



# QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT **COMMITTEES**

**Report on subordinate legislation tabled between 14 October and  
18 November 2025**

Health, Environment and Innovation Committee



**Report No. 20  
58th Parliament, January 2026**

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## Overview

This report summarises the committee's findings following its examination of the subordinate legislation within its portfolio areas tabled between 14 October and 18 November 2025. It reports on any issues identified by the committee relating to the policy to be given effect by the legislation, fundamental legislative principles and lawfulness. It also reports on the compliance of the explanatory notes with the *Legislative Standards Act 1992* (LSA).<sup>1</sup>

The report also notes any issues identified by the committee in its consideration of compliance with the *Human Rights Act 2019* (HRA)<sup>2</sup> and the human rights certificates tabled with the subordinate legislation.<sup>3</sup>

## Subordinate legislation examined

No.	Subordinate legislation	Date tabled	Disallowance date
121	Health Legislation Amendment Regulation 2025	14 October 2025	12 February 2026
125	Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation 2025	14 October 2025	12 February 2026
130	Proclamation – <i>Pharmacy Business Ownership Act 2024</i>	14 October 2025	12 February 2026
131	Pharmacy Business Ownership Regulation 2025	14 October 2025	12 February 2026
132	Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) (Wuthathi) Amendment 2025	28 October 2025	5 March 2026
139	Proclamation – <i>Health Practitioner Regulation National Law and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025</i>	18 November 2025	26 March 2026

\* Disallowance dates are based on proposed sitting dates as advised by the Leader of the House. These dates are subject to change.

## Committee consideration of the subordinate legislation

Committee Comment
<p> Unless noted below, the committee did not identify any significant issues regarding the policy, consistency with fundamental legislative principles, the lawfulness of the subordinate legislation or non-compliance with the HRA.</p> <p>Similarly, unless noted below, the committee considers that the explanatory notes tabled with the subordinate legislation noted in this report comply with the requirements of section 24 of the LSA, which includes advice about consultation, and that the human rights certificates tabled with the subordinate legislation provide a sufficient level of information to facilitate understanding of the subordinate legislation in relation to their compatibility with the HRA.</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Legislative Standards Act 1992*, Part 4. See also, LSA s 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Human Rights Act 2019*, s 8, 13.

<sup>3</sup> HRA, s 41.

## 1 SL No. 121 – Health Legislation Amendment Regulation 2025

SL No. 121 amends 4 pieces of subordinate legislation across the health portfolio:

- Food Regulation 2016 (Food Regulation) to:
  - revise and update the list of ‘prescribed contaminants’ to prescribe additional microbiological and chemical contaminants, and natural toxicants.<sup>4</sup>
  - expand the definition of ‘prescribed food’ to clarify it means all food for sale, including raw meat and raw fish, that are intended as ready-to-eat foods.<sup>5</sup>
- Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2023 to prescribe new cross-border agreements between Queensland and Victoria, and Queensland and New South Wales, to facilitate Queensland recovering the costs of treating residents of other states in Queensland hospitals.<sup>6</sup> These agreements will permit the disclosure of confidential patient information to facilitate cost recovery.<sup>7</sup>
- Public Health Regulation 2018 to remove monkeypox as a pathology request ‘notifiable condition’ (but retain its status as a pathological diagnosis and immediately notifiable condition) to align Queensland’s notification requirements with other Australian jurisdictions, and with national best practice guidelines.<sup>8</sup>
- Radiation Safety Regulation 2021 to:
  - expand the classes of persons who are prescribed licensees, and who are exempt from the licence application process, under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*. This is intended to remove barriers and reduce delays for those entering the workforce and remove an unnecessary regulatory barrier to cross border practice.
  - update standard conditions for radiation practice in dental services to include all forms of dental imaging using ionising radiation sources, not only plain x-rays, and include reference to the updated Code for Radiation Protection in Dental Exposure 2025 (replacing references to the 2005 Code).<sup>9</sup> A

### 1.1 Legislative Standards Act 1992

The amendments progressed by SL No. 121 are generally consistent with fundamental legislative principles. The explanatory notes recognise that the amendments to the Food Regulation and Hospital and Health Boards Regulation potentially infringe on fundamental legislative principles, namely the rights and liberties of individuals (particularly privacy, considered in section 1.2 dealing with human rights) and the institution of parliament, which is discussed further below.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>4</sup> SL No. 121, ss 5, 6; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, pp 1, 2.

<sup>5</sup> SL No. 121, s 5; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 3.

<sup>6</sup> SL No. 121, s 8. Note: Agreements are between Queensland and New South Wales, and Queensland and Victoria, respectively.

<sup>7</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 11.

<sup>8</sup> SL No 121, s 10; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 4.

<sup>9</sup> SL No. 121, ss 12-19; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, pp 2, 4, 7. See *Radiation Safety Act 1999*, s 13(1).

<sup>10</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 10-11.

### 1.1.1 Institution of Parliament – Scrutiny of the Food Regulation 2016

Whether subordinate legislation has sufficient regard to the institution of Parliament depends on whether the subordinate legislation allows the sub delegation of a power delegated by an Act only:

- if authorised by an Act; and
- in appropriate cases and to appropriate persons.<sup>11</sup>

The *Food Act 2006* (Food Act) applies the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (Code) which sets legal requirements for the labelling, composition, safety, handling, primary production and processing of food in Australia.<sup>12</sup> In addition to the Code, the *Compendium of Microbiological Criteria for Food* (Compendium) provides best practice guidance for food regulators and the food industry.<sup>13</sup>

The expanded list of prescribed contaminants reflects the entries of contaminants in both the Code and Compendium, and relevant limits prescribed in the Code and Compendium where applicable.<sup>14</sup> According to the explanatory notes, the list of prescribed contaminants has ‘remained unchanged since the Food Regulation was made and only lists seven prescribed contaminants’ which is no longer consistent with the Code, the Compendium and other Australian jurisdictions.<sup>15</sup>

Queensland Health must be notified when a prescribed contaminant is isolated in a prescribed food.<sup>16</sup> For example, it is an offence for persons to fail to comply with the Code in the conduct of a food business or in relation to food intended for sale.<sup>17</sup>

To prevent schedule 2 of the Food Regulation needing to be amended whenever new contaminants are added to the Code, SL No. 121 provides for the schedule to automatically include any such future contaminants.<sup>18</sup> By prescribing additional contaminants and prescribing notifiable contamination limits by the Code or the Compendium, SL No. 121 raises issues about the sub delegation of power.<sup>19</sup>

The significance of dealing with such matters other than by subordinate legislation is that codes and compendiums are generally not subject to the tabling and disallowance provisions in the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and changes to the documents are not subject to parliamentary oversight.<sup>20</sup> In this instance:

*... as section 14 of the Food Act adopts the Code, the Act already automatically incorporates changes made to the Code, subject to any Queensland-specific modifications or omissions prescribed in the [Food] Act. This means that the Amendment Regulation is consistent with the regulatory framework*

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<sup>11</sup> LSA, s 4(5)(e).

<sup>12</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>13</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>14</sup> SL No. 121, s 5; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, pp 11.

<sup>15</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>16</sup> Food Act, s 270.

<sup>17</sup> Food Act, s 39.

<sup>18</sup> SL No. 121, s 5; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, pp 11-12.

<sup>19</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, pp 11.

<sup>20</sup> *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, ss 49, 50.

*established in the [Food] Act, which implements a cooperative scheme to enhance regulatory harmonisation across the States and Territories.<sup>21</sup>*

Any changes to the published version of the Compendium will be automatically incorporated into Queensland law in the sense that SL No. 121 references the Compendium as published by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).<sup>22</sup> The FSANZ website states that the Compendium is periodically updated to include new criteria as needed.<sup>23</sup>

As such, changes to list of contaminants in the Code, and the contaminant levels included in the published version of the Compendium, will not be subject to the tabling and disallowance provisions and will not be subject to parliamentary oversight. This means that changes made to the Code at the Commonwealth level are automatically incorporated into Queensland law. However, these changes may not be brought to the attention of the Queensland Parliament.

#### Committee Comment



In considering whether it is appropriate for matters to be dealt with in a document that is not subject to parliamentary scrutiny, parliamentary committees have considered the importance of the subject dealt with, the commercial or technical nature of the subject matter, and the practicality or otherwise of including those matters entirely in subordinate legislation.

The committee is satisfied that SL No. 121 has sufficient regard to the institution of Parliament in its sub delegation of administrative power because both the Code and Compendium are:

- developed by FSANZ
- contain technical detail appropriate for inclusion in an external document; and
- are easily accessible on the relevant websites.

Additionally, the committee notes that the approach taken in the regulations is consistent with the regulatory framework established under the Food Act, which also automatically incorporates changes made to the Code.

<sup>21</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 12

<sup>22</sup> FSANZ, *Compendium of Microbiological Criteria for Food* (July 2025) <<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Compendium-of-Microbiological-Criteria-for-Food>>; FSANZ, *Food Standards Code Legislation*, <<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/food-standards-code/legislation>>.

<sup>23</sup> FSANZ, *Compendium of Microbiological Criteria for Food* (July 2025) <<https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Compendium-of-Microbiological-Criteria-for-Food>>.

## 1.2 Human Rights Act 2019



The human rights certificate notes that SL No. 121 engages the right to privacy and property rights.<sup>24</sup> The committee's assessment of SL No. 121's compatibility with the HRA identified issues with the right to privacy.<sup>25</sup>

### 1.2.1 Right to privacy – Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2023

A person has the right not to have the person's privacy, family, home or correspondence unlawfully or arbitrarily interfered with.<sup>26</sup>

The Hospital and Health Boards Regulation 2023 prescribe new interjurisdictional agreements between Queensland and New South Wales, and Queensland and Victoria respectively, by allowing confidential patient data to be disclosed where residents of New South Wales or Victoria are treated in Queensland public hospitals while still ordinarily resident outside of Queensland.

The proposed amendments engage the right to privacy by permitting confidential information to be shared between health authorities. According to the human rights certificate, the purpose of the limitation is to 'ensure the efficient exchange of the necessary patient information', as interstate data-sharing is 'essential to the reconciliation and reimbursement of treatment costs under the National Health Reform Agreement'.<sup>27</sup> The introduction of these data-sharing agreements will better enable Queensland to recover costs associated with providing treatment to interstate residents.<sup>28</sup>

The disclosure of confidential information is said to be in the public interest as it facilitates recovery of the costs of treating interstate residents. Previous agreements have permitted the sharing of this information.<sup>29</sup> Furthermore, there are safeguards which ensure that information is only used for purposes for which it is given under the agreement, with other safeguards, including potential offences, provided by the *Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011*.<sup>30</sup>

#### Committee Comment



The committee found that SL No. 121 is compatible with human rights under section 8 and 13 of the HRA.

The committee is satisfied that SL No. 121's engagement of the right to privacy is justified to ensure that data is efficiently shared between states in instances where health services are provided to interstate residents in Queensland public hospitals.

<sup>24</sup> SL No. 121, human rights certificate, p 6.

<sup>25</sup> Section 8 of the HRA provides that a statutory provision is compatible with human rights if the provision does not limit a human right or limits a human right only to the extent that is reasonable and demonstrably justifiable in accordance with section 13 of the HRA. Section 13 of the HRA provides that a human right may be subject under law only to reasonable limits that can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom.

<sup>26</sup> HRA, s 25.

<sup>27</sup> SL No. 121, human rights certificate, p 7.

<sup>28</sup> SL No. 121, human rights certificate, p 8; SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 3.

<sup>29</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 11.

<sup>30</sup> SL No. 121, explanatory notes, p 11.



### 1.3 Human Rights Certificate

Section 41 of the HRA requires that the responsible Minister for the subordinate legislation must prepare a human rights certificate for the legislation.

#### Committee Comment



The committee is satisfied that the human rights certificate provides a sufficient level of information to facilitate understanding of SL No. 121 in relation to its compatibility with human rights.

### 1.4 Explanatory Notes

The explanatory notes comply with part 4 of the LSA.

#### 2 SL No. 125 – Nature Conservation Legislation Amendment Regulation 2025

The policy intent of SL No. 125 is to support and streamline the use of automated approvals for certain low-risk authorities.

The *Nature Conservation and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025* (Amendment Act), which was subject to detailed consideration by the committee in May 2025, amended the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) to provide clear and contemporary provisions to permit automated decision making for low-risk activities. The Amendment Act permitted the making of regulations to prescribe particular matters, including authorities, that could be subject to these automated approvals. During detailed consideration of the Amendment Act, the Department of Environment, Trade, Science and Innovation provided the committee with a draft copy of the proposed amendments to regulations. SL No. 125 is substantially the same as the exposure draft previously considered.

SL No. 125 amends three regulations (detailed below) established under the NC Act to allow electronic systems to automatically deal with relevant authorities, in a way that satisfies administrative law principles and regulatory obligations.<sup>31</sup>

- Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Animals Regulation) – amendments to the permitting framework to update the process for using electronic systems to automatically issue, amend, cancel, or renew native animal pet keeping and trade licences.<sup>32</sup> The amendments will allow authorities to automatically issue for the keep and trade of captive-bred native animals, including:
  - standard licences for pets
  - specialised licences for hobbyists; and
  - advanced licences for larger keeping and trade purposes.

These are licences said to have no impact on the conservation of nature and will apply to low-risk activities that do not involve dangerous animals.<sup>33</sup> The applicant will need to meet suitability requirements. Consequential and minor changes are also

<sup>31</sup> SL No. 125, explanatory notes, p 2. Note: 'Dealing with' an authority means issued, granted, given, amended, cancelled or renewed without the use of human judgement at the point of decision.

<sup>32</sup> SL No. 125, explanatory notes, p 2; SL No. 125, human rights certificate, p 1.

<sup>33</sup> SL No. 125, explanatory notes, p 2.

made to the Animals Regulation to retrofit an automated decision-making framework into the regulation.

- Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 – minor amendments to provide the process for notifying changes to plant authorities using an electronic system.<sup>34</sup>
- Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2024 – consequential amendments to prescribe camping permits for automatically dealing as required by the Amendment Act.<sup>35</sup>

### **3 SL No. 130 – Proclamation – *Pharmacy Business Ownership Act 2024***

SL No. 130 fixes a commencement date of 1 November 2025 for the commencement of the provisions of the *Pharmacy Business Ownership Act 2024* (PBO Act) that are not in force, including ‘the provisions in relation to ownership and material interests, licensing, investigation and enforcement, review of decisions, and transitional and miscellaneous provisions’.<sup>36</sup>

#### **3.1 Human rights certificate**



No human rights certificate is required to be tabled with a proclamation.<sup>37</sup>

#### **3.2 Explanatory Notes**

The explanatory notes comply with part 4 of the LSA.

### **4 SL No. 131 – Pharmacy Business Ownership Regulation 2025**

The PBO Act created a new licensing scheme for Queensland pharmacy business and commenced in stages between 1 September 2024 and 1 November 2025.<sup>38</sup> The PBO Act provides for the making of regulations regarding ‘Premises Standards’ and fees payable.<sup>39</sup>

SL No. 131 establishes ‘Premises Standards’ that all pharmacy business premises must meet, including general requirements, security, design, equipment and information to be displayed.<sup>40</sup> The Premises Standards set out in SL No 131 require that a pharmacy must:

- be, or be part of, a building or other structure (for example, not a part of a vehicle)
- be appropriately lit, temperature controlled and ventilated
- be appropriately organised and uncluttered
- be clean and hygienic (including a sink), and have measures in place to minimise the risk of contamination and infection

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<sup>34</sup> SL No. 125, explanatory notes, p 2; SL No. 125, human rights certificate, p 1.

<sup>35</sup> SL No. 125, explanatory notes, p 1; SL No. 125, human rights certificate, p 2. Note: The Amendment Act amended the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) to provide clear and contemporary provisions to support the use of electronic systems to automatically process particular matters, including authorities administered by the NC Act.

<sup>36</sup> SL No. 130, explanatory notes, pp 1-2.

<sup>37</sup> See HRA, s 41(4A).

<sup>38</sup> SL No. 131, explanatory notes, p 1.

<sup>39</sup> Required by sections 28 and 212 of the PBO Act.

<sup>40</sup> SL No. 131, explanatory notes, p 2.

- have a dispensary of appropriate size and design that has necessary dispensing equipment and is constructed to minimise risk of unauthorised entry to the dispensary
- have a separate private consultations area of appropriate size and design to ensure privacy, including necessary consultation equipment
- be constructed to minimise the risk of unauthorised entry to the premises generally including equipment that detects unauthorised access to the premises; and
- display the name of the licence holders or the authorised pharmacist, whichever is relevant.<sup>41</sup>

SL No. 131 prescribes the relevant fees payable under the PBO Act.<sup>42</sup> The fees range from \$377.35 to \$3,018.85.

#### 4.1 Legislative Standards Act 1992

The explanatory notes state that SL No. 131 is ‘generally consistent with fundamental legislative principles’ contained in the LSA, but that there may be potential impacts on the rights and liberties of individuals.<sup>43</sup>

##### **Committee Comment**



The committee is satisfied that any potential interaction with the rights and liberties of individuals is justified.

#### 4.2 Human Rights Act 2019

The committee’s assessment of SL No. 131’s compatibility with the HRA identified issues with the right to property, which was addressed in the human rights certificate tabled with the regulations.<sup>44</sup>

##### 4.2.1 Right to property

A person has the right to own property alone or with others.<sup>45</sup> Property includes real and personal property, but also includes economic interests connected with the operation of a business or business activities.<sup>46</sup> Further, a person has the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of their property.<sup>47</sup> Case law has defined arbitrariness in a human rights context as conduct that is capricious, unpredictable or unjust, or unreasonable in the sense of not being proportionate to the aim.<sup>48</sup> Deprivation includes a substantial restriction on the

<sup>41</sup> SL No. 131, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>42</sup> SL No. 131, to provide cl 4, sch 2. SL No. 131, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>43</sup> SL No. 131, explanatory notes, p 5-6.

<sup>44</sup> SL No. 131, human rights certificate, p 2.

<sup>45</sup> HRA, s 24(1).

<sup>46</sup> Nicky Jones and Peter Billings, *An Annotated Guide to the Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)*, para 4.416 (p 249).

<sup>47</sup> HRA, s 24(2).

<sup>48</sup> Queensland Government, Guide: Nature and scope of the human rights protected in the *Human Rights Act 2019* (June 2025, v3) p 80.

enjoyment of exclusive possession or a person's ability to dispose, destroy, transfer their property or derive profits from it.<sup>49</sup>

A pharmacy business licence is a form of property. Under the PBO Act, to obtain a pharmacy business licence, the proposed pharmacy business premises must be 'authorised premises', which includes a requirement that premises meet the standards prescribed by regulation.<sup>50</sup> The regulations potentially limit a business owner's ability to use their property, as they are required to comply with the standards for pharmacy business premises, which may entail carrying out construction, modification or repair work to ensure compliance.<sup>51</sup>

According to the human rights certificate, the regulations:

*... represent the minimum baseline requirements to ensure Queensland pharmacy business premises are 'appropriately structured, maintained and equipped to support the delivery of safe and professional pharmacy practice'.<sup>52</sup>*

The human rights certificate states that while the Premises Standards impose new requirements on pharmacy business owners, they are not expected to impose a significant burden, because 'most premises are already likely to be operating in compliance with these minimum requirements, given other existing regulatory and non-regulatory obligations'.<sup>53</sup>

Further, SL No. 131 sets out tiered licensing fees which are relative to the costs of regulation for individual licenses, and higher fees are applicable where ownership structures are more complex.<sup>54</sup>

#### Committee Comment



The committee is satisfied any limitation on the right to property is justified and proportionate to achieve the objectives of SL No. 131.

Further, the committee does not consider the requirement to pay fees as a deprivation of property. The committee is satisfied that such fees to obtain a license is necessary and consistent with other jurisdictions, and therefore, is not an unjustified limitation on a pharmacy business owner's right to property.

### 4.3 Human Rights Certificate



Section 41 of the HRA requires that the responsible Minister for the subordinate legislation must prepare a human rights certificate for the legislation.

<sup>49</sup> Kylie Evans and Nicholas Petrie, *Annotated Queensland Human Rights Act*, para 24.60 (pp 208-209).

<sup>50</sup> PBO Act, ss 11, 28.

<sup>51</sup> SL No. 131, human rights certificate, pp 2-3.

<sup>52</sup> SL No. 131, human rights certificate, p 4.

<sup>53</sup> SL No. 131, human rights certificate, p 5.

<sup>54</sup> SL No. 131, human rights certificate, p 5.

## Committee Comment



The committee is satisfied that the human rights certificate provides a sufficient level of information to facilitate understanding of SL No. 131 in relation to its compatibility with human rights.

### 4.4 Explanatory Notes

The explanatory notes comply with part 4 of the LSA.

## 5 SL No 132 – Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) (Wuthathi) Amendment Regulation 2025

SL No. 132 amends the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994 to dedicate approximately 10,561 hectares of state land as 'Wuthathi (Captain Billy Landing) National Park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land)' (CYPAL) in the Cape York Peninsula Region identified as:

- lot 19 on SP269684; and
- lot 20 on SP349311.<sup>55</sup>

The explanatory notes provide that by enabling joint management of CYPAL, SL No. 132 'facilitates an opportunity for Traditional Owners to explore economic sustainability through expansion of local commercial recreation and ecotourism ventures'.<sup>56</sup>

### 5.1 Consultation

The Wuthathi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (the Corporation) and the State entered into an Indigenous Management Agreement (IMA) on 13 December 2016 for the joint management of the Wuthathi (Shelburne Bay), Wuthathi (Sir Charles Hardy Group), and Wuthathi (Saunders Islands) National Parks (CYPAL).<sup>57</sup> The explanatory notes provide that amendments contained in SL No. 132 were agreed upon by the Corporation and the State in an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) entered on 14 January 2025.<sup>58</sup> The ILUA was registered by the National Native Title Tribunal on 3 July 2025.<sup>59</sup>

## Committee Comment



The committee is satisfied that SL No 132 is the result of appropriate consultation with the Corporation.

<sup>55</sup> SL No. 132, s 3; SL No. 132, explanatory notes, pp 1-2. Note: Part of the proposed CYPAL is over the access track which maintains access to an existing public campground and foreshore.

<sup>56</sup> SL No. 132, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>57</sup> SL No. 132, explanatory notes, p 1.

<sup>58</sup> SL No. 132, explanatory notes, p 1. Note: RNTBC's are corporations which are registered native title body corporates, which manage native title rights on behalf of Traditional Owners and are managed by the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations. See for example, Australian Government, Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations, 'Native title and RNTBCs' (Webpage, accessed 11 December 2025) <<https://www.oric.gov.au/for-corporations/native-title-and-rntbc>>.

<sup>59</sup> SL No. 132, explanatory notes, p 1.



## 5.2 Human rights certificate

Section 41 of the HRA requires that the responsible Minister for the subordinate legislation must prepare a human rights certificate for the legislation.

### Committee Comment



The committee found that SL No. 132 is compatible with human rights and that the human rights certificate provides a sufficient level of information to facilitate understanding of the subordinate legislation in relation to its compatibility with human rights.

## 5.3 Explanatory Notes

The explanatory notes comply with part 4 of the LSA.

## 6 SL No 139 – Proclamation – Health Practitioner Regulation National Law and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025

SL No. 139 fixes 1 December 2025 for the commencement of certain provisions of the *Health Practitioner National Law and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025* (National Law Amendment Act). SL No. 139 commences provisions in the following acts:

- *Health Ombudsman Act 2013*
- *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Queensland)*; and
- *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law Act 2009*.<sup>60</sup>

The provisions commencing under SL No. 139 strengthen protections for complainants (known as notifiers) under the National Law. Other provisions will commence on 10 April 2026 unless otherwise extended by regulation.<sup>61</sup>

### Committee Comment



The committee notes that its comprehensive consideration of the matters to be prescribed by SL No. 139 is contained Report No. 1 – 58<sup>th</sup> Parliament, Health Practitioner Regulation National Law and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024, which was tabled in February 2025.



## 6.1 Human rights certificate

Section 41 of the HRA requires that the responsible Minister for the subordinate legislation must prepare a human rights certificate for the legislation. The statement contained a sufficient level of information to facilitate understanding of SL No. 139 in relation to its compatibility with human rights.

## 6.2 Explanatory Notes

The explanatory notes comply with part 4 of the LSA.

<sup>60</sup> SL No. 139, explanatory notes, p 2.

<sup>61</sup> SL No. 139, explanatory notes, p 2; SL No. 139, human rights certificate, p 1. Note: The Amendment Act received Royal Assent on 9 April 2025. See also, *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, s 15DA.



### Recommendation 1

The committee recommends that the Legislative Assembly note this report.

Rob Molhoek MP  
**Chair**

### Health, Environment and Innovation Committee

**Chair** Rob Molhoek MP, Member for Southport

**Deputy Chair** Joe Kelly MP, Member for Greenslopes

**Members** Sandy Bolton MP, Member for Noosa

Ms Kerri-Anne Dooley MP, Member for Redcliffe

Dr Barbara O'Shea MP, Member for South Brisbane

David Lee MP, Member for Hervey Bay