E. Commonwealth payments

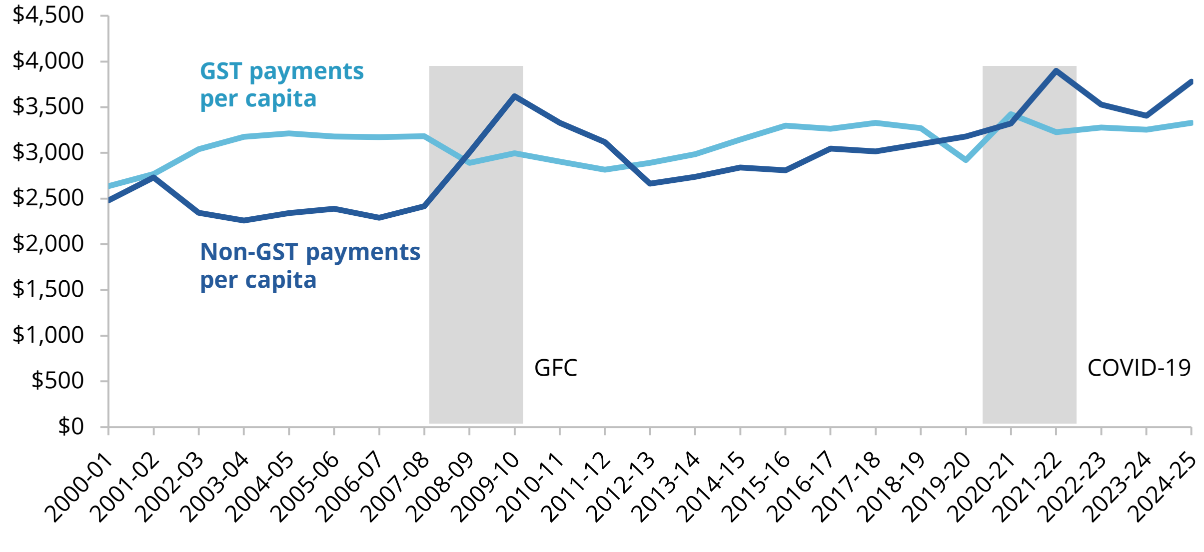
E.1 Non-GST Commonwealth payments are significant drivers of fiscal capacity

In 2024–25, the Australian Government transferred about $104 billion to state and territory governments (hereafter 'states') outside the GST pool,[1] which accounted for about 25% of total state revenue (PC estimates using ABS 2025 unpublished data; Commonwealth of Australia 2025). These payments make a significant contribution to a state's capacity to provide services to its citizens.

The size of non-GST Commonwealth payments to the states has an average annual growth rate, in real per capita terms, of 2.2% per year. Total payments per person were just over $3,750 in 2024–25, up from just under $2,500 in 2000–01 (after adjusting for inflation). Since 2021–22, the quantum of non-GST Commonwealth payments has also marginally exceeded the size of the GST pool (figure E.1).

Figure E.1 – The pool of non-GST Commonwealth payments is marginally larger than the GST pool

GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments per capita, 2024–25 basis, 2000–01 to 2024–25



Payments under the No Worse Off guarantee are included in non-GST Commonwealth payments. If they were included in the GST pool, the GST pool would represent about 52% of all Commonwealth payments.
Source: PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia (2025 and various other years).

[1] This funding was transferred through a combination of National Federation Funding Agreements (about $69 billion) and Federation Funding Agreement schedules (about $35 billion). Approximately 94% of this non-GST funding was tied to specific purposes, while the remainder – predominantly comprised of No Worse Off payments – was provided as other general revenue assistance.

The total pool of non-GST Commonwealth payments is responsive to broader economic conditions with the introduction of temporary relief/stimulus payments during times of economic turbulence. For example, to stimulate the economy in 2009–10 in response to the Global Financial Crisis, the Australian Government provided the first instalment of the 'Primary Schools for the 21st Century' payment – the biggest item of broader 'Building the Education Revolution' payments – to the value of about $7.6 billion (Commonwealth of Australia 2010, p. 71; Oakeshott 2010, pp. 136–137). Similarly, in 2021–22, the 'Support for Businesses Impacted by COVID-19' payment transferred about $6.7 billion to the states in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022a; Commonwealth of Australia 2022, p. 85).

As the economy recovered from these shocks, these (and other similar) payments were not renewed, and the pool of non-GST Commonwealth payments experienced a period of contraction in both real and nominal terms. Absent these shocks and their associated Commonwealth payments, the pool of non-GST Commonwealth payments has followed a relatively steady growth path. Given the 2018 reforms were not fully implemented until after 2020, at which time supports for the COVID-19 pandemic were being withdrawn, it is challenging to definitively attribute a cause to recent fluctuations in the size of the non-GST Commonwealth payments pool.

E.2 The Australian Government uses several instruments to deliver funding to the states

The Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IGAFFR) establishes the agreement mechanisms through which the Australian Government can provide funding to the states. Broadly, there are 2 types of funding agreements: National Federation Funding Agreements (NFFAs) and Federation Funding Agreement schedules (FFA schedules) (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022e, p. 2).[2]

NFFAs are ongoing funding agreements with bespoke terms and substantial policy content (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022e, p. 2). These agreements underpin intergovernmental cooperation to deliver services and achieve beneficial outcomes in key sectors. NFFAs currently exist for health, schools, skills, mental health and suicide prevention, social housing and homelessness, justice, and foundational supports (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2026).

As intended by the IGAFFR, the Australian Government and all states are parties to all NFFAs, which are negotiated on a multilateral basis (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022d, p. 1). Outside GST payments, NFFAs in health and education are the 2 most valuable Commonwealth payments to all states (box E.1).

[2] FFA schedules previously operated through national partnership agreements. FFA schedules are attached to the 5 sectoral Federation Funding Agreements – which provide the framework for specific sector-based agreements – but have the same effective functions as national partnership agreements (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022b, p. 1).

Box E.1 – Funding the Better and Fairer Schools Agreement and the National Health Reform Agreement

The Better and Fairer Schools Agreement (BFSA) and the National Health Reform Agreement (NHRA) are NFFAs in the education and health sectors respectively. Collectively, they account for more than half of all non-GST funding received by the states each year: in 2024–25, a total of $31 billion was transferred to the states under the BFSA, and a further $30 billion under the NHRA (PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia 2025).

States supplement funding from these agreements (and others) with state own-source revenue and general revenue assistance to deliver services. In 2024–25, the NHRA represented just under 25% of total state expenditure on health (PC estimates based on ABS 2025 unpublished data; Commonwealth of Australia 2025, p. 70).

Funding the BFSA

The BFSA allocates funding to the states based on the Schooling Resource Standard (SRS). The SRS represents a comprehensive needs-based approach to distributing funding for schools across the states. It accounts for the different factors which contribute to the cost of providing schooling services, including the distribution of students' age and socio-educational status, along with the proportion of students who are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, have a disability, or have a linguistically diverse background. It also considers factors specific to schools in the state, including the split between government and non-government schools, the capacity of parents and guardians of students at non-government schools to contribute funding, and the remoteness of schools (DoE 2026a). All these factors are aggregated across all students in each state to determine the total cost of providing schooling services.

Each state negotiates bilaterally with the Australian Government to determine what proportion of the SRS will be provided by the Australian Government through the BFSA. While all states will reach a 25% contribution by 2034 (except the Northern Territory, where the contribution will be 40%), the transition paths to reach this contribution level are not uniform across the country (DoE 2026, pp. 6, 44–45).

Funding the NHRA

The NHRA dictates the level of Australian Government funding provided to states to deliver public hospital and health services. The agreement is revised every 5 years by the creation of a new addendum, the latest of which came into force in July 2026 (DHDA 2026, pp. 7, 9).

Funding is allocated based on the level of activity within the hospital, with bespoke block funding arrangements in some cases, such as small regional and rural hospitals (DHDA 2026, p. 156). Hospital activity is measured using a formula created by the Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority. This approach allocates activity units depending on the complexity of the patients and adjusts for some of their demographic characteristics. It also makes reductions to the level of activity for certain avoidable hospital activities (such as sentinel events and hospital acquired complications) (IHACPA 2026, pp. 16, 19–21, 68–91).

The annual growth in total funding provided to each state under the agreement is capped, with limited exceptions. In 2026–27, the maximum funding provided to any state is 110.25% of their total funding requirement under the agreement in 2025–26 (including the one-off top-up provided in 2025–26). In each subsequent year up to 2030–31, the maximum payable amount is 108% of their funding cap the previous year (DHDA 2026, pp. 27–28).

In contrast, FFA schedules are a flexible funding instrument which the Australian Government can use to deliver fixed-term funding to the states to facilitate reforms, reward jurisdictions for delivering nationally significant reforms, or support the delivery of a specific project or output (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022b, p. 3). Most, but not all, funding provided through FFA schedules is provided through tied grants. Though FFA schedules are intended to be between all governments, not all FFA schedules include all states. This is because not all FFA schedules are relevant to all states – for example, Tasmania, Western Australia and the Northern Territory are not parties to agreements concerning water reform in the Murray–Darling Basin (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2024a) – and because states are not obliged to become parties to agreements if they do not find the terms sufficiently advantageous.

E.3 Intergovernmental funding agreements are highly diverse

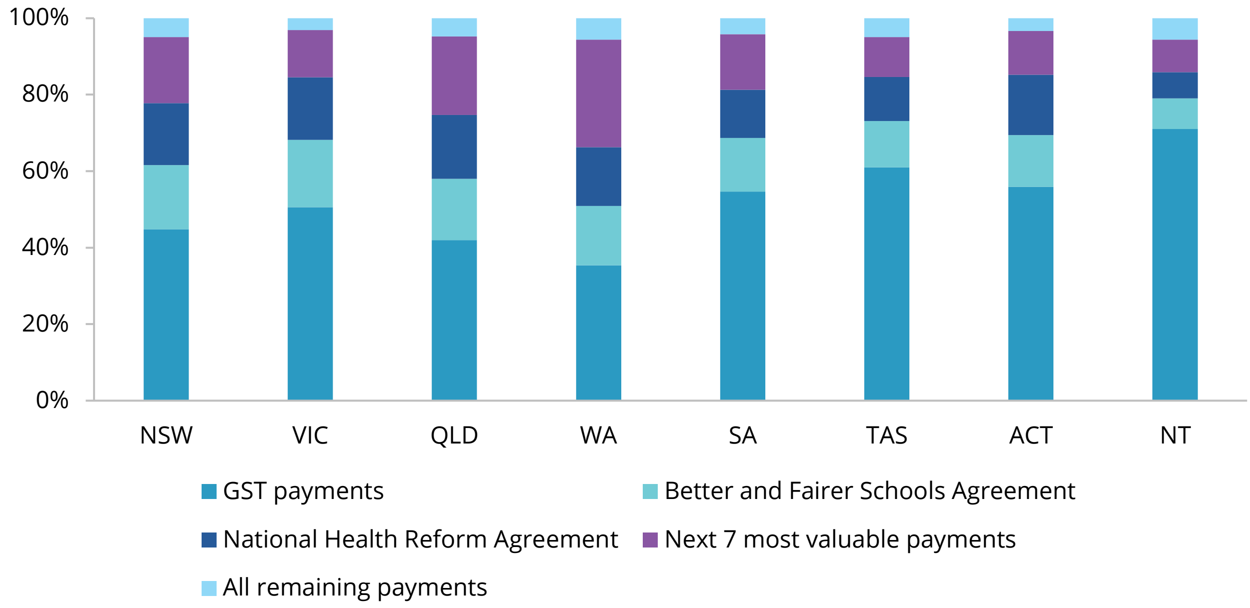
Both NFFAs and FFA schedules vary in terms of subject matter, duration, value and state participation. Some agreements are highly specialised and have a relatively low dollar value. For example, in 2015–16, New South Wales was the only state party to a FFA schedule which granted a payment of $200,000 for the National School for Travelling Show Children (Commonwealth of Australia 2016, p. 70; Pyne and Piccoli 2015). Other agreements are broader and involve higher spending. For example, over the last 15 years, all states have received a share of approximately $80 million distributed under the 5 iterations of the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program FFA schedule (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2024b; Commonwealth of Australia 2025 and previous versions).

In 2024–25, there were 200 different active funding agreements between the Australian Government and the states, and each state benefited from between 76 and 114 agreements. Despite the large number of agreements, many transfer relatively small amounts of money. GST payments, the NHRA and the BFSA are the most valuable for all states: in 2024–25, these agreements collectively accounted for between about 75% and 85% of total grant revenue in every state except Western Australia (figure E.2).[3] In the same year, the 10 most valuable funding agreements in each state accounted for about 95% of the total value of grants from the Australian Government.

[3] Western Australia is the only state which receives substantial Commonwealth payments from royalty arrangements relating to mining activity in the North West Shelf. This decreases the share of Western Australia's total grant revenue obtained through NFFAs relative to other states.

Figure E.2 – The majority of Commonwealth grants revenue is ontained within a small number of funding agreements

Share of Commonwealth grants revenue contained in funding agreements, 2024-25



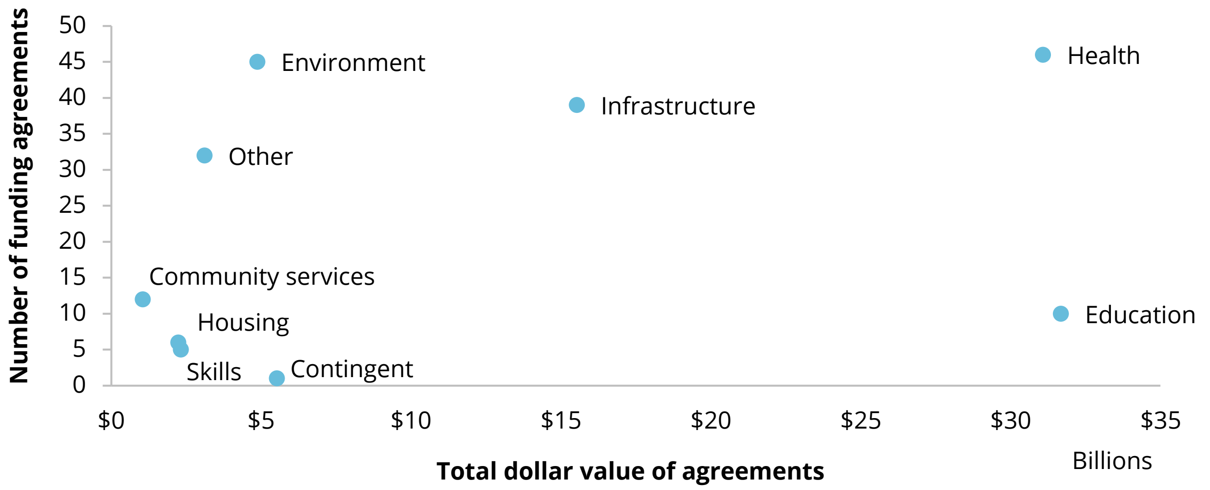
Source: PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia (2025).

The different policy areas of the states are funded differently, both in terms of the number of funding agreements and the total value of funding provided (figure E.3). Different funding agreements within the same sector target different purposes. For example, in health, separate agreements govern the support provided to states for Medicare Urgent Care Clinics, delivering the rheumatic fever strategy, and the surveillance of vaccine-preventable diseases (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2023; Butler et al. 2024, 2026). Though some agreements have broader scope than others, a larger number of funding agreements generally indicates a larger number of projects are funded at some level.

In 2024–25, states received the most funding for education of any sector, with just under $32 billion provided across 10 agreements. By contrast, the approximately $31 billion of health funding provided to the states was split across nearly 50 agreements. Almost 50 funding agreements also exist for projects in the environment sector – the second most of any sector – but the total value of funding is just under $5 billion. Just over $15 billion was provided to the states for infrastructure across almost 40 funding agreements, but by far the most valuable is funding for roads, which alone accounted for just over half of all infrastructure funding (PC estimates based on Commonwealth of Australia 2025).

Figure E.3 – Different sectors of state responsibility receive different levels of Australian Government funding

Number of funding agreements compared to total value of all funding agreements by sector, 2024-25



Source: PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia (2025).

E.4 There is no evidence that a state's GST payments impact their receipt of non-GST funding

Some inquiry participants suggested that a state's allocation of non-GST payments could be affected by its level of GST revenue (for example, Government of Western Australia, sub. 37, p. 88). While receiving greater Commonwealth payments can lead to reductions in future allocations of GST,[4] there is no empirical evidence, nor is there a clear principled basis, to suggest this kind of crowding out.

None of the principles guiding the construction and negotiation of non-GST payments, including FFA schedules and NFFAs, suggest that GST revenue is a relevant consideration when allocating funding. FFA schedules are designed to facilitate reforms, reward jurisdictions for delivering nationally significant reforms, or support the delivery of a specific project or output (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022d, p. 3). The projects funded are a product of the Australian Government's priorities for state reforms, rather than a state's fiscal need for support. Likewise, some of the most valuable non-GST Commonwealth payments – such as the BFSA and NHRA – embed a fixed methodology for determining funding allocations up to 5 years in advance (DHDA 2026, pp. 26–31; DoE 2026, pp. 44–45). These methodologies are not affected by subsequent changes to GST allocations. Further, while Treasurers (both state and Commonwealth) are more actively involved in negotiating nationally significant agreements, most FFA schedules are negotiated and agreed to by the relevant portfolio ministers (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2024). These ministers are

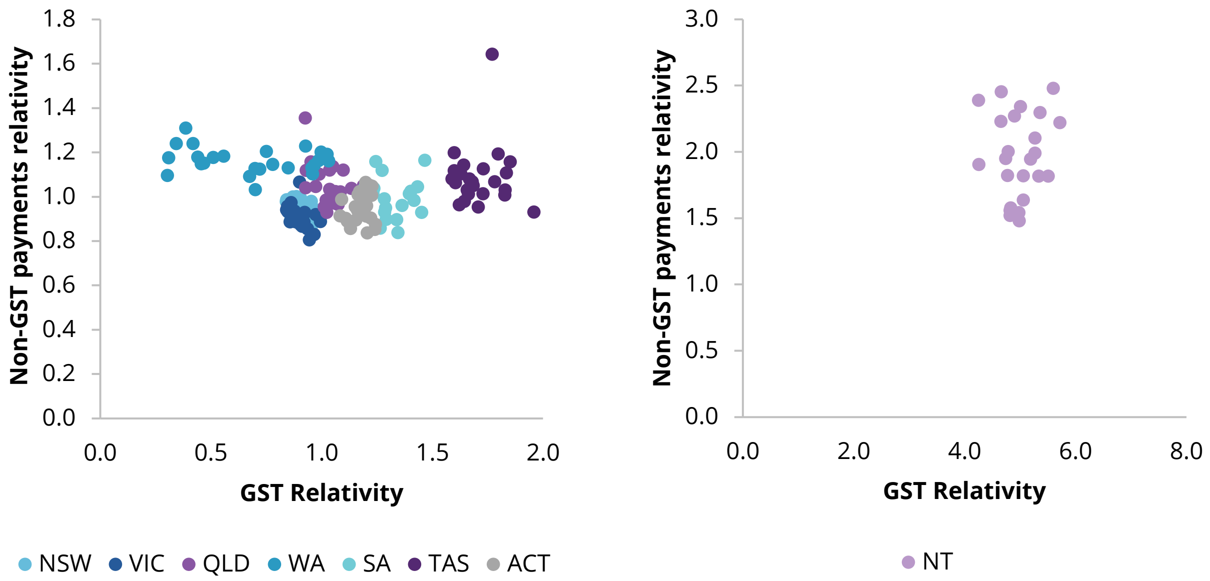
[4] Except in cases where payments are made to a state where the standard state benchmark is binding, a state will generally receive a lower future GST share (all else equal) if: (i) it receives a Commonwealth payment relating to an area where the CGC differentially assess expenditure needs, and (ii) the state receives a higher share of the total Commonwealth payment than they have share of the expenditure base to which the payment relates.

advised by their respective departments which sit external to the Treasury (which has primary responsibility for the GST distribution).

In addition to the absence of a principled basis for a state's GST allocation to affect the amount of non-GST Commonwealth payments it receives, there is also no empirical evidence to suggest a significant relationship exists. A scatterplot of historical GST relativities against other Commonwealth payment relativities shows no enduring relationship between a state's share of GST payments and its share of non-GST Commonwealth payments: there is no pattern of non-GST Commonwealth payments being lower for states in years where GST revenues are higher (or vice versa) (figure E.4).

Figure E.4 – There has historically been no relationship between GST revenue and non-GST Commonwealth payments

Same year GST relativity and non-GST Commonwealth payments relativity, 2000–01 to 2024–25



The Northern Territory is displayed on a separate chart to avoid data skewing, as its relativities are substantially higher than other states. As GST relativities are announced 2 months before the release of the Commonwealth budget (when non-GST Commonwealth payments are finalised), to detect any potential effects of a state's GST allocation on its allocation of non-GST Commonwealth payments, it is appropriate to compare GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments revenue in the same year. Results when comparing GST revenues with non-GST Commonwealth payments revenue for the following year (in case the effects take more than 2 months to materialise) are similar. Using GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments from the same year to determine correlations also mitigates the risk of capturing reductions in GST revenue caused by the receipt of Commonwealth payments. GST relativities are determined using data from 2 years earlier, so any change to a state's fiscal capacity from its receipt of Commonwealth payments will not affect its GST share in the same year. Comparisons of real or nominal dollars are confounded by differing growth rates in inflation, the GST pool and the pool of non-GST Commonwealth payments, which is why relativities have been used. Non-GST Commonwealth payment relativities are calculated for each state as the share of all non-GST Commonwealth payments divided by the state's share of the population in that year.

Source: PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia (2025 and various other years).

For the group of states in the left panel (which is all states except the Northern Territory), the correlation between GST and other Commonwealth payment relativities is -0.006. For the Northern Territory alone, the correlation is 0.095. Both correlations are very weak and, in conjunction with the scatterplots, suggest there is no meaningful relationship between the share of Commonwealth payments and the share of GST payments (positive or negative).

Over the 25-year period since 2000–01, no individual state appears to have a strong linear correlation between their share of GST payments and their share of non-GST Commonwealth payments (figure E.5). While some of these correlations have been relatively strong over restricted time periods, the drivers of these correlations are insufficient to suggest the presence of an enduring structural relationship (box E.2).

Figure E.5 – No individual state's non-GST payments seem to be consistently affected by GST payments

Pearson's correlation between GST payments and non-GST Commonwealth payments relativity by state, 2000–01 to 2024–25

Source: PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia (2025 and various other years).

Box E.2 –There is insufficient evidence to suggest a causal relationship between GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments, despite stronger short-lived correlations

New South Wales

Between 2004–05 and 2014–15, New South Wales's GST relativity rose while its relativity of non-GST payments fell below its average. Over those 11 years, the correlation was strongly negative (-0.828). However, patterns in the allocation of non-GST Commonwealth payments during that period – particularly across four key sectors – do not suggest that New South Wales's higher share of GST payments necessarily caused the movement in its share of non-GST payments.

- First, in housing, support for Remote Indigenous Housing was introduced, where New South Wales received less than 10% of almost \$3.8 billion in total funding between 2008–09 and 2014–15 (Commonwealth of Australia 2015, p. 72 and various other years).
- Second, the Exceptional Circumstances Assistance agreement – which provided more than \$1.4 billion (of a total just over \$2.5 billion) to New South Wales farm businesses affected by drought between 2004–05 and 2010–11 – lapsed in 2012 (Commonwealth of Australia 2008, p. 74; DAFF 2026).
- Third, in community services, Western Australia and Victoria jointly received just over \$500 million in 2012–13 to continue providing basic community care, aged care and disability services (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2012, p. 9). The Australian Government had already adopted this responsibility in New South Wales, so New South Wales received no funding (Commonwealth of Australia 2013, p. 85).
- Finally, in environment, where South Australia received more than \$270 million between 2010–11 and 2013–14 for urban water and a desalination plant under an agreement to which New South Wales was not a party (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2009, 2011; Commonwealth of Australia 2012, p. 85 and various other years).

In the absence of evidence as to how these agreements were negotiated, it is not possible to say with certainty whether New South Wales's improving GST payments contributed to the reduction in its share of non-GST Commonwealth payments. However, given many of these non-GST payments seem to be linked to projects and priorities unrelated to the distribution of the GST pool (for example, drought, Indigenous housing needs and division of aged care responsibilities), a relationship it seems unlikely. Since 2015–16, the correlation between the 2 payments in New South Wales has been a far weaker +0.160.

Western Australia

The Productivity Commission's analysis suggests that Western Australia's share of non-GST Commonwealth payments has not been negatively connected to its share of GST payments. Although there is a slight negative correlation between the 2 payments in the period since 2000–01 (-0.217), the driver of this was an increase in non-GST payments while Western Australia's GST share was falling during the mining boom around 2014.

A major contributor to the increase in non-GST payments to Western Australia was the 'Commonwealth Support for Infrastructure Projects in Western Australia' payment, provided in 2015–16 and 2016–17. This payment was intended to acknowledge the '*specific circumstances facing Western Australia as a result of their GST revenue shortfall*' (Abbott et al. 2015) and to '*ensure that Western Australia's share of the GST is effectively maintained*' (Turnbull et al. 2016). As the payment

Box E.2 –There is insufficient evidence to suggest a causal relationship between GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments, despite stronger short-lived correlations

was explicitly designed to offset Western Australia's declining share of GST revenue, it mechanically produces a negative relationship between GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments. This purpose was, and still is, atypical of non-GST Commonwealth payments. If these payments are excluded, Western Australia's share of GST payments and share of non-GST Commonwealth payments become even less correlated (-0.082).

Not enough time has passed since the introduction of the 2018 reforms to definitively determine if Western Australia's share of non-GST Commonwealth payments has been affected by its increase share of GST revenue.

In 2023–24, Western Australia received 103% of its population share of non-GST Commonwealth payments, which was its lowest share since 2000–01. However, this decline is largely explained by the replacement of the transitional GST top-up payment arrangements – which had transferred just under $5 billion to Western Australia across 4 years – with the 2018 reforms in 2021–22 (Commonwealth of Australia 2022, p. 86; Frydenberg and Wyatt 2019). Royalty payments from the Australian Government to Western Australia in respect of the North West Shelf oil and gas project were also about $750 million less in 2023–24 than they were in 2022–23 (PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia 2023, p. 85, 2024, p. 85), which further dilutes Western Australia's total share of non-GST Commonwealth payments.[a]

In 2024–25, Western Australia received about 120% of its population share of non-GST Commonwealth payments – approximately 4 percentage points above its average since 2000 (PC estimates using Commonwealth of Australia 2025 and various other years).

Victoria

Between 2004–05 and 2010–11, Victoria's (increasing) GST and (decreasing) non-GST Commonwealth payments relativities had a strong negative correlation of -0.895, but patterns in Commonwealth payment allocations during this short period also do not suggest a causal relationship.

Like New South Wales, one of the most influential drivers of this correlation was in housing, where Victoria received less than $13 million of a total $750 million in funding introduced for remote Indigenous housing between 2008–09 and 2010–11 (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2010; Commonwealth of Australia 2011, p. 81 and various other years). Additionally, Victoria's share of non-GST Commonwealth payments was substantially reduced in 2010–11 due to natural disasters in Queensland which necessitated just over $5 billion of natural disaster relief funding (Commonwealth of Australia 2011, p. 85).

Despite the strength of the correlation, it is unlikely that the changes in non-GST payments were related to Victoria's increased GST share in that period. Instead, it is more likely that exogenous factors (such as natural disasters) and greater expenditure needs in other states (for example, states with more dispersed populations) played a greater role.

Other states

Since 2000–01, Queensland's GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments relativities have a weakly negative correlation of -0.376. This correlation is primarily driven by abnormally large natural disaster relief payments in 2010–11 (just over $5 billion) for flood affected areas, which increased Queensland's share of non-GST Commonwealth payments to 136% of an equal per capita share

Box E.2 –There is insufficient evidence to suggest a causal relationship between GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments, despite stronger short-lived correlations

(compared to an average of 104%). This coincided with a GST share of about 92% of an equal per capita share (compared to an average of 104%). If this outlying year is removed, the correlation in Queensland falls to an unremarkable -0.193.

The correlations for South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are all less than 0.200 (in absolute terms), and do not indicate any clear relationship between GST and non-GST Commonwealth payments.

a. In this analysis, the PC has considered royalties from the North West Shelf oil and gas project as Commonwealth payments revenue rather than own-source revenue. The High Court has held that the assets held within the continental shelf belong to the Commonwealth and not the states (*New South Wales v Commonwealth* (1975) 135 CLR 337), and these payments are listed as Commonwealth payments in Budget Paper No. 3 (Commonwealth of Australia 2026, p. 139).

E.5 There has been no consistent pattern to quarantining decisions

In line with the instructions provided to it, the CGC considers '*payments which support state services, and for which expenditure needs are assessed*' when determining GST relativities (CGC 2025, pp. 295–296). This means that the receipt of assessable grants can increase a state's fiscal capacity and reduce future GST revenues.

Payments that would otherwise be assessed can be excluded from affecting the GST distribution through explicit instruction from the Australian Government Treasurer to the CGC through its annual update terms of reference (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2022c, p. 10). This practice is known as 'quarantining' the payment. The share of payments quarantined by the Treasurer's discretion is relatively low: usually between 2–7% of all payments, or just over $7 billion in 2024–25 (chapter 5).

The PC has analysed the series of quarantined payments since 2014–15[5] and identified limited patterns in when the Treasurer's discretion has been applied. For example, some payments which support state-specific infrastructure have been quarantined (such as payments in 2024–25 to support the construction of a new stadium in Tasmania (Australian Government Department of the Treasury 2025, p. 1; King and Abetz 2026)), while others have not (such as payments to support construction of a stadium in Townsville in 2020–21 (CGC 2020), or to support the upgrade of a stadium in Parramatta in 2012–13 (CGC 2015, p. 603)). Similarly, some payments supporting national biosecurity have been quarantined (such as payments supporting pest and disease preparedness and response), while others have not (such as payments supporting Australia's protection from escalating exotic animal diseases) (CGC 2026).

Submissions from the New South Wales and Victorian Governments also attempted to identify patterns in historical quarantining decisions but reached different conclusions. The Victorian Government noted, among other reasons, that bilateral payments and payments through non-standard mechanisms were often quarantined (sub. 59, pp. 52–53). On the other hand, the New South Wales Government identified

[5] This is the earliest period for which the PC could identify quarantining decision data which enabled pattern analysis.

(among other cases) that payments distributed on a needs basis were often quarantined (sub. 61, pp. 19–20). The list of payments quarantined in 2024–25 is presented in table E.1.

Table E.1 – Non-GST Commonwealth payments quarantined by the Treasurer's discretion in 2024–25

Payment	Benefitting state(s)	Payment	Benefitting state(s)
Eliminating cervical cancer in Australia	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, NT, ACT	**Roads to recovery**	SA, NT
Management of Torres Strait / Papua New Guinea cross-border health issues	QLD	**Western Sydney infrastructure plan**	NSW
National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre	NT	**Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games**	QLD
Northern Heart Centre in Launceston	TAS	**Growing Regions Program**	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS, NT
Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment – Children and schooling implementation plan	NT	**Regional precincts and partnerships program**	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS, NT
On-country learning	NT	**Thriving suburbs program**	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS
Community safety implementation plan	NT	**Urban precincts and partnerships program**	VIC, QLD, SA
Remote Australia strategies implementation plan	NT	**Energy bill relief**	All states
Payment to Western Australia for expenditure on the NDIS	WA	**Hydro Tasmania's Tarraleah Hydro Power Station Redevelopment**	TAS
Housing support program	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS, NT	**Marinus Link**	TAS
Northern Territory remote housing	NT	**Pest and disease preparedness and response programs**	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, ACT, NT
Rail investment component	WA	**Assistance for the Whyalla steel industry**	SA
Road investment component	NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS, NT	**National Firearms Register**	All states

Source: CGC (2026) and Commonwealth of Australia (2025).

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