunal in his or her capacity as a member of the Board or the Committee.
- (6) The Tribunal, as constituted by different persons or the same persons, may conduct or hear more than one inquiry or appeal at the same time.

102 Effect of vacancy on Tribunal

- (1) If one of the members (other than the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson) constituting the Tribunal for the purpose of conducting a hearing vacates office for any reason before an inquiry

or appeal is completed or a decision is made in respect of an inquiry or appeal, the inquiry or appeal may be continued and a determination made by the remaining members of the Tribunal.

- (2) If more than one of the members vacate office or the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson vacates office for any reason before the Tribunal has completed an inquiry or appeal or made a determination in respect of an inquiry or appeal, the inquiry or appeal is terminated.
- (3) When an inquiry or appeal is terminated, the Tribunal may be reconstituted in accordance with this Part for the purposes of conducting a new inquiry or appeal in respect of the matter concerned.

103 Payment of non-legal Tribunal members

A member of the Tribunal (other than the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson) is while sitting on the Tribunal entitled to be paid by the Board at the rate determined by the Minister from time to time.

104 Seal of the Tribunal

The Tribunal is to have a seal of which all courts and persons acting judicially are to take judicial notice.

Division 2 Proceedings of the Tribunal

105 Decisions of the Tribunal

- (1) The decision of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson on any question of law or procedure arising during an inquiry or appeal at which the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson presides is the decision of the Tribunal for the purposes of the inquiry or appeal.
- (2) A decision supported by at least 3 members of the Tribunal with respect to a question (other than with respect to a point of law or procedure) arising during an inquiry or appeal before the Tribunal is the decision of the Tribunal.
- (3) If 2 members support the decision and 2 members oppose the decision, the decision of the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson presiding is the decision of the Tribunal.

106	Time when orders take effect	1
	An order of the Tribunal under this Act takes effect on the day on which the order is made or on such later day as is specified in the order.	2 3 4
107	Powers of Tribunal exercised by Supreme Court	5
	A power of the Tribunal exercised under this Act by the Supreme Court is, except for the purposes of any appeal, taken to have been exercised by the Tribunal.	6 7 8
108	Registrar to be informed of disciplinary action	9
	The Tribunal is to inform the Registrar of the exercise of any power under Part 4 (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings) by the Tribunal.	10 11 12
Division 3	Inquiries, appeals etc before the Tribunal	13
109	Jurisdiction	14
	(1) The members of the Tribunal are to conduct an inquiry into any complaint, matter or application and are to hear any appeal referred to it.	15 16 17
	(2) No inquiry need be conducted into a complaint if the podiatrist who is the subject of the complaint admits the subject-matter of the complaint in writing to the Tribunal.	18 19 20
110	Notice of time and place of inquiry or appeal	21
	The Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson nominated to sit on the Tribunal is to fix a time and place for the conducting of the inquiry or the hearing of the appeal by the Tribunal and is to give not less than 14 days' notice of the inquiry or appeal to each of the following:	22 23 24 25 26
	(a) the podiatrist concerned,	27
	(b) the complainant, if any,	28
	(c) the Director-General and the Board,	29
	(d) in the case of an appeal or an inquiry into a complaint, the Commission.	30 31

111	Conduct of proceedings	1
(1)	The Tribunal is to conduct proceedings on an inquiry or appeal as it thinks fit.	2 3
(2)	Proceedings of the Tribunal are to be open to the public except when the Tribunal otherwise directs.	4 5
(3)	The Tribunal is not to direct that proceedings are to be closed to the public unless satisfied that it is desirable to do so in the public interest for reasons connected with the subject-matter of the inquiry or appeal or the nature of the evidence to be given.	6 7 8 9
(4)	The Tribunal may proceed to determine an inquiry or appeal in the absence of the podiatrist.	10 11
(5)	Schedule 5 has effect with respect to the conduct of any inquiry and the hearing of any appeal by the Tribunal.	12 13
112	Representation before the Tribunal	14
(1)	At an inquiry conducted or appeal heard by the Tribunal, the registered podiatrist and any complainant concerned are entitled to attend and to be represented by a legal practitioner or another adviser.	15 16 17 18
(2)	The Tribunal may grant leave for any other person to appear (whether in person or by a legal practitioner or another adviser) at an inquiry or appeal if the Tribunal is satisfied that it is appropriate for that person to appear.	19 20 21 22
113	Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson not to review own decisions	23
	The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson must not sit on the Tribunal for the purpose of conducting any inquiry or hearing any appeal relating to a particular matter before the Tribunal if a decision has been made by the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson in relation to the matter.	24 25 26 27 28
114	Adjournments and interlocutory orders	29
(1)	The Tribunal may adjourn proceedings for any reason it thinks fit.	30
(2)	The Tribunal may, during any proceedings, exercise any power or combination of powers conferred on the Tribunal by section 53 (Powers of the Tribunal), except the power to caution or reprimand.	31 32 33

115 Tribunal to provide details of its decision

- (1) The Tribunal must provide a written statement of a decision on an inquiry or appeal to the complainant, to the podiatrist concerned and to the Board, and must do so as soon as practicable after the decision is made (bearing in mind the public welfare and seriousness of the matter).
- (2) The statement of a decision must:
 - (a) set out any findings on material questions of fact, and
 - (b) refer to any evidence or other material on which the findings were based, and
 - (c) give the reasons for the decision.
- (3) The Tribunal may also provide the statement of a decision to such other persons as the Tribunal thinks fit.
- (4) The Board may disseminate the statement of a decision provided to it under this section as the Board thinks fit, unless the Tribunal has ordered otherwise.

116 Statement need not contain confidential information

- (1) The Tribunal is not required to include confidential information in the statement of a decision. If a statement would be false or misleading if it did not include the confidential information, the Tribunal is not required to provide the statement.
- (2) When confidential information is not included in the statement of a decision provided to a person or the statement is not provided to a person because of subsection (1), the Tribunal must give a confidential information notice to the person.
- (3) A *confidential information notice* is a notice that indicates that confidential information is not included or that the statement will not be provided (as appropriate) and gives the reasons for this. The notice must be in writing and must be given within one month after the decision is made.
- (4) This section does not affect the power of a court to make an order for the discovery of documents or to require the giving of evidence or the production of documents to a court.

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- (5) In this section: 1
- confidential information*** means information that: 2
- (a) has not previously been published or made available to the 3
public when a written statement of a decision to which it is or 4
may be relevant is being prepared, and 5
 - (b) relates to the personal or business affairs of a person, other 6
than a person to whom the Tribunal is required (or would, but 7
for subsection (1), be required) to provide a written statement 8
of a decision, and 9
 - (c) is information: 10
 - (i) that was supplied in confidence, or 11
 - (ii) the publication of which would reveal a trade secret, or 12
 - (iii) that was provided in compliance with a duty imposed 13
by an enactment, or 14
 - (iv) the provision of which by the Tribunal would be in 15
breach of any enactment. 16

Part 11 Miscellaneous

117 Application of Criminal Records Act

For the purposes of the application of this Act in respect of a criminal finding, the *Criminal Records Act 1991* applies in respect of a criminal finding as if section 8 (2) and (4) of that Act were omitted.

Note. Section 8 (2) and (4) of the *Criminal Records Act 1991* make special provision for when criminal findings become “spent” under that Act. The omission of those subsections will mean that in determining when a criminal finding becomes spent for the purposes of this Act, criminal findings will be treated as ordinary convictions and the relevant crime-free period will be as provided by section 9 of that Act.

118 How notice is to be given

- (1) A requirement of this Act that a person be given notice is a requirement that the person be given notice in writing either personally or by post.
- (2) For the purposes of section 76 of the *Interpretation Act 1987*, a notice served by post on a person for the purposes of this Act is to be treated as being properly addressed if it is addressed to the address of the person last known to the Registrar or last recorded in the Register.

119 Service of documents on Board

A document (other than a complaint made under Part 4) may be served on the Board by leaving it at or sending it by post to any office of the Board. This section does not affect the operation of any provision of a law or of the rules of a court authorising a document to be served on the Board in any other manner.

120 Written statement of decisions

- (1) If the Board, the Board’s President or a member authorised by the Board makes a decision concerning a person under any provision of this Act, the person may request in writing that the Board, President or member provide the person with a written statement of the decision.
- (2) Any such request is to be made no later than 60 days after the decision to which it relates.

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- (3) The Board, the President or the member is to provide a written statement of the decision within 30 days after receiving such a request. 1
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- (4) A written statement of a decision must give the reasons for the decision. 4
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- (5) The Board, the President or the member is not required to include confidential information in the statement of a decision. If a statement would be false or misleading if it did not include the confidential information, the Board, the President or the member is not required to provide the statement. 6
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- (6) When confidential information is not included in the statement of a decision provided to a person or the statement is not provided to a person because of subsection (5), the Board, the President or the member must give a confidential information notice to the person. 11
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- (7) A **confidential information notice** is a notice that indicates that confidential information is not included or that the statement will not be provided (as appropriate) and gives the reasons for this. The notice must be in writing and must be given within one month after the decision is made. 15
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- (8) This section does not affect the power of a court to make an order for the discovery of documents or to require the giving of evidence or the production of documents to a court. 20
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- (9) In this section: 23
- confidential information** means information that: 24
- (a) has not previously been published or made available to the public when a written statement of a decision to which it is or may be relevant is being prepared, and 25
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- (b) relates to the personal or business affairs of a person, other than a person to whom the Board, the President or the member is required (or would, but for subsection (5), be required) to provide a written statement of a decision, and 28
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- (c) is information: 32
- (i) that was supplied in confidence, or 33
- (ii) the publication of which would reveal a trade secret, or 34
- (iii) that was provided in compliance with a duty imposed by an enactment, or 35
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- (iv) the provision of which by the Board, the President or the member would be in breach of any enactment. 37
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121 Notice of disciplinary action to other Boards

- (1) When the registration of a podiatrist is suspended or cancelled or any condition is imposed on the registration of a podiatrist:
 - (a) the Board must without delay notify particulars of that action to the local registration authority of each neighbouring jurisdiction, and
 - (b) the Board may notify particulars of that action to the local registration authority of any other jurisdiction.
- (2) When the registration of a podiatrist is suspended or cancelled or any condition is imposed on the registration of a podiatrist, and the Board is aware that the podiatrist is registered under a health registration Act, the Board must without delay notify particulars of that action to the registration authority under that Act.
- (3) The Board is required or authorised to act under this section despite any law relating to secrecy or confidentiality.
- (4) This section does not affect any obligation or power to provide information under the Mutual Recognition laws.
- (5) In this section:

local registration authority of a jurisdiction means the person or authority in the jurisdiction having the function conferred by legislation of registering persons in connection with the carrying on of podiatry in the jurisdiction.

neighbouring jurisdiction means each Australian State, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and New Zealand.

registration includes the licensing, approval, admission, certification (including by way of practising certificates), or any other form of authorisation, of a person required by or under legislation for the carrying on of the practice of podiatry.

122 False or misleading entries and statements

- A person must not:
- (a) make or cause to be made in the Register an entry that the person knows to be false or misleading or alter an entry in the Register with intent to render the entry false or misleading, or

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- (b) for the purposes of obtaining registration as a podiatrist either for that person or for anyone else, make a statement, whether orally or in writing, that the person knows to be false or misleading.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

123 Evidentiary certificates and evidence of entry in Register

- (1) A certificate purporting to have been signed by the Registrar to the effect that:

- (a) a person specified in the certificate was or was not a registered podiatrist at a time or during a period so specified, or
- (b) the name of a person specified in the certificate was removed from the Register at a time so specified, or
- (c) the registration of a person specified in the certificate was suspended from a time so specified and for a period so specified, or
- (d) a condition, particulars of which are set out in the certificate, was, at a time or during a period so specified:
 - (i) imposed on the registration of a person so specified, or
 - (ii) revoked or not in force,

is, without proof of the signature of the person by whom the certificate purports to have been signed, admissible in any proceedings and is prima facie evidence of the matter certified in it.

- (2) An entry in the Register is admissible in any proceedings and is prima facie evidence of the matter stated in it.
- (3) A document purporting to be a copy of an entry in the Register, purportedly signed by the Registrar, is admissible in any proceedings and is prima facie evidence of the matter stated in it.

124 Authentication of certain documents

Every certificate, summons, process, demand, order, notice, statement, direction or other document requiring authentication by the Board may be sufficiently authenticated without the seal of the Board if signed by:

- (a) the President or the Registrar, or
- (b) any officer of the Board authorised to do so by the Registrar.

125 Fees

- (1) The Registrar is required to transmit to the Health Administration Corporation for payment into an account established under section 13A of the *Health Administration Act 1982* all money received by the Board (whether for fees or otherwise), not being money that is required to be dealt with in some other manner.
- (2) The Board may at any time waive payment of part or all of a fee payable under this Act, whether in a particular case or in a class of cases.
- (3) The power to waive payment of fees extends to any fee payable in relation to registration as a podiatrist under the Mutual Recognition laws.

126 Podiatry Education and Research Account

- (1) The Board is to establish a Podiatry Education and Research Account.
- (2) Such amounts as are determined by the Minister from time to time are to be paid into the Account by the Board from fees payable under this Act or the regulations.
- (3) Money in the Account may be expended by the Board for any one or more of the following:
 - (a) podiatry education,
 - (b) education or research for any public purpose connected with the practice of podiatry,
 - (c) the publication and distribution of information concerning this Act and the regulations,
 - (d) meeting administrative expenditure incurred with respect to the Account and the purposes for which it is used,
 or any related purpose.
- (4) An expenditure of money under this section is not to be made unless it is authorised by a resolution supported by at least 5 members of the Board.

127 Appointment and powers of inspectors

- (1) The Director-General may appoint any person as an inspector for the purposes of this Act. The Director-General is to provide an inspector with a certificate of authority.

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- (2) An inspector may exercise the powers conferred by this section for the purpose of:
- (a) ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or the regulations are being complied with or have been contravened, or
 - (b) ascertaining whether section 10AD (Prescribed electrophysical treatments not to be provided by unregistered person) or 10AH (Restricted or invasive foot care treatment not to be provided by unregistered person) of the *Public Health Act 1991* has been contravened, or
 - (c) investigating a complaint made or intended to be made under Part 4.
- (3) An inspector may, with the approval of the Board given on the particular occasion, enter and inspect at any reasonable time any premises that the inspector believes on reasonable grounds are being used for the carrying on of the practice of podiatry.
- (4) While on premises entered under this section or under the authority of a search warrant under section 128, an inspector may do any one or more of the following:
- (a) require any person on those premises to produce any records in the possession or under the control of that person relating to the carrying on of the practice of podiatry or a contravention of a provision of this Act or the regulations or of section 10AD or 10AH of the *Public Health Act 1991*,
 - (b) inspect and take copies of, or extracts or notes from, any such records and, if the inspector considers it necessary to do so for the purpose of obtaining evidence, seize any such records,
 - (c) examine and inspect any apparatus or equipment used or apparently used in the course of the practice of podiatry,
 - (d) take such photographs, films and audio, video and other recordings as the inspector considers necessary,
 - (e) require any person on those premises to answer questions or otherwise furnish information in relation to the carrying on of the practice of podiatry or a contravention of a provision of this Act or the regulations or of section 10AD or 10AH of the *Public Health Act 1991*,
 - (f) require the owner or occupier of those premises to provide the inspector with such assistance and facilities as is or are reasonably necessary to enable the inspector to exercise the functions of an inspector under this section.

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- (5) An inspector is not entitled to enter a part of premises used for residential purposes, except:
- (a) with the consent of the occupier of the part, or
 - (b) under the authority of a search warrant.
- (6) An inspector must, when exercising on any premises any function of the inspector under this section, produce the inspector's certificate of authority to any person apparently in charge of the premises who requests its production.
- (7) A person must not:
- (a) without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with any requirement made or to answer any question asked by an inspector under the authority of this section, or
 - (b) wilfully delay, hinder or obstruct an inspector in the exercise of the inspector's powers under this section, or
 - (c) furnish an inspector with information knowing it to be false or misleading in a material particular.
- Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (8) If an inspector seizes any records under this section, they may be retained by the inspector until the completion of any proceedings (including proceedings on appeal) in which they may be evidence but only if the person from whom the records were seized is provided, within a reasonable time after the seizure, with a copy of the records certified by an inspector as a true copy.
- (9) A copy of records provided under subsection (8) is, as evidence, of equal validity to the records of which it is certified to be a copy.

128 Search warrants

- (1) A person appointed under this Act as an inspector may apply to an authorised justice for the issue of a search warrant for premises if the inspector believes on reasonable grounds:
- (a) that a provision of this Act or the regulations, or of section 10AD or 10AH of the *Public Health Act 1991*, is being or has been contravened on the premises, or
 - (b) that there is on the premises evidence of a contravention of a provision of this Act or the regulations.
- (2) A person appointed under this Act as an inspector must not apply for a search warrant unless the person or the Director-General has caused the President of the Board to be notified of the application.

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- (3) An authorised justice to whom such an application is made may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, issue a search warrant authorising an inspector named in the warrant:
- (a) to enter and inspect the premises, and
- (b) to exercise on the premises any function of an inspector under section 127.
- (4) Part 3 of the *Search Warrants Act 1985* applies to a search warrant issued under this section.
- (5) In this section, ***authorised justice*** has the same meaning as in the *Search Warrants Act 1985*.

129 Liability of officers and members

No matter or thing done or omitted to be done by:

- (a) the Board or a member of the Board, or
- (b) the Registrar or any other officer of the Board, or
- (c) the Committee or a member of the Committee, or
- (d) an Impaired Registrants Panel or a member of an Impaired Registrants Panel, or
- (e) the Tribunal or a member of the Tribunal, or
- (f) a nominal complainant,

subjects the member, or the Registrar, or officer, or nominal complainant, personally to any action, liability, claim or demand, if the matter or thing was done in the exercise, or intended exercise, of any of his or her functions or done in good faith for the purpose of executing this or any other Act.

130 Offences by corporations

- (1) If a corporation contravenes, whether by act or omission, any provision of this Act or the regulations, each person who is a director of the corporation or who is concerned in the management of the corporation is taken to have contravened the same provision if the person knowingly authorised or permitted the contravention.
- (2) A person may be proceeded against and convicted under a provision pursuant to subsection (1) whether or not the corporation has been proceeded against or has been convicted under the provision.

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- (3) Nothing in this section affects any liability imposed on a corporation for an offence committed by the corporation against this Act or the regulations.

131 Proceedings for offences

- (1) Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court.
- (2) Despite anything in any other Act, proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations may be instituted within the period of 12 months after the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence.

132 Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) In particular, the regulations may make provision for or with respect to the following:
- (a) the proceedings of the Board,
 - (b) any kinds of certificates of registration under this Act,
 - (c) the manner in which any notice under this Act may be served,
 - (d) the procedure to be followed at and any matters incidental to the holding of an inquiry or appeal by the Committee or the Tribunal, and matters relating to the custody and use of the seal of the Tribunal,
 - (e) the procedure before an Impaired Registrants Panel,
 - (f) the establishment by the Board of standards for the conduct and marking of examinations and the remuneration of examiners,
 - (g) the setting of fees by the Board in relation to examinations conducted by it,
 - (h) the forms to be used for the purposes of this Act and the regulations,
 - (i) the fees to be paid under this Act,
 - (j) the manner in which, and the extent to which, a registered podiatrist or other person may advertise podiatry services,

	(k)	requiring a podiatrist to disclose specified information to a person to whom the podiatrist provides podiatry services, including information disclosing any pecuniary interest of the podiatrist in any business or service provider to whom the podiatrist refers such a person,	1 2 3 4 5
	(l)	the inspection by or on behalf of the Board of podiatry practices,	6 7
	(m)	the making and keeping of records by registered podiatrists and the obligations of podiatrists to allow release of, access to or inspection of those records.	8 9 10
	(3)	A regulation may create an offence punishable by a penalty not exceeding 10 penalty units.	11 12
133	Amendment of other Acts		13
		Each Act specified in Schedule 6 is amended as set out in that Schedule.	14 15
134	Repeals		16
		The <i>Podiatrists Act 1989</i> and the <i>Podiatrists Regulation 1995</i> are repealed.	17 18
135	Savings and transitional provisions		19
		Schedule 7 has effect.	20
136	Review of Act		21
	(1)	The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.	22 23 24
	(2)	The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to this Act.	25 26
	(3)	A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 5 years.	27 28 29

Schedule 1 Registration procedures

(Section 11)

Part 1 Applying for registration

1 Form of application

An application for registration must be in a form approved by the Board and must be lodged with the Registrar.

2 Application fee

- (1) The application is to be accompanied by the fee determined by the Minister in consultation with the Board.
- (2) Different fees may be determined in respect of different types of applications.
- (3) The Board is entitled to refuse to determine an application until the fee is paid.
- (4) The Board may in a particular case waive the requirement for a fee or reduce a fee.

3 Material to accompany application

The application is to be accompanied by such evidence and other information as the Board requires.

4 Disclosure of convictions and charges

- (1) The Board may require an applicant for registration to disclose:
 - (a) details of any offence for which the applicant has been convicted or made the subject of a criminal finding in this State or elsewhere (together with details of any penalty imposed for the offence), other than an offence prescribed by the regulations as not being relevant for the purposes of this clause, and
 - (b) details of any criminal proceedings pending against the applicant in this State or elsewhere for a sex/violence offence.
- (2) The Board may require a disclosure for the purposes of this clause to be in the form of a statutory declaration.
- (3) Any power of the Board to require disclosure of a conviction or criminal finding for an offence or to have regard to the conviction of or the making of a criminal finding in respect of an applicant for

registration for an offence extends to a conviction or criminal finding for an offence committed before the commencement of this clause.

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5 Time within which application to be determined

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- (1) For the purposes of an appeal under this Act, the Board is taken to have determined that an applicant for registration is not entitled to be registered and to have refused the application if the Board does not consider and determine the application within 3 months after the application is lodged with the Registrar.
- (2) The Board and the applicant may agree on a longer period than 3 months for the purposes of this clause, in which case the agreed longer period applies.

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Part 2 Dealing with applications

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6 Applications to be considered and determined

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The Board is to consider and determine all applications for registration. The Board determines an application by either registering the applicant or refusing the application.

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7 Notice to applicant of decision on application

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- (1) The Board is to give an applicant for registration notice of the Board's decision on the application as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- (2) If the decision is to grant registration, the Board is to issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in a form approved by the Board and stating such particulars as the Board determines.

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8 How a person is registered

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The Board registers a person by recording the person's name in the Register together with such particulars as the Board considers appropriate.

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Part 3 Inquiries

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| 9 Board may hold inquiry into eligibility | 1 |
| (1) The Board may hold an inquiry, in such cases as it considers appropriate, into the eligibility of an applicant to be registered as a podiatrist. | 2 |
| (2) The inquiry may include an inquiry into the applicant's competence to practise podiatry. | 3 |
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| 10 Commission to be notified of inquiry | 8 |
| (1) The Board must give the Commission at least 7 days' notice in writing before the Board holds an inquiry under this Part. | 9 |
| (2) The Commission may appear and be heard at an inquiry under this Part. | 10 |
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| 11 Applicant to be notified of inquiry | 13 |
| The Registrar is to fix a time and place for the holding of an inquiry and is to cause the applicant concerned to be given at least 14 days' notice in writing of the time and place for the inquiry. | 14 |
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| 12 Powers etc of the Board in an inquiry | 17 |
| For the purposes of an inquiry conducted by the Board under this Part, the Board has the same functions that the Tribunal has under this Act. However, proceedings on an inquiry conducted by the Board are not to be open to the public. | 18 |
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| 13 Applicant entitled to attend | 22 |
| (1) The person in relation to whom an inquiry is being held is entitled to attend and to be accompanied by a legal practitioner or another adviser, but is not entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner or other adviser. | 23 |
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| (2) This clause does not prevent the Board from proceeding with an inquiry in the absence of the applicant so long as the applicant has been given notice of the inquiry in accordance with clause 11. | 27 |
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| 14 Provisions concerning witnesses etc | 30 |
| Schedule 5 applies to and in respect of a person or witness appearing or evidence given at an inquiry in the same way as it applies to a person or witness appearing or evidence given before the Tribunal. | 31 |
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15	Constitution of Board for inquiry	1
(1)	If the Board decides to hold an inquiry, the Board is to appoint 3 persons to conduct the inquiry.	2 3
(2)	The persons appointed to conduct the inquiry need not be members of the Board.	4 5
(3)	The persons appointed to conduct an inquiry are taken to be members of the Board and to constitute the Board for the purposes of the inquiry and, accordingly, may exercise the functions of the Board in relation to the inquiry.	6 7 8 9
16	Director-General may intervene at inquiry	10
	The Director-General may intervene in any inquiry before the Board and is entitled to be heard personally or by being represented by an officer of the Department of Health.	11 12 13
17	Preliminary medical examinations of applicants for registration	14
(1)	Before or during an inquiry under this Part, the Board may require the applicant for registration, by notice in writing given personally or by post to the applicant, to undergo at the Board's expense a medical examination by a registered medical practitioner specified in the notice, at any reasonable time and place so specified.	15 16 17 18 19
(2)	A failure by an applicant, without reasonable cause, to comply with such a notice is, for the purposes of this Part (including any inquiry or appeal under this Act) evidence that the applicant does not have sufficient physical and mental capacity to practise podiatry.	20 21 22 23
18	Decisions of the Board in an inquiry	24
	A decision supported by at least 2 of the 3 persons appointed to conduct an inquiry under this Part on an inquiry, or on any question arising during an inquiry, is a decision of the Board.	25 26 27
19	Details of decision to be supplied to applicant	28
(1)	The Board must provide a written statement of a decision on an inquiry to the person in relation to whom the inquiry was held and must do so within one month after the decision is made.	29 30 31
(2)	The statement of a decision must:	32
(a)	give the reasons for the decision, and	33
(b)	include information about any appeal rights the person has under section 17.	34 35

(3)	The Board may also provide the statement of a decision to such other persons as the Board thinks fit.	1 2
20	Statement need not contain confidential information	3
(1)	The Board is not required to include confidential information in the statement of a decision. If a statement would be false or misleading if it did not include the confidential information, the Board is not required to provide the statement.	4 5 6 7
(2)	When confidential information is not included in the statement of a decision provided to a person or the statement is not provided to a person because of subclause (1), the Board must give a confidential information notice to the person.	8 9 10 11
(3)	A <i>confidential information notice</i> is a notice that indicates that confidential information is not included or that the statement will not be provided (as appropriate) and gives the reasons for this. The notice must be in writing and must be given within one month after the decision is made.	12 13 14 15 16
(4)	This clause does not affect the power of a court to make an order for the discovery of documents or to require the giving of evidence or the production of documents to a court.	17 18 19
(5)	In this clause:	20
	<i>confidential information</i> means information that:	21
(a)	has not previously been published or made available to the public when a written statement of a decision to which it is or may be relevant is being prepared, and	22 23 24
(b)	relates to the personal or business affairs of a person, other than a person to whom the Board is required (or would, but for subclause (1), be required) to provide a written statement of a decision, and	25 26 27 28
(c)	is information:	29
(i)	that was supplied in confidence, or	30
(ii)	the publication of which would reveal a trade secret, or	31
(iii)	that was provided in compliance with a duty imposed by an enactment, or	32 33
(iv)	the provision of which by the Board would be in breach of any enactment.	34 35

Part 4 Keeping and alteration of the Register

21 Board is to keep the Register

- (1) The Board is to keep a register, called the Register of Podiatrists for New South Wales.
- (2) The Register is to be kept in such form as the Board determines.
- (3) The Register must be available for inspection by any person:
 - (a) in person at the office of the Board at all reasonable times, and
 - (b) by such other means (such as Internet access) and at such other times as the Board determines.
- (4) A right to inspect the Register does not include a right to access the address of a podiatrist, and the Board must ensure that any such access is restricted to, or to persons authorised by, the Board, the Commission and the Director-General.
- (5) The Board may charge a fee for an inspection of the Register, not exceeding such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations.
- (6) The Board may carry out searches of the Register on a person's behalf and may charge such fee as it determines for the search.

22 Information to be recorded in Register

- (1) The Board is to record in the Register such particulars of the registration of each registered podiatrist as the Board considers appropriate, subject to the regulations. The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the information to be recorded in the Register.
- (2) Any conditions to which a podiatrist's registration is subject must be recorded in the Register.
- (3) The Board may, on application by a registered podiatrist and payment of the prescribed fee, record in the Register any particulars in addition to those required to be recorded in the Register, as the Board approves.
- (4) The Board must make such other recordings in the Register as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining the Register as an accurate record of the particulars relating to each registered podiatrist.

23	Method of removal from the Register	1
(1)	The name of a registered podiatrist is removed from the Register by the making in the Register of such recording as the Board directs.	2 3
(2)	The Board must cause a person to be given notice that the person's name has been removed from the Register unless the person's name was removed in accordance with an order of the Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court under this Act.	4 5 6 7 8
24	Surrender of certificates	9
(1)	The Board may by notice require a person who has ceased to be registered to furnish to the Board within a time specified in the notice a certificate issued to the person under this Act in respect of that registration.	10 11 12 13
(2)	A person on whom such a notice has been served must not, without reasonable cause, fail to comply with the requirements of the notice. Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.	14 15 16
25	Making a recording in the Register—extended meaning	17
	A reference in this Act to the making of a recording in the Register includes a reference to amending, cancelling or deleting a recording in the Register.	18 19 20
Part 5	Annual registration fees	21
26	Annual registration fee payable	22
(1)	A registered podiatrist must, on or before a date notified by the Board in writing to the podiatrist at least 1 month in advance, pay to the Board the annual registration fee determined by the Minister in consultation with the Board.	23 24 25 26
(2)	Different fees may be determined for the purposes of this clause in respect of different classes of registration.	27 28
27	Podiatrist's name may be removed from Register for non-payment	29
(1)	The Board is to notify a registered podiatrist who does not pay the annual registration fee on or before the due date that if the fee is not paid on or before a later date specified in the notification the podiatrist's name will be removed from the Register.	30 31 32 33

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- (2) The Board may cause to be removed from the Register the name of any registered podiatrist who has been so notified and fails to pay the fee on or before that later date. 1
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- 28 Entitlement to re-registration if fee paid** 4
- (1) A person whose name has been removed from the Register for failure to pay the annual registration fee is entitled to re-registration if the person pays to the Board any unpaid annual registration fee or fees together with any applicable late payment fee. 5
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- (2) A late payment fee is applicable when more than 3 months have elapsed since the person's name was removed from the Register. The late payment fee is such amount as the Board determines. 9
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- (3) The Board may waive payment of a late payment fee in a particular case if the Board thinks it appropriate to do so. 12
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- (4) The entitlement to re-registration is an entitlement to registration on the same terms and subject to the same conditions (if any) as applied to the person's registration immediately before the removal of his or her name from the Register. 14
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- (5) The Board may refuse to register a person under this clause if the Board is of the opinion, following an inquiry under Part 3 of this Schedule, that the person is not competent to practise podiatry or is not of good character. 18
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- (6) A person registered pursuant to an entitlement to re-registration under this clause is taken to have been so registered on and from the day the person's name was removed from the Register or on and from such later day as the Board determines and notifies to the person. 22
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- (7) An entitlement to re-registration under this clause does not override any other provision of this Act pursuant to which a person's name is authorised or required to be removed from the Register. 27
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- 29 Board may waive registration fee** 30
- The Board may, for such reason as it considers proper, waive the requirement that an annual registration fee be paid by a registered podiatrist in any particular year. 31
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Part 6 Removal from and alteration of Register

30 Removal of person wrongfully registered

- (1) The Board may remove the name of any person from the Register who has been registered by reason of any false or fraudulent representation or declaration or by reason of a mistake.
- (2) A person whose name has been removed from the Register under this clause may appeal to the Tribunal against the Board's decision.
- (3) An appeal must be made within 28 days (or such longer period as the Chairperson may allow in a particular case) after notice of the decision is given to the person. The appeal is to be lodged with the Registrar who is to refer it to the Tribunal.
- (4) An appeal does not affect the decision with respect to which it is made until the appeal is determined.
- (5) When it determines an appeal, the Tribunal may dismiss the appeal or order that the decision of the Board be revoked and replaced by a different decision made by the Tribunal and specified in the order. The Tribunal may also make such ancillary orders as it thinks proper.
- (6) The Tribunal's decision is taken to be a decision of the Board (but this does not confer a right of appeal under this clause in respect of the Tribunal's decision).

31 Removal on death or at own request

The Board must remove the name of a registered podiatrist from the Register if the podiatrist has died or has requested the Board to remove his or her name.

32 Removal or amendment pursuant to disciplinary order

- (1) The Board must remove the name of a person from the Register if removal of the person's name is required by any order under this Act of the Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court.
- (2) The Board is to make such recordings in the Register as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Act of the Board, the Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court as to the conditions to be imposed on a person's registration.

33 Podiatrist to be notified of action

The Board must give the podiatrist concerned notice of action taken
by the Board under this Part.

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Schedule 2 Provisions relating to the members of the Board

(Section 91)

1 President and Deputy President of the Board

- (1) Of the members of the Board:
 - (a) one who is a registered podiatrist is to be appointed as President of the Board, and
 - (b) one is to be appointed as Deputy President of the Board.
- (2) Those appointments may be made in and by the instrument of appointment of the relevant member as member or by another instrument executed by the Governor.
- (3) The Governor may remove a member from the office of President or Deputy President.
- (4) A person who is the President or Deputy President vacates office as President or Deputy President if the person:
 - (a) is removed from that office by the Governor, or
 - (b) resigns that office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (c) ceases to be a member.

2 Acting members and acting President

- (1) The Governor may, from time to time, appoint a person to act in the office of a member during the illness or absence of the member, and the person, while so acting, has all the functions of the member and is taken to be the member.
- (2) The Deputy President of the Board may act in the office of President during the illness or absence of the President, and while so acting has all the functions of the President and is taken to be the President.
- (3) The Governor may, from time to time, appoint a member to act in the office of President during the illness or absence of both the President and Deputy President, and the member, while so acting, has all the functions of the President and is taken to be the President.
- (4) The Governor may remove any person from any office to which the person was appointed under this clause.

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| (5) | A person while acting in the office of a member is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the person. | 1
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| (6) | For the purposes of this clause, a vacancy in the office of a member, the President or the Deputy President is taken to be an absence from office of the member, President or Deputy President. | 5
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| 3 | Terms of office | 8 |
| (1) | Subject to this Schedule, a member holds office for such period (not exceeding 4 years) as may be specified in the member's instrument of appointment, but is eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment. | 9
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| (2) | A person may not be appointed to serve more than 3 consecutive terms of office as a member of the Board. | 13
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| 4 | Remuneration | 15 |
| | A member is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the member. | 16
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| 5 | Vacancy in office of member | 19 |
| (1) | The office of a member becomes vacant if the member: | 20 |
| (a) | dies, or | 21 |
| (b) | completes a term of office and is not re-appointed, or | 22 |
| (c) | resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or | 23
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| (d) | is removed from office by the Governor under this clause or under Chapter 5 of the <i>Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002</i> , or | 25
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| (e) | is absent from 4 consecutive meetings of the Board of which reasonable notice has been given to the member, except on leave granted by the Minister or unless, before the expiration of 4 weeks after the last of those meetings, the member is excused by the Minister for being absent from those meetings, or | 28
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| (f) | becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or | 34
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(g)	becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or	1
(h)	is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more or is convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an offence that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence so punishable, or	2 3 4 5 6
(i)	in the case of an appointed member referred to in section 87 (2) (b)–(d), the member's registration under this Act is suspended or cancelled, or the member's name is for any reason removed from the Register, or	7 8 9 10
(j)	in the case of an appointed member referred to in section 87 (2) (a), the member ceases to be an officer or employee referred to in that paragraph, or	11 12 13
(k)	in the case of an appointed member referred to in section 87 (2) (f), the member ceases to be a legal practitioner.	14 15
(2)	The Governor may remove a member from office at any time.	16
(3)	Without affecting the generality of subclause (2), the Governor may remove from office a member who contravenes the provisions of clause 7.	17 18 19
6	Filling of vacancy in office of member	20
(1)	If the office of a member becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Act, to be appointed to fill the vacancy.	21 22
(2)	A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy under this clause holds office for the balance of the term of office of the member whose office was vacated, and is eligible for re-appointment to the Board.	23 24 25
7	Disclosure of pecuniary interests	26
(1)	If:	27
(a)	a member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered or about to be considered at a meeting of the Board, and	28 29 30
(b)	the interest appears to raise a conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties in relation to the consideration of the matter,	31 32 33
	the member must as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest at a meeting of the Board.	34 35 36

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| (2) | A disclosure by a member at a meeting of the Board that the member: | 1 |
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| (a) | is a member, or is in the employment, of a specified company or other body, or | 3 |
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| (b) | is a partner, or is in the employment, of a specified person, or | 5 |
| (c) | has some other specified interest relating to a specified company or other body or to a specified person, | 6 |
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| | is a sufficient disclosure of the nature of the interest in any matter relating to that company or other body or to that person which may arise after the date of the disclosure and which is required to be disclosed under this clause. | 8 |
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| (3) | Particulars of any disclosure made under this clause are to be recorded by the Board in a book kept for the purpose and that book is to be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by any person on payment of the fee determined by the Board. | 12 |
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| (4) | After a member has disclosed the nature of an interest in any matter, the member must not, unless the Minister or the Board otherwise determines: | 16 |
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| (a) | be present during any deliberation of the Board with respect to the matter, or | 19 |
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| (b) | take part in any decision of the Board with respect to the matter. | 21 |
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| (5) | For the purposes of the making of a determination by the Board under subclause (4), a member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter to which the disclosure relates must not: | 23 |
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| (a) | be present during any deliberation of the Board for the purpose of making the determination, or | 27 |
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| (b) | take part in the making by the Board of the determination. | 29 |
| (6) | A contravention of this clause does not invalidate any decision of the Board. | 30 |
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| (7) | This clause does not apply to or in respect of an interest of a member in a matter that arises merely because the member is a podiatrist. | 32 |
| | | 33 |
| (8) | A reference in this clause to a meeting of the Board includes a reference to a meeting of a committee of the Board. | 34 |
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8 Effect of certain other Acts

- (1) Chapter 2 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002* does not apply to or in respect of the appointment of a member.
- (2) If by or under any other Act provision is made:
- (a) requiring a person who is the holder of a specified office to devote the whole of his or her time to the duties of that office, or
 - (b) prohibiting the person from engaging in employment outside the duties of that office,
- that provision does not operate to disqualify the person from holding that office and also the office of a member or from accepting and retaining any remuneration payable to the person under this Act as a member.

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Schedule 3 Provisions relating to the procedure of the Board

(Section 91)

1 First meeting of Board

The Minister may call the first meeting of the Board in such manner as the Minister thinks fit.

2 General procedure

The procedure for the calling of meetings of the Board and for the conduct of business at those meetings is, subject to this Act and the regulations, to be as determined by the Board.

3 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting of the Board is 4 members.

4 Presiding member

- (1) The President or, in the absence of the President, the Deputy President or, in the absence of both of them, another member of the Board elected to chair the meeting by the members present, is to preside at a meeting of the Board.
- (2) The person presiding at any meeting of the Board has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a second or casting vote.

5 Voting

A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present is the decision of the Board.

6 Minutes

The Board must cause full and accurate minutes to be kept of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board.

7 Proof of certain matters not required

In any legal proceedings, proof is not required (until evidence is given to the contrary) of:

- (a) the constitution of the Board, or

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| (b) | any resolution of the Board, or | 1 |
| (c) | the appointment of, or the holding of office by, any member of the Board, or | 2
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| (d) | the presence of a quorum at any meeting of the Board. | 4 |

Schedule 4 Provisions relating to the Committee 1

(Section 95) 2

Part 1 The Members 3

1 Chairperson of the Committee 4

The member referred to in section 94 (2) (a) is to be the Chairperson of the Committee. 5
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2 Term of office 7

Subject to this Schedule, a member of the Committee holds office for such period, not exceeding 4 years, as may be specified in the instrument of appointment of the member, but is eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment. 8
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3 Remuneration 12

A member of the Committee is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the member. 13
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4 Filling of vacancy in office of member 16

If the office of any member of the Committee becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Act, to be appointed to fill the vacancy. 17
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5 Casual vacancies 19

(1) A member of the Committee is to be taken to have vacated office if the member: 20
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(a) dies, or 22

(b) absents himself or herself from 4 consecutive meetings of the Committee of which reasonable notice has been given to the member personally or in the ordinary course of post, except on leave granted by the Minister or unless, before the expiration of 4 weeks after the last of those meetings, the member is excused by the Minister for being absent from those meetings, or 23
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(c) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or 30
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- (d) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or 1
 - (e) is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is 2
punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more or is 3
convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an offence 4
that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence 5
so punishable, or 6
 - (f) resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the 7
Minister, or 8
 - (g) is removed from office by the Minister under subclause (3). 9
 - (2) Without limiting the generality of subclause (1), a member who is 10
appointed under section 94 (2) (a) or (b) and who ceases to be a 11
registered podiatrist is to be taken to have vacated office. 12
 - (3) The Minister may remove a member from office. 13

Part 2 Procedure of the Committee 14

6 General procedure 15

The procedure for the calling of meetings of the Committee and for 16
the conduct of business at those meetings is, subject to this Act, to 17
be as determined by the Committee. 18

7 Quorum 19

The quorum for a meeting of the Committee is 3 members. 20

8 Voting 21

A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of 22
the Committee at which a quorum is present is the decision of the 23
Committee. 24

9 Presiding member 25

- (1) The Chairperson of the Committee or, in the absence of the 26
Chairperson, another member of the Committee elected to chair the 27
meeting by the members present, is to preside at a meeting of the 28
Committee. 29
- (2) The person presiding at any meeting of the Committee has a 30
deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a 31
second or casting vote. 32

Schedule 5 Proceedings before the Tribunal

(Section 111)

1 Proceedings generally

In proceedings before it, the Tribunal is not bound to observe the rules of law governing the admission of evidence, but may inform itself of any matter in such manner as it thinks fit.

2 Power to summon witnesses and take evidence

- (1) The Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson may summon a person to appear in proceedings before the Tribunal, to give evidence and to produce such documents (if any) as are referred to in the summons.
- (2) The person presiding at the proceedings may require a person appearing in the proceedings to produce a document.
- (3) The Tribunal may, in proceedings before it, take evidence on oath or affirmation and, for that purpose a member of the Tribunal:
 - (a) may require a person appearing in the proceedings to give evidence either to take an oath or to make an affirmation in a form approved by the person presiding, and
 - (b) may administer an oath to or take an affirmation from a person so appearing in the proceedings.
- (4) A person served with a summons to appear in any such proceedings and to give evidence must not, without reasonable excuse:
 - (a) fail to attend as required by the summons, or
 - (b) fail to attend from day to day unless excused, or released from further attendance, by a member of the Tribunal.
- (5) A person appearing in proceedings to give evidence must not, without reasonable excuse:
 - (a) when required to be sworn or to affirm—fail to comply with the requirement, or
 - (b) fail to answer a question that the person is required to answer by the person presiding, or
 - (c) fail to produce a document that the person is required to produce by this clause.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

3 Power to obtain documents

- (1) A member of the Tribunal may, by notice in writing served on a person, require the person:
- (a) to attend, at a time and place specified in the notice, before a person specified in the notice, being a member of the Tribunal or a person authorised by the Tribunal in that behalf, and
 - (b) to produce, at that time and place, to the person so specified a document specified in the notice.
- (2) A person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a notice served on the person under this clause is guilty of an offence.
- Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

4 Evidence of other proceedings

- The Tribunal may receive and admit on production, as evidence in any proceedings, such of the following as the Tribunal considers relevant to the proceedings:
- (a) the judgment and findings of any court (whether civil or criminal and whether or not of New South Wales) or tribunal,
 - (b) the verdict or findings of a jury of any such court,
 - (c) a certificate of the conviction of or the making of a criminal finding in respect of any person,
 - (d) a transcript of the depositions or of shorthand notes, duly certified by the Registrar or other proper officer of the court or tribunal as correct, of the evidence of witnesses taken in any such court or tribunal.

5 Additional complaints

- (1) The Tribunal may in proceedings before it deal with one or more complaints about a registered podiatrist.
- (2) If, during any such proceedings, it appears to the Tribunal that, having regard to any matters that have arisen, another complaint could have been made against the podiatrist concerned:
- (a) whether instead of or in addition to the complaint that was made, and
 - (b) whether or not by the same complainant,
- the Tribunal may take that other complaint to have been referred to it and may deal with it in the same proceedings.

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- (3) If another complaint is taken to have been referred to the Tribunal under subclause (2), the complaint may be dealt with after such an adjournment (if any) as is, in the opinion of the Tribunal, just and equitable in the circumstances.

6 Release of information

- (1) The person presiding in proceedings before the Tribunal may, if the person presiding thinks it appropriate in the particular circumstances of the case (and whether or not on the request of a complainant, the podiatrist concerned or any other person):
- (a) direct that the name of any witness is not to be disclosed in the proceedings, or
 - (b) direct that all or any of the following matters are not to be published:
 - (i) the name and address of any witness,
 - (ii) the name and address of a complainant,
 - (iii) the name and address of a podiatrist,
 - (iv) any specified evidence,
 - (v) the subject-matter of a complaint.
- (2) A direction may be amended or revoked at any time by the person presiding.
- (3) A direction may be given before or during proceedings, but must not be given before the proceedings unless notice is given of the time and place appointed by the person presiding for consideration of the matter to:
- (a) a person who requested the direction, and
 - (b) the complainant or the podiatrist concerned, as appropriate, and
 - (c) such other persons as the person presiding thinks fit.
- (4) A person who contravenes a direction given under this clause is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 150 penalty units in the case of a body corporate and 20 penalty units in any other case.

7 Authentication of documents by the Tribunal

Every document requiring authentication by the Tribunal may be sufficiently authenticated without the seal of the Tribunal, if signed

by the Chairperson or by a member of the Tribunal authorised to do so by the Chairperson.	1 2
8 Nominal complainant	3
(1) In any proceedings before the Tribunal, a person appointed by the Commission:	4 5
(a) may act as nominal complainant in place of the actual complainant, and	6 7
(b) when so acting, is, for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, to be taken to be the person who made the complaint.	8 9 10
(2) A reference in this Act to a complainant includes a reference to a nominal complainant.	11 12
9 Intervention by Director-General and Commission	13
(1) Without limiting the operation of clause 8, the Director-General personally (or an officer of the Department of Health appointed by the Director-General) or a person appointed by the Commission may intervene, and has a right to be heard, in any proceedings before the Tribunal.	14 15 16 17 18
(2) The Director-General and the Commission may be represented by a legal practitioner.	19 20
10 Expedition of inquiries and appeals	21
(1) It is the duty of the Tribunal to hear inquiries and appeals under this Act and to determine those inquiries and appeals expeditiously.	22 23
(2) Without affecting the generality of subclause (1), the Tribunal may postpone or adjourn proceedings before it as it thinks fit.	24 25
11 Evidentiary certificate	26
A certificate, purporting to have been signed by the Registrar, to the effect that:	27 28
(a) a person specified in the certificate was or was not a registered podiatrist at a time or during a period so specified, or	29 30
(b) the name of a person specified in the certificate was removed from the Register at a time so specified, or	31 32

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- (c) the registration of a person specified in the certificate was suspended from a time so specified and for a period so specified, or
 - (d) a condition, particulars of which are set out in the certificate, was, at a time or during a period so specified, imposed on the registration of a person so specified or revoked or not in force,
- is, without proof of the signature of the person by whom the certificate purports to have been signed, to be received by the Tribunal and all courts as evidence of that fact.

12 Certain complaints may not be heard

- (1) The Tribunal may decide not to conduct an inquiry, or at any time to terminate an inquiry or appeal, if:
 - (a) a complainant fails to comply with a requirement made of the complainant by the Tribunal, or
 - (b) the person about whom the complaint is made ceases to be a registered podiatrist.
- (2) The Tribunal must not conduct or continue any inquiry or any appeal if the podiatrist concerned dies.

13 Tribunal can award costs

- (1) The Tribunal may order the complainant, if any, the registered podiatrist concerned, or any other person entitled to appear (whether as of right or because leave to appear has been granted) at any inquiry or appeal before the Tribunal to pay such costs to such person as the Tribunal may determine.
- (2) When an order for costs has taken effect, the Tribunal is, on application by the person to whom the costs have been awarded, to issue a certificate setting out the terms of the order and stating that the order has taken effect.
- (3) The person in whose favour costs are awarded may file the certificate in the District Court, together with an affidavit by the person as to the amount of the costs unpaid, and the Registrar of the District Court is to enter judgment for the amount unpaid together with any fees paid for filing the certificate.

Schedule 6 Amendment of other Acts

(Section 133)

6.1 Health Administration Act 1982 No 135**Schedule 2A Health professional boards**

Omit “Podiatrists Registration Board established under the *Podiatrists Act 1989*”.

Insert instead “Podiatrists Registration Board established under the *Podiatrists Act 2003*”.

6.2 Health Care Complaints Act 1993 No 105**Section 4 Definitions**

Omit “*Podiatrists Act 1989*” from the definition of **health registration Act**.

Insert instead:

Podiatrists Act 2003

6.3 Interpretation Act 1987 No 15**Section 21 Meaning of commonly used words and expressions**

Insert in alphabetical order in section 21 (1):

registered podiatrist and each of the following expressions means a podiatrist registered under the *Podiatrists Act 2003*:

- (a) podiatrist,
- (b) legally (or duly) qualified podiatrist,
- (c) qualified podiatrist.

6.4 Licensing and Registration (Uniform Procedures) Act 2002 No 28**[1] Schedule 3 Registration to which Part 4 of Act applies**

Omit the matter relating to the *Podiatrists Act 1989*.

Insert instead:

Podiatrists Act 2003

section 11A (1), full registration as a podiatrist

[2] Schedule 4 Amendment of other Acts and statutory rules	1
Omit Schedule 4.24. Insert instead:	2
4.24 Podiatrists Act 2003	3
[1] Section 11A	4
Insert after section 11:	5
11A Application to full registration of Licensing and Registration (Uniform Procedures) Act 2002	6 7
(1) The Board may grant full registration under section 11 for the purposes of this Act.	8 9
(2) Part 4 of the <i>Licensing and Registration (Uniform Procedures) Act 2002</i> (<i>the applied Act</i>) applies to and in respect of full registration under section 11, subject to the modifications and limitations prescribed by or under this Act.	10 11 12 13 14
(3) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to such matters concerning full registration as are relevant to the operation of Part 4 of the applied Act.	15 16 17
[2] Section 117 Application of Criminal Records Act	18
Insert “(including Part 4 of the <i>Licensing and Registration (Uniform Procedures) Act 2002</i> , as applied to this Act by section 11A)” after “the application of this Act”.	19 20 21
[3] Schedule 1 Registration procedures	22
Omit clauses 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.	23
[4] Schedule 1, clause 2 (1)	24
Omit “The application”.	25
Insert instead “An application for registration”.	26

6.5 Public Health Act 1991 No 10

[1] Section 10AD Prescribed electrophysical treatments not to be provided by unregistered persons

Omit section 10AD (1) (e). Insert instead:

- (e) is a registered podiatrist, or a podiatry student acting under the appropriate supervision of a registered podiatrist.

[2] Section 10AH

Insert as section 10AH in Part 2A:

10AH Restricted or invasive foot care treatment not to be provided by unregistered person

- (1) A person must not provide an invasive foot care treatment in the course of providing a health service (as defined in the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993*) unless the person:

- (a) is a registered podiatrist, or
- (b) is a registered medical practitioner.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

- (2) A person must not provide a restricted foot care treatment in the course of providing a health service (as defined in the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993*) unless the person:

- (a) is a registered podiatrist, or
- (b) is a registered medical practitioner, or
- (c) is a registered nurse and is providing the treatment in the person's capacity as an employee of a public health organisation, nursing home, day procedure centre or private hospital.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

- (3) Proceedings for an offence against this section may be instituted within 12 months after the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence.

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- (4) For the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this section are being complied with, an authorised officer has and may exercise all the functions that the authorised officer has under the officer's Act for the purpose of ascertaining whether a provision of that Act is being complied with, and for that purpose:
- (a) those functions of the authorised officer under the officer's Act apply in respect of premises on which a person provides a restricted or invasive foot care treatment in the course of providing a health service in the same way as those functions apply in respect of premises on which a person engages in professional practice under the officer's Act, and
 - (b) those functions of the authorised officer under the officer's Act apply in respect of the providing of a restricted or invasive foot care treatment in the course of providing a health service in the same way as they apply in respect of professional practice engaged in under the officer's Act, and
 - (c) the provisions of the officer's Act with respect to the functions of an inspector (including any provision that creates an offence in connection with the functions of an inspector) extend to apply in respect of the exercise of functions of an authorised officer under this section.
- (5) In this section:
- authorised officer*** means an inspector, authorised officer or authorised person under any of the following Acts:
- (a) *Podiatrists Act 2003*,
 - (b) *Medical Practice Act 1992*,
 - (c) *Nurses Act 1991*.
- invasive foot care treatment*** means any invasive procedure performed on the feet or toenails under anaesthesia.
- officer's Act***, in relation to an authorised officer, means the Act under which the authorised officer is appointed as an inspector, authorised officer or authorised person.
- restricted foot care treatment*** means:
- (a) debridement of hypertrophic or necrotic tissue of the foot, or

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- (b) treatment of the feet of an immuno-compromised or
vascular compromised person or a person suffering
from peripheral neuropathy.

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6.6 Search Warrants Act 1985 No 37

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Section 10 Definitions

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Insert in the definition of *search warrant* in alphabetical order of Acts:
section 128 of the *Podiatrists Act 2003*,

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Schedule 7 Savings and transitional provisions 1

(Section 135) 2

Part 1 Preliminary 3

1 Definitions 4

In this Schedule: 5

new Board means the Podiatrists Registration Board constituted by 6
this Act. 7

old Board means the Podiatrists Registration Board constituted by 8
the 1989 Act. 9

the 1989 Act means the *Podiatrists Act 1989*. 10

2 Regulations 11

(1) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional 12
nature consequent on the enactment of the following Acts: 13
this Act 14

(2) Such a provision may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from 15
the date of assent to the Act concerned or a later day. 16

(3) To the extent to which such a provision takes effect from a date that 17
is earlier than the date of its publication in the Gazette, the provision 18
does not operate so as: 19

(a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the 20
State or an authority of the State), the rights of that person 21
existing before the date of that publication, or 22

(b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an 23
authority of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted 24
to be done before the date of that publication. 25

Part 2 Provisions consequent on enactment of this 26 Act 27

3 Members of old Board 28

(1) A person who, immediately before the repeal of the 1989 Act, held 29
office as a member of the old Board: 30

(a) ceases to hold office as such on that repeal, and 31

(b)	is eligible (if otherwise qualified) to be appointed as a member of the new Board.	1 2
(2)	A person who ceases to hold office as a member of the old Board because of the operation of this Act is not entitled to be paid any remuneration or compensation because of ceasing to hold that office.	3 4 5 6
4	Continuity of Board	7
	Unless the regulations otherwise provide, anything done by or in relation to the old Board and having effect immediately before the dissolution of the old Board is taken to have been done by or in relation to the new Board.	8 9 10 11
5	Appointments and other action before commencement	12
	For the purpose only of enabling the new Board to be constituted in accordance with this Act on or after (but not before) the commencement of section 85 (Constitution of the Board), appointments may be made under this Act, and anything else may be done, before that commencement, as if the whole of this Act commenced on the date of assent, but so that no appointment as a member of the new Board as so constituted takes effect before the commencement of section 85.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
6	The Register	21
	As soon as practicable after the commencement of this clause, the new Board is to compile the Register from the relevant information and particulars entered in the register kept under the 1989 Act in respect of persons registered as podiatrists immediately before that commencement.	22 23 24 25 26
7	Registration as podiatrist	27
(1)	A person who is a registered podiatrist under the 1989 Act immediately before the commencement of this clause is on that commencement taken to be registered under this Act. Registration under this Act is subject to the same conditions (if any) as the person's registration under the 1989 Act was subject immediately before that commencement.	28 29 30 31 32 33
(2)	A certificate of provisional registration as a podiatrist in force under the 1989 Act immediately before the commencement of this clause is taken, on that commencement, to have been granted under this Act.	34 35 36 37

8 Fees	1
A fee paid or which remains unpaid under a provision of the 1989 Act immediately before its repeal is taken, on commencement of the relevant provision of this Act, to have been paid or to remain unpaid under the provision of this Act that corresponds to that provision and is taken to have been so paid or to so remain unpaid for or in relation to the same period as that which applied to the fee under the 1989 Act.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 Applications for registration	9
An application for registration as a podiatrist under the 1989 Act which had not been determined by the old Board before the repeal of that Act is taken to be an application for registration under this Act.	10 11 12 13
10 Appeals to the District Court	14
(1) An appeal to the District Court under section 18 of the 1989 Act that was pending immediately before the repeal of that Act is to be continued and disposed of as if, except as provided by subclause (2), this Act had not been enacted.	15 16 17 18
(2) The decision of the Court on any such appeal is final, and binding on the new Board and the appellant and for the purposes of this Act is taken to be the final decision of the new Board.	19 20 21
11 Complaints	22
(1) A complaint made to the old Board concerning the conduct of a registered podiatrist under the 1989 Act and pending immediately before the repeal of that Act is, to the extent that the conduct concerned could be the subject of a complaint under this Act, to be dealt with as a complaint under this Act, except as provided by this clause.	23 24 25 26 27 28
(2) If a complaint pending under the 1989 Act on the commencement of this clause is the subject of an inquiry by a Professional Standards Committee or an inquiry by or appeal before the old Board immediately before that commencement:	29 30 31 32
(a) the complaint or appeal is to continue to be dealt with and determined under the 1989 Act as if the 1989 Act had not been repealed, and	33 34 35

(b)	any finding, order, direction, decision or determination arising from or in connection with the determination of the complaint or appeal under the 1989 Act has effect for the purposes of the corresponding provision of this Act, and	1 2 3 4
(c)	the 1989 Act continues to apply as if it had not been repealed for the purposes of any appeal against any such order, direction, decision or determination.	5 6 7
(3)	This clause applies for the purposes of this Act and for the purposes of the <i>Health Care Complaints Act 1993</i> (including any conciliation under that Act) in its application to any complaint or investigation pending under the 1989 Act immediately before the repeal of the 1989 Act.	8 9 10 11 12
12	Complaints relating to previous conduct	13
	A complaint or investigation may be made under this Act with respect to conduct or any other matter or thing that occurred before, or partly before and partly after, the commencement of the provisions of this Act under which the complaint or investigation is made.	14 15 16 17 18
13	Continuity of disciplinary action under 1989 Act	19
	Any finding, order, direction, decision or determination under Parts 4 and 5 of the 1989 Act is, to the extent that it had any operation immediately before the commencement of this clause, taken to have been made under the corresponding provision of this Act and is to be given effect to accordingly.	20 21 22 23 24
14	Podiatry Education and Research Account	25
	Money standing to the credit of the Podiatry Education and Research Account under the 1989 Act immediately before the commencement of this clause is to be paid to the credit of the Podiatry Education and Research Account under this Act.	26 27 28 29
15	Construction of certain references	30
	Unless the regulations otherwise provide, on and from the commencement of this clause, a reference in any other Act, in any instrument made under any Act or in any other instrument of any kind:	31 32 33 34
(a)	to the old Board is to be read as a reference to the new Board, and	35 36

Podiatrists Bill 2003

Schedule 7 Savings and transitional provisions

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| (b) | to the secretary under the 1989 Act is to be read as a reference | 1 |
| | to the Registrar under this Act, and | 2 |
| (c) | to the register referred to in section 9 of the 1989 Act is to be | 3 |
| | read as a reference to the Register under this Act, and | 4 |
| (d) | to the registration of a person as a registered podiatrist under | 5 |
| | the 1989 Act is to be read as a reference to the registration of | 6 |
| | the person as a podiatrist under this Act. | 7 |