

~~\$350,000 redevelopment of the Red Rock camping area in Byfield State Forest. This camping area provides a unique opportunity to camp with your pet in a bushland setting. Accessible by conventional vehicle, Red Rock provides an easy and convenient camping option for the Keppel coast suiting both locals and domestic travellers.~~


~~Statewide our parks capital works program will provide much needed upgrades to facilities for visitors and staff. Through these investments, the government is strengthening the management of our world class parks and forests, as well as enhancing tourism and visitor opportunities.~~

~~**Mr SPEAKER:** Time for questions has expired.~~

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<HEALTH (ABORTION LAW REFORM) AMENDMENT BILL

Introduction

 **Mr PYNE** (Cairns—Ind) (4.27 pm): <I present a bill for an act to amend the >Health Act 1937 to reform the law relating to abortion. I table the bill and the explanatory notes. I nominate the Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee to consider the bill.

Tabled paper: Health (Abortion Law Reform) Amendment Bill 2016.

Tabled paper: Health (Abortion Law Reform) Amendment Bill 2016, explanatory notes.

Mr SEENEY: Mr Speaker, I rise to a point of order. There is already a bill before the House. I take it that this has been considered by you and the Clerk, that the introduction of a second bill on the same subject satisfies the standing orders?

Mr SPEAKER: Thank you, member for Callide. The standard procedure is that we allow the bill to be introduced. After it has been introduced, the Clerk and I will consider if there is a problem with the bill. I call the member for Cairns.

Mr PYNE: The bill will improve clarity for health professionals and patients in the area of medical termination of pregnancy. There currently exists a lack of clarity around what point during gestation and for reasons a termination of pregnancy may be performed in Queensland. The bill seeks to clarify when care can be imparted and to avoid prolonged approval and ethics processes, not conducted for the benefit of patients' wellbeing but to substantiate lawfulness.

Section 20 provides that only a qualified health practitioner may perform an abortion. It also provides that a doctor and a registered nurse are a qualified health practitioner for performing an abortion by administering a drug at the written direction of a doctor. It also says a woman does not commit an offence against this section for performing an abortion on herself; or consenting to, or assisting in, the performance of an abortion on herself by administering a drug prescribed by a doctor.

Section 21 addresses abortion on a woman more than 24 weeks pregnant. It states that a doctor may perform an abortion, or direct a registered nurse to perform an abortion by administering a drug, on a woman who is more than 24 weeks pregnant only if the doctor reasonably believes the continuation of the woman's pregnancy would involve greater risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the woman than if the pregnancy were terminated; and has consulted with at least one other doctor who also believes that the continuation of the woman's pregnancy would involve greater risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the woman than if the pregnancy were terminated.

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Section 22 concerns the duty to perform or assist in abortion. It says that no-one is under a duty to perform or assist in performing an abortion. A person is entitled to refuse to assist in performing an abortion. However, a doctor has a duty to perform, and a registered nurse has a duty to assist a doctor in the performance of, an abortion on a woman in an emergency if the abortion is necessary to save the life of, or to prevent a serious physical injury to, the woman.

Division 3 concerns patient protection. Under section 23, 'Declarations for abortion facility', it says that the minister must, by written notice, declare an area around an abortion facility to be a protected area for the facility. An area declared to be a protected area must be at least 50 metres at any point from the abortion facility; and sufficient to ensure the privacy and unimpeded access for anyone entering, trying to enter or leaving the abortion facility; and no bigger than necessary.

Section 24 deals with prohibited behaviour in relation to an abortion facility. It says that a person in a protected area for an abortion facility must not engage in prohibited behaviour. Prohibited behaviour, in relation to an abortion facility, means harassment, hindering, intimidation, interference with, threatening or obstruction of a person, including by capturing images of the person, intended to

stop the person from entering the facility; or having or performing an abortion in the facility; or an act that can be seen or heard by a person in the protected period for the facility, and intended to stop a person from entering the facility. 'Protected period', for an abortion facility, means when the minister has declared a period to be the protected period for the facility or otherwise the period between 7 am and 6 pm on each day the facility is open.

Section 25 states that a person must not publish images of another person entering or leaving, or trying to enter or leave, an abortion facility without the other person's consent and with the intention of stopping a person from having or performing an abortion. 'Publish', in relation to images of a person entering or leaving, or trying to enter or leave, an abortion facility means publish or communicate the images in a way that makes the images likely to come to the notice of the public or a part of the public. The bill draws on existing legislation in Victoria and the ACT. It is a better time than ever to end the uncertainty surrounding medical termination of pregnancy.

First Reading

Mr PYNE (Cairns—Ind) (4.33 pm): I move—

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

Referral to the Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee

Mr SPEAKER: Order! In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee. >

~~COUNTER TERRORISM AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL~~

~~Resumed from 19 April (see p. 1028).~~

Second Reading



~~<Hon. WS BYRNE (Rockhampton—ALP) (Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services and Minister for Corrective Services) (4.34 pm): I move>~~

~~That the bill be now read a second time.~~

~~The Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee has examined the Counter Terrorism and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016 and tabled its report on 12 July 2016. In its report, the committee made a single recommendation that the bill be passed. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committee for its bipartisan approach to the consideration of the bill and for the excellent work undertaken by the committee and their staff.~~

~~I know I speak for all members of this House in expressing the shock and revulsion that is felt on almost a daily basis due to the death and carnage that is occurring around the world as a result of acts of terrorism and other criminal acts directed at causing mass harm and murder. We are all aware Australia is not immune from terrorism and other criminal acts carried out with the intention of killing and harming our citizens.~~

~~Since September 2014 there have been 16 counterterrorism operations undertaken in Australia which have resulted in 45 persons being charged. Not only are we facing an unprecedented level and ongoing threat of terrorism in Australia; the rise of terrorist organisation inspired attacks, in addition to attacks coordinated and directed by terrorist organisations, has created additional challenges for police to effectively detect, disrupt and defeat terrorists.~~

~~Terrorism inspired low tech attacks are significantly harder to identify and disrupt as there may be little or no direct communication between the attacker and the terrorist organisation. Terrorist organisations have given these criminals the tactical freedom to self initiate and self identify their targets. Recent events in France alone have shown the resultant atrocities criminals can achieve with the use of a knife or a vehicle.~~