


# Regulating for Results

Review of complexity in the  
National Registration and  
Accreditation Scheme



## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Objectives

The overarching objective of the [Review of Regulatory Complexity](#) of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme (the Complexity Review) is to identify areas of unproductive and unnecessary complexity within the National Scheme and recommend changes that will improve regulatory outcomes for health practitioners and the community.

The Terms of Reference are:

1. Identify options to streamline and harmonise decision-making by existing regulatory bodies to improve consistency in the regulation of practitioner conduct, performance and impairment, including considering a reduction in the number of decision-making bodies within the National Scheme.
2. Consider measures that would deliver more consumer driven, consistent, accessible, and efficient complaints management and disciplinary processes through the National Scheme.
3. Consider how regulatory decisions, particularly those relating to professional misconduct, under the National Law are considered by civil and administrative tribunals in each jurisdiction, and whether there are options within the National Law or more broadly to ensure greater consistency of decision making.
4. Review current regulatory performance principles for the National Scheme to ensure that they align with Scheme objectives and guiding principles and make recommendations on improvements to increase effectiveness and efficiency, and promote a stewardship approach, without adding unnecessary complexity (Kruk Review recommendations 27 & 28).
5. Consider whether the National Scheme entry criteria as specified in the Intergovernmental Agreement for a National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the Health Professions are still fit for purpose, including what mechanisms for admission of future professions and establishment of future Boards will best support further expansion of the National Scheme, particularly in relation to allied health professions.
6. Consider whether Health Ministers have sufficient powers to direct entities exercising accreditation functions under the National Law, in accordance with their functions described in Part 2 of the National Law.

\*Noting co-regulatory jurisdictions (NSW and QLD) are out of scope for elements 1- 3.