



ED 017 Procedures for Withdrawal of RACGP/ACRRM Accreditation

1. Purpose

To provide guidance on the circumstances when accreditation may need to be withdrawn from a training post, and the necessary procedures to implement this.

2. Scope

This procedure is applicable to all Murray City Country Coast GP Training (MCCC) staff involved in training post and supervisor accreditation, and all MCCC accredited training posts and their supervisors.

3. Procedure

1. MCCC may need to withdraw the accreditation of a training post in the following circumstances:
 - a. Serious and ongoing non-compliance with Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) and/or the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM) standards for training where remediation is not feasible or has not been successful.
 - b. Serious non-compliance with the current edition of the National Terms and Conditions for the Employment of Registrars (NTCER), impacting on the training of the registrar.
 - c. Non-compliance with MCCC requirements for accreditation where remediation is not feasible or has not been successful.
 - d. A major change in purpose, personnel or management of the training post requiring re-evaluation of its accreditation status.
 - e. A request by the training post that its accreditation be withdrawn.
2. MCCC may need to withdraw the accreditation of a supervisor in the following circumstances:
 - a. Serious and ongoing non-compliance with RACGP and/or ACRRM standards for training where remediation is not feasible or has not been successful.
 - b. An adverse finding by the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA), for further information refer to item 4 below.
 - c. Conviction of a serious breach of Medicare regulations.
 - d. Convicted of a serious criminal offence.
 - e. A request by the supervisor for withdrawal of his/her accreditation.
3. For matters of a less serious nature, the decision to withdraw accreditation may be made by the regional accreditation panel. In the instance of more serious matters, the MCCC executive accreditation panel, Director of Medical Education & Training (DMET) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) should be informed of the issues of concern and decide the most appropriate course of action.
4. Where accreditation is withdrawn for a training post and/or supervisor, suitable alternative arrangements need to be promptly implemented for the training of the registrar(s) involved. Such measures could include transfer of the registrar to another training practice, use of

another accredited supervisor within the same practice or temporary external supervision arrangements. These may need to be arranged as a matter of urgency.

5. The RACGP and/or ACRRM must be informed promptly of any recommendation or decision to withdraw accreditation.
6. Where a training post or supervisor is dissatisfied with the outcome, they have recourse to the MCCC appeals process.
7. In certain instances where withdrawal of accreditation is being considered, it may be appropriate to suspend participation in the practice match (GPT1-3) or deny approval for placement of registrars pending a resolution of the issue of concern. Where this has not been successful, accreditation may then be withdrawn or allowed to expire.

4. Adverse findings by AHPRA

The RACGP Standards for General Practice Training require supervisors to have full and unrestricted registration as a specialist GP under AHPRA. ACRRM Standards for Supervisors require that supervisors hold current specialist or general registration without any imposed restrictions, conditions or limitations. See *Appendix A* for AHPRA definitions.

Any MCCC supervisor who receives a reprimand or suspension or who provides undertakings or has conditions imposed on their registration must notify the Director of Medical Education and Training (DMET) who will consider if the registration changes are compatible with the ongoing role as a supervisor. This notification should be made promptly after the supervisor has been advised of the change in registration status.

Following a period of change in registration status as outlined above, and after any reprimands or conditions have been removed from the public register, practitioners wishing to become supervisors must reapply to MCCC for reaccreditation as a supervisor in the usual manner.

5. Related documents or websites

Appendix A – AHPRA Definitions

MCCC documents

[ED 007 Training Post and Supervisor Accreditation and Reaccreditation Policy](#)

[ED 016 Practice Monitoring and Support Procedure](#)

[TR 001 Complaint & Appeals Procedure](#)

External organisation documents

[ACRRM Standards for Supervisors & Training Posts](#)

[National Terms and Conditions for the Employment of Registrars](#)

[RACGP Standards for General Practice Training](#)



6. Document History

Version	Summary of changes
1.0	First version
2.0	Second version



APPENDIX A

AHPRA Definitions

Undertaking

National Boards can seek and accept an undertaking from a practitioner to limit the practitioner's practice in some way if this is necessary to protect the public. The undertaking means the practitioner agrees to do, or to not do something in relation to their practice of the profession. Current undertakings which restrict a practitioner's practice of the profession are published on the register of practitioners. When a National Board or adjudication body decides they are no longer required to ensure safe practice, they are revoked and are no longer published. Current undertakings which relate to a practitioner's health are mentioned on the national register but details are not provided.

An undertaking is voluntary, whereas a condition is imposed on a practitioner's registration.

Condition

A National Board or an adjudication body can impose a condition on the registration of a practitioner or student, or on an endorsement of registration. A condition aims to restrict a practitioner's practice in some way, to protect the public.

Conditions can be placed on a practitioner's registration for disciplinary reasons, such as because a National Board has found that a practitioner has departed from accepted professional standards.

Conditions can also be placed on a practitioner's registration for reasons that are not disciplinary, such as for a practitioner who is returning to practice after a break.

Current conditions which restrict a practitioner's practice of the profession are published on the register of practitioners. When a National Board or adjudication body decides they are no longer required to ensure safe practice, they are removed and no longer published.

Examples of conditions include requiring the practitioner to:

- complete specified further education or training within a specified period
- undertake a specified period of supervised practice
- do, or refrain from doing, something in connection with the practitioner's practice
- manage their practice in a specified way
- report to a specified person at specified times about the practitioner's practice, or
- not employ, engage or recommend a specified person, or class of persons.

There may also be conditions related to a practitioner's health (such as psychiatric care or drug screening). The details of health conditions are not usually published on the register of practitioners.

Also see the definition of [Undertaking](#).

Reprimand

A reprimand is a chastisement for conduct; a formal rebuke. Reprimands issued since the start of the National Scheme (1 July 2010 or 18 October 2010 in WA) are published on the [Registers of Practitioners](#).



Endorsement

An endorsement of registration recognises that a person has an extended scope of practice in a particular area because they have an additional qualification that is approved by the National Board. See [Endorsement of Registration Fact Sheet](#)(56.7 KB,PDF)

There are a number of different types of endorsement available under the National Law, including:

- scheduled medicines¹
- Nurse Practitioner
- acupuncture, and
- approved area of practice. In psychology, these are divided into 'subtypes' which describe additional qualifications and expertise. (See table below).

An endorsement can include more than one 'subtype'. The table below shows which National Boards use endorsements on registration, which groups of practitioners they apply to, what the endorsement is and, in psychology and nursing and midwifery, what subtypes there are.

Notation

Is used by National Boards to describe and explain the scope of a practitioner's practice by noting the limitations on that practice. The notation does not change the practitioner's scope of practice but may reflect the requirements of a registration standard.

In Victoria, the authority for nurse practitioners to prescribe requires them to have a notation of a category of nurse practitioner. The individual nurse practitioner may prescribe any of the drugs listed in the category or categories, as long as it is consistent with their scope of practice.