#### Departmental Disclosure Statement

Health Practitioners (Replacement of Statutory References to Medical Practitioners) Bill

The departmental disclosure statement for a government Bill seeks to bring together in one place a range of information to support and enhance the Parliamentary and public scrutiny of that Bill.

#### It identifies:

- the general policy intent of the Bill and other background policy material;
- some of the key quality assurance products and processes used to develop and test the content of the Bill;
- the presence of certain significant powers or features in the Bill that might be of particular Parliamentary or public interest and warrant an explanation.

This disclosure statement was prepared by the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health certifies that, to the best of its knowledge and understanding, the information provided is complete and accurate at the date of finalisation below.

20 March 2015

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#### **Part One: General Policy Statement**

Current health legislation sets out functions to be carried out by medical practitioners. The original intent of these statutory measures was to protect public safety by ensuring that only medical practitioners, notably medical doctors, with the required knowledge and skills were permitted to perform certain tasks.

However, the training of health practitioners has changed over time. New technologies and treatment have been developed and the health workforce has adapted and diversified. Many health professional groups are now capable of performing tasks that were previously solely the domain of medical practitioners.

Health practitioners are regulated by the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003. That Act provides for responsible authorities to regulate health practitioners of particular professions and to specify scopes of practice setting out which activities each class of practitioners is deemed competent to carry out. Responsible authorities can therefore determine what health practitioners can do, with the exception of certain statutory functions.

The Health Practitioners (Replacement of Statutory References to Medical Practitioners) Bill (the Bill) is an omnibus Bill amending 7 statutes to make it easier for the public to access statutory services from health practitioners and will facilitate innovative and efficient practice by practitioners. The Bill will increase the range of functions that can be performed by health practitioners under those statutes by changing certain references to medical practitioners to references to health practitioners. The amended statutes will enable health practitioners with the required competencies and knowledge to perform certain statutory responsibilities lawfully under those statutes.

Health practitioners with the required competencies and knowledge will be able to perform certain tasks, such as participating in claimants' individual rehabilitation plans, issuing certificates of proof of illness or injury, providing ongoing health care, arranging medical examinations of children or young people, and taking blood specimens from road users.

# Part Two: Background Material and Policy Information

## **Published reviews or evaluations**

**Extent of impact analysis available** 

2.4. Has further impact analysis become available for any aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill?

2.1. Are there any publicly available inquiry, review or evaluation		
reports that have informed, or are relevant to, the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	NO	
Relevant international treaties		
2.2. Does this Bill seek to give effect to New Zealand action in relation to an international treaty?	NO	
2.2.1. If so, was a National Interest Analysis report prepared to inform a Parliamentary examination of the proposed New Zealand action in relation to the treaty?	NO	
Regulatory impact analysis		
2.3. Were any regulatory impact statements provided to inform the policy decisions that led to this Bill?	YES	
1 Regulatory Impact Statement, Ministry of Health, 30 September 2011 and Regulatory Impact Statement on opioid substitution treatment and certification of caus of death, Ministry of Health, 23 May 2013.		
http://www.health.govt.nz/about-ministry/legislation-and-regulation/regulatorstatements/health-practitioners-replacement-statutory-references-medical-p		
2.3.1. If so, did the RIA Team in the Treasury provide an independent opinion on the quality of any of these regulatory impact statements?	NO	
This was not required by the Treasury.		
2.3.2. Are there aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill that were not addressed by, or that now vary materially from, the policy options analysed in these regulatory impact statements?	NO	

NO

2.5. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, is there analysis available on:	
(a) the size of the potential costs and benefits?	YES
This information is contained in the regulatory impact statements.	
(b) the potential for any group of persons to suffer a substantial unavoidable loss of income or wealth?	NO

2.6. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, are the potential costs or benefits likely to be impacted by:	
(a) the level of effective compliance or non-compliance with applicable obligations or standards?	NO
(b) the nature and level of regulator effort put into encouraging or securing compliance?	NO

# **Part Three: Testing of Legislative Content**

# **Consistency with New Zealand's international obligations**

# 3.1. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with New Zealand's international obligations?

The Ministry assessed the Bill and there is nothing inconsistent with New Zealand's international obligations.

#### Consistency with the government's Treaty of Waitangi obligations

# 3.2. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi?

Officials consider that the policy of the Bill is not inconsistent with the government's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### Consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

3.3. Has advice been provided to the Attorney-General on whether any provisions of this Bill appear to limit any of the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?	YES	
The Ministry of Justice on behalf of the Attorney-General has concluded the Bill		

The Ministry of Justice on behalf of the Attorney-General has concluded the Bill appears to be consistent with the rights and freedoms contained in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

## Offences, penalties and court jurisdictions

3.4. Does this Bill create, amend, or remove:	
(a) offences or penalties (including infringement offences or penalties and civil pecuniary penalty regimes)?	NO
(b) the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal (including rights to judicial review or rights of appeal)?	NO

3.4.1. Was the Ministry of Justice consulted about these	NO
provisions?	NO

### **Privacy issues**

3.5. Does this Bill create, amend or remove any provisions	
relating to the collection, storage, access to, correction of, use	NO
or disclosure of personal information?	

#### **External consultation**

# 3.6. Has there been any external consultation on the policy to be given effect by this Bill, or on a draft of this Bill?

YES

In the development of the Cabinet papers in 2011 and 2013, all government departments administering the legislation for which amendments are proposed by this Bill were consulted in the development of the Bill. Details are contained in the Regulatory Impact Statements.

Responsible authorities and professional bodies were also consulted.

## Other testing of proposals

3.7. Have the policy details to be given effect by this Bill been
otherwise tested or assessed in any way to ensure the Bill's
provisions are workable and complete?

NO

# **Part Four: Significant Legislative Features**

Compu	Isorv	acquisi	tion of	private	property
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NO
NO
NO
NO
NO

4.8. Does this Bill create or amend any other powers to make delegated legislation?	NO
Any other unusual provisions or features	
4.9. Does this Bill contain any provisions (other than those noted above) that are unusual or call for special comment?	NO