

## Catalogue of COAG Reforms and Initiatives

Impacts and Benefits of COAG Reforms: Reporting Framework Annex to the Research Report

December 2010

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# OVERVIEW OF THE REFORMS BY BROAD REFORM STREAM

This annex supports the Commission report *Impacts and Benefits of COAG Reforms: Reporting Framework*.

As discussed in chapter 2 of that report, the COAG reforms consist of two distinct parts:

- changes to Commonwealth-State financial relations; and
- an extensive series of specific reforms.

The changes to Commonwealth-State financial relations overlay the COAG reform agenda and are discussed in section 2.3 of chapter 2.

This annex focuses on the specific agreements and other initiatives that make up the reform agenda. Section A.1 provides an overview of the agenda by broad reform area. Section A.2 provides a catalogue of the initiatives considered to make up the reform agenda. It is based on material drawn together from a variety of sources, most notably:

- COAG Communiqués (COAG 2008b, 2008c, 2008i, 2008m, 2009h, 2009r, 2009y, 2009am, 2010f);
- COAG and Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations websites and the documents contained therein; <sup>1</sup> and
- the reports of the COAG Reform Council (CRC 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c, 2010d, 2010e, 2010f, 2010g, 2010h, 2010i, 2010j).

The basic structure of the COAG reform agenda is outlined in the 26 March 2008 communiqué (COAG 2008b). Subsequent COAG meetings have built on this basic structure, as COAG has agreed to a range of new initiatives, many of which support or complement the formal agreements that make up the core of the agenda. The core of the reform agenda consists of:

• the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (COAG 2008n);

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The COAG website is www.coag.gov.au and the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations website is www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au.

- six National Agreements; and
- 24 National Partnerships to be monitored by the COAG Reform Council.<sup>2</sup>

The Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations also covers numerous other, mostly smaller, National Partnerships that could contribute to the achievement of COAG reform objectives and goals.

The structure and purpose of the different types of agreement are outlined in chapter 2.

The evolving nature of the reform agenda means that any listing of matters considered by COAG will also evolve. In determining which of the matters considered by COAG could encompass reform agreements and initiatives, the Commission has been guided by whether an initiative:

- falls under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations;
- was considered by COAG on or after the reform agenda was initially outlined in March 2008:
- has given rise to a publicly available formal agreement to indicate endorsement by COAG (although this may not necessarily result in a signed formal agreement); and
- makes reference to, supports or complements any of the signed formal agreements identified.

In ascertaining the coverage of the reform agenda, a number of COAG agreements and initiatives were identified that did not meet these criteria and, as a result, have not been viewed as forming part of the reform agenda. These are listed in section A.3.

In listing and cataloguing measures according to the nature of the agreement and reform theme, the Commission has relied on published information about the measure. In particular, where the description indicates that it span a number of subject matter areas, the measure has been classified to one area on the basis of published information.

The COAG reform agreements and initiatives as catalogued comprise around 325 documents, made up of six National Agreements, 51 National Partnerships,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These National Agreements and National Partnerships to be monitored by the COAG Reform Council are denoted in this annex by the symbol †.

<sup>2</sup> COAG REFORMS REPORTING

230 Implementation Plans and 27 intergovernmental agreements and other initiatives.

These reform agreements and initiatives are broad and wide ranging. Broadly, they can be combined into three reform streams and a miscellaneous group of 'other' matters:

- a competition and regulation stream (which can be broken down into: business regulation and competition; and infrastructure);
- a human capital stream (which can be broken down into: education and training; health, ageing and disability; housing; and Indigenous reform);
- an environment stream (which can be broken down into: water; and climate change).

In addition, COAG has considered other reform matters including in the areas of: national security, community safety and emergency management.

These streams are discussed in turn.

#### Competition and regulation stream

The competition and regulation stream aims to enhance regulation and competition and boost the provision of critical infrastructure.

Although there is some overlap, especially in the area of transport, the competition and regulation stream broadly consists of two sub-streams:

- business regulation and competition; and
- infrastructure.

The reforms and initiatives that respectively make up these sub-streams are listed in tables A.9 (business regulation and competition) and A.10 (infrastructure) at the end of this annex.

There are no National Agreements in the competition and regulation stream.

#### Business regulation and competition

COAG's business regulation reforms seek to make it easier for businesses and workers to operate across State borders and to improve productivity, while the competition reforms aim to improve the productivity and competitiveness of domestic markets by targeting barriers to competition and reducing distortions in

the allocation of resources in the economy. Notwithstanding these different objectives, many of the agreed competition reforms are also of a regulatory nature.

The business regulation reforms seek to reduce the costs that regulation imposes on businesses and consumers through:

- continuing to reduce the level of unnecessary regulation and inconsistent regulation across jurisdictions; and
- improving the processes for making new and reviewing existing regulations.

COAG agreed to 27 priorities areas for deregulation to reduce inconsistent regulation across jurisdictions. The regulatory reforms in these priority areas involve:

- developing national regulatory systems (for example, trade licensing, registration of business names and the registration and accreditation for the health professions);
- establishing nationally uniform occupational health and safety systems;
- establishing nationally consistent systems (for example, payroll tax administration, mine safety and directors' liability); and
- improving and/or reducing the burden that regulation places on business (for example, development assessment processes, food regulation, oil and gas regulation and standard business reporting).

While most of these reforms primarily target regulations affecting business, some, such as those in the area of consumer policy, address, or have implications for, social considerations as well.

Along with eight priority areas for competition reform, these regulatory reforms formed the core of the commitment that COAG gave in July 2008 to develop 'a seamless national economy' (COAG 2008c). This, in turn, gave rise to the *National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009p) (table A.1). This is the most important of the agreements in the competition and regulation stream. As its goal is to reduce inconsistent regulation across jurisdictions, the accompanying Revised Implementation Plans (COAG 2010p, 2010q, 2010r) that outline how its objectives, outputs and outcomes are to be achieved, are common across all jurisdictions (as opposed to many of those in the human capital stream, which vary by State).

Table A.1 National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy: An overview

	Deregulation	New regulation	Competition
Objectives	Continuing to reduce the level of unnecessary regulation and inconsistent regulation across jurisdictions      Delivering agreed COAG decognition priorities.	Improving processes for regulation making and review	Delivering agreed COAG competition priorities
	Delivering agreed COAG deregulation priorities		
Outcomes	Creating a seamless national economy to reduce costs incurred by business in complying with unnecessary and inconsistent regulation across jurisdictions		Expanding     Australia's     productive     capacity over the     medium-term
ıno	Enhancing Australia's longer-term growth by improving workforce participation and overall labour mobility		through competition reform
Outputs	The 27 deregulation priorities agreed to by COAG in March 2008	Regulatory reform that continues to develop and enhance existing processes for regulation making and review	The eight competition reform priority areas agreed to by COAG in July 2008
Policy directions	27 priority areas for deregulation  Establish national systems for: Consumer policy • Electronic conveyancing Registration and accreditation for the health professions • Mortgage broking • Margin lending • Non-deposit lending institutions Other consumer credit • Personal property securities • Registration of business names Regulation of trustee corporations • Trade licensing • Trade measurement  Establish nationally uniform OHS systems Establish nationally consistent systems for: Construction code • Directors' liability Environmental assessment and approvals Maritime safety regulation • Mine safety Payroll tax harmonisation • Product safety Rail safety  Improve and/or reduce the regulatory burden of: Development assessment processes Chemicals and plastics regulation • Food regulation • Oil and gas regulation (upstream petroleum industry) • Standard business	Eight priority areas for Rationalisation of occ Reforms to infrastruct to the national access Review of Australia's countervailing system Review of parallel imp Transport policy (unifor heavy vehicles/safety congestion) Implement previously agone Energy Transport Infrastructure	upational licences ure access (changes s regime) anti-dumping and cortation of books orm regulation of laws, urban

Source: COAG (2009p).

Under this National Partnership, the Australian Government is committed to providing \$550 million over five years to the States for implementing the agreed reform priorities. This funding consisted of \$100 million in facilitation payments in 2008-09, and, if the States meet the agreed milestones for implementing the deregulation priorities, reward payments of up to \$200 million in 2011-12 and \$250 million in 2012-13.

The priority areas for COAG deregulation have been extended to include: the legal profession, the not-for-profit sector, the private security industry, and retail tenancies (COAG 2008f, 2009au, 2009ae, 2009s).<sup>3</sup>

In addition to regulation reform in specific areas, COAG has also agreed to gatekeeper and review mechanisms to improve the processes for making new and reviewing existing regulations. These reforms build on commitments set out in the April 2007 Regulatory Reform Plan (COAG 2007). As a first step, in March 2008, COAG tasked the Business Regulation and Competition Working Group with reporting on:

... possible further improvements to both regulation making and review, including examining processes to ensure no net increase in the regulatory burden and common start dates for legislation. COAG also asked the Working Group to consider whether further reforms are needed to ensure jurisdictions have best-practice regulation and review processes in place by end 2008. (COAG 2008b, p. 18)

Up until mid 2010, the only milestone under the regulatory reform section of the *National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy* involved completing outstanding reforms from COAG's April 2007 *Regulatory Reform Plan*. This Plan outlines regulatory reform actions for each State, including: strengthening the role of the Minister responsible for regulatory reform; enhancing current gatekeeping arrangements and impact assessment processes; and enhancing the effectiveness of the requirements for post-implementation review. As at 30 June 2009, the COAG Reform Council identified that Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory had not completed all of their outstanding actions (CRC 2009c).

The Regulatory Reform Implementation Plan has since been extended. The second milestone was for The Office of Best Practice Regulation to publish COAG Regulatory Impact Statements and their assessments on their online register. This

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Regulatory reform of the private security industry is similar to the regulatory reform of other occupations within the 'deregulation priorities' agreed to by COAG. If included with the deregulation priority areas labelled as such by COAG (the original 27 plus the legal profession, the not-for-profit sector, and retail tenancies), this would give 31 deregulation priority areas.

has been completed. The Business, Regulation and Competition Working Group is conducting a review of jurisdictions' Regulatory Impact Assessments against COAG's agreed criteria. The review will be used to develop actions to improve the assessments.

The regulation reforms also include three intergovernmental agreements:

- Intergovernmental Agreement for a National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the Health Professions (COAG 2008a), signed by COAG in March 2008, which seeks to create a single national registration and accreditation system for some health professions, including medical practitioners, nurses, pharmacists and dentists;
- Intergovernmental Agreement for Regulatory and Operational Reform in Occupational Health and Safety (COAG 2008d), signed in July 2008, which seeks to harmonise OHS legislation through national uniformity of the OHS legislative framework complemented by a nationally consistent approach to compliance and enforcement policy;<sup>4</sup> and
- Intergovernmental Agreement for Business Names Agreement (COAG 2009aa), signed in July 2009, which seeks to establish a national system for business name registration to allow businesses to register once, regardless of how many jurisdictions those businesses operate in.

The regulation reforms have also given rise to a range of other agreements, including: *Food Regulation Agreement* (COAG 2008g), *National Credit Law Agreement* (COAG 2009an); and *Personal Property Securities Law Agreement* (COAG 2008j).

COAG's regulation reforms have also given rise to three transport-related National Partnerships:

- National Partnership Agreement to Establish a National Road Safety Council (COAG 2009u), which seeks to establish and fund a new National Road Safety Council to identify opportunities to accelerate and expand the implementation of road safety measures (expires in May 2014);
- National Partnership Agreement to Establish a Project Office for Heavy Vehicle Regulatory Reform (COAG 2010m), which seeks to regulate vehicles weighing over 4.5 tonnes to improve safety and reduce the regulatory burden for Australian transport companies (expires in June 2011); and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This intergovernmental agreement gave rise to one of the 27 deregulation priority areas specified in the *National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy* (COAG 2009p).

• National Partnership Agreement to Establish a Project Office for National Rail Safety Regulatory Reform (COAG 2010l), which seeks to improve safety and reduce the regulatory burden for the Australian rail industry (expires in June 2011).

COAG's regulatory reforms typically have much shorter implementation times than many of the other reforms that make up the reform agenda. Available evidence suggests that implementation of these reforms is progressing, with a number of deregulation priority areas completed or well advanced (box A.1).

COAG has also agreed to eight priority competition-related reform areas (table A.1). These include:

- commissioning two Productivity Commission reviews one of Australia's anti-dumping and countervailing system (released 27 May 2010) and the other of parallel importation of books (released 14 July 2009);
- rationalisation of occupational licensing;
- changes to the national access regime for infrastructure; and
- implementing previously agreed reforms in the areas of energy, transport and infrastructure.

After the Productivity Commission Reviews, the government decided not to liberalise book imports and has not yet formally responded to the anti-dumping review.

#### Infrastructure

At its March 2008 meeting, COAG agreed:

... that a more nationally-coordinated approach to further infrastructure reform is critical to enhance Australia's future economic performance and raise national productivity. (COAG 2008b, p. 7)

As a step towards this goal, COAG tasked Infrastructure Australia with:

- undertaking a National Infrastructure Audit (with an interim report to be completed by the end of 2008);
- developing an Infrastructure Priority List (for consideration by COAG in March 2009); and
- preparing best practice guidelines for the assessment of Public Private Partnerships (the best practice guidelines were endorsed by COAG in November 2008).

#### Box A.1 Implementation of priority areas for deregulation

The COAG Reform Council independently assesses progress in implementing the *National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy* (COAG 2008c). These assessments are done annually, with the next report due to be publicly released in early 2011.

In its 2008-09 report, the Council reported that governments had made 'good or generally satisfactory' progress against 2008-09 milestones across 18 of the 27 deregulation priorities (CRC 2009c). While not prejudging the findings of their report for 2009-10 due in 2011, available information suggests that substantial progress has been made on the implementation of at least 12 deregulation priority areas:

- · a national system of trade measurement;
- a national registration and accreditation scheme for the health professions;
- national regulation of trustee corporations;
- national regulation of mortgage broking;
- national regulation of margin lending;
- national regulation of non-deposit lending institutions;
- national regulation of credit providers;
- standard business reporting;
- environmental assessment and approval;
- the first stage of payroll tax harmonisation (except Western Australia);
- · harmonised wine labelling requirements; and
- nationally consistent rail safety regulatory framework (Emerson 2010).

New Australian Consumer Law to implement the national consumer policy framework and product safety reforms will commence on 1 January 2011 (ACL 2010).

Sources: ACL (2010); CRC (2009c); and Emerson (2010).

The Infrastructure Priority List submitted by Infrastructure Australia consisted of:

- a national broadband network;
- creation of a true national energy market;
- a national ports strategy;
- a national freight network strategy;
- rail and road upgrades;
- infrastructure for Indigenous communities; and
- water strategies (Infrastructure Australia 2009).

#### In July 2009, COAG agreed that:

... the Commonwealth, State and local governments would cooperate in facilitating the speedy roll-out of the National Broadband Network. (COAG 2009y, p. 10)

COAG does not appear to have formally endorsed the Infrastructure Priority List.

However, infrastructure initiatives have been incorporated into many COAG agreements, especially in the human capital stream (education and training; health, ageing and disability, housing; and Indigenous reform). Given this overlap between reform areas, sector-specific infrastructure initiatives are included in this annex in the sectors to which the infrastructure relates (for example, health, ageing and disability) rather than as part of infrastructure *per se*.

In response to the global financial crisis, the Australian Government committed to over \$30 billion in infrastructure spending under the *Nation Building Statement* announced in December 2008. This investment targeted infrastructure in the areas of education, social housing and transport/infrastructure. These initiatives subsequently formed the basis of the *National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan* (COAG 2009i), which was signed by all jurisdictions on 5 February 2009.

The \$3.4 billion in transport and general infrastructure spending in this agreement includes:

- \$1.2 billion to improve freight and passenger transport on Australia's railways through the Australian Rail Track Corporation;
- \$711 million to accelerate 14 road projects under the *Nation Building Program*;
- \$300 million to further improve road safety under the *Black Spot Program* and *Repairing Regional Roads* schemes;

- \$150 million for safety measures at high-risk rail crossings under the *Boom Gates for Rail Crossings* program;
- \$250 million for all local councils to construct local community infrastructure under the *Regional and Local Community Infrastructure* program;
- \$550 million for larger strategic infrastructure projects in local communities under the *Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Program Strategic Projects* component; and
- \$195 million for social and economic development in the East Kimberley under the *East Kimberley Development Package* (Australian Government 2008a, p. 11).

The last initiative gave rise to the *National Partnership Agreement on the East Kimberley Development Package* (COAG 2009ag), which expires upon completion of the listed projects.

COAG has signed two other National Partnerships relating to infrastructure:

- National Partnership Agreement on the Digital Regions Initiative (COAG 2010e), which seeks to improve digital services in regional, rural and remote communities (expires in June 2013); and
- National Partnership Agreement to Support Local Government and Regional Development (COAG 2010k), which seeks to improve capacity and resilience in communities and local governments (expires in June 2011).

In December 2009, COAG agreed to national criteria for capital city strategic planning systems. The COAG Reform Council is currently reviewing each State's capital city strategic planning systems for consistency with the new criteria, with a report due for release on 31 December 2011. All States have agreed to have plans in place that are linked to future infrastructure funding decisions by January 2012.

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan* (COAG 2009i) 49 128 infrastructure projects had been approved. Of these, 47 048 (96 per cent) projects had commenced and 25 750 (52 per cent) had been completed by 30 September 2010. As of 30 September 2010, progress in commencing and completing infrastructure in the areas of education, community infrastructure, and road and rail projects are generally well advanced, while the completion of social housing initiatives is relatively less advanced (PM&C 2010).

#### **Human capital stream**

The human Capital stream aims to:

- boost labour productivity and workforce participation in the economy;
- improve health outcomes for all Australians; and
- reduce entrenched disadvantage in Indigenous and other communities.

It is comprised of four subs-streams:

- education and training (referred to by COAG as the Productivity Agenda);
- health, ageing and disability;
- · housing; and
- Indigenous reforms.

There are two key differences between in reform arrangements the reforms in the human capital stream and those in the competition and regulation stream. First, higher-level National Agreements cover each of the reform areas in the human capital stream. Second, jurisdictions are generally free to determine how they will achieve the agreed objectives, outcomes and outputs. This means that the Implementation Plans for the human capital stream are often jurisdiction specific. In some cases, where each agreement contains more than one program or where the agreements fund specific projects or initiatives, there may be more than one Implementation Plan per jurisdiction for a given agreement.

#### Education and training

In March 2008, COAG agreed to:

... pursue substantial reform in the areas of education, skills and early childhood development, to deliver significant improvements in human capital outcomes for all Australians. (COAG 2008w, p. 7)

The objectives of COAG's education and training reforms were developed by the Productivity Agenda Working Group during 2008. This culminated in the signing of a set of agreements in November 2008.

COAG's education and training reforms consist of two components:

- education; and
- skills and workforce development.

#### Education

The main COAG agreement in the area of education is the *National Education* Agreement<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2008p) (table A.2), which seeks to ensure that all Australian

school students acquire the knowledge and skills to participate effectively in society and employment in a globalised economy. It seeks to do this through:

- universal access to early childhood education to improve children's school readiness;
- evidence-based teaching to ensure all children attain sound literacy and numeracy;
- improved teacher quality in all schools, but particularly in the most disadvantaged schools; and
- increased Year 12 or equivalent attainment.

Nine National Partnerships support the *National Education Agreement* by targeting specific policy priority areas.

Three National Partnerships target early childhood education:

- National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009o), which seeks to ensure that every child has access to a preschool program in the 12 months leading up to full-time schooling, with the program to be delivered by a four-year university qualified early childhood teacher (expires in June 2013);
- National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009as), which seeks to implement a national quality standard for early childhood education and care and out of school hours care services through, among other things, increasing the staff to children ratios and through more stringent qualification requirements (expires in June 2013); and
- National Partnership Agreement on TAFE Fee Waiver for Childcare Qualifications<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009f, 2010a), which exempts students, undertaking eligible child care course at TAFE and other Government training providers, from course fees (the updated agreement expires in June 2014).

Three National Partnerships target students at risk of falling behind and improving overall educational outcomes:

- National Partnership Agreement on Improving Teacher Quality<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009j), which seeks to improve the quality of teachers by:
  - developing national consistency in the registration of teachers to support improved mobility in the teaching workforce,

Table A.2 National Education Agreement: An overview

Objectives	All Australian scho and employment i					edge and s	skills to	participa	ite ef	fectively in society
Outcomes	All children are engaged in and benefiting from schooling	are ba an sta ove lite nu acl	ung peope meeting sic literace d numera andards, a erall leve aracy and meracy hievemer proving	g acy and Is of	Australia students by intens standard	s excel national	redu educ disa child espe	notes sociation and ces the cational dvantage lren, ecially genous		Young people make a successful transition from school to work and further study
Outputs	Number of studen school sector, Ind									ggregated by
Targets	Lift the Year 12 or attainment rate to by 2015	equi 90 pe	valent er cent	stud	e the gap ents in rea numeracy	ding, writi	ng	Indige	nous equiv	ve the gap for students in Year alent attainment 20
Performance indicators	Proportion of: children enrolled and attending schelingenous stude completing Year	nool nts		acy ement and 9	of Year students sting	Proporti in the bi levels o in interr	ottom a f perfoi	and top mance	• 20 ha lea • 18 en ful en	oportion of:  0–24 year olds  1ving attained at  1ast Year 12  13–24 year olds  1gaged in  1-time  1nployment,  1ucation/ training
Policy directions	Improving teacher and school leader quality and boosting parental engagement	ace and dire	eater countabil d better ected sources	ity	High Sta and exp	andards ectations	SES	grated egies for school munities	low	Modern, world- class teaching and learning environments, including ICT

Sources: COAG (2008p, 2009r).

- developing and enhancing the skills and knowledge of teachers and school leaders through improved performance management and professional learning, and
- developing new professional standards that will describe what is required of teachers at different levels of professional expertise (expires in December 2013);
- National Partnership Agreement on Literacy and Numeracy<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009b), which seeks to achieve sustainable improvements in literacy and numeracy,

introduce literacy and numeracy standards for all teachers and disseminate and promote measures that are effective in teaching literacy and numeracy (expires in December 2012); and

• National Partnership Agreement on Low Socio-Economic Status School Communities<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009m), which seeks to make inroads into entrenched disadvantage by improving student engagement, educational attainment and wellbeing in participating schools (expires in 2015).

Three National Partnerships target the provision of school infrastructure and equipment:

- National Partnership Agreement on the Digital Education Revolution (COAG 2010b), which seeks to achieve technology enriched learning environments to assist students to achieve high quality learning outcomes and productively contribute to society and the economy (expires in June 2013);
- the *Building the Education Revolution* component of the *National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan* (COAG 2009i), which seeks to provide economic stimulus in response to the global financial crisis through the rapid construction and refurbishment of school facilities (investment totalling over \$16 billion); and
- National Partnership Agreement for the Funding of Fort Street High School Noise Insulation (COAG 2009ai), which covers the funding of noise insulation at Fort Street High School to address the effects of noise from Sydney Airport (expires in July 2012).

Other initiatives support these COAG education agreements. For example, to support the *National Education Agreement*, a national curriculum covering Kindergarten to Year 12 is being developed, from implementation in 2013, to improve standards and make it easier for students to relocate to schools in different jurisdictions. A draft national curriculum for English, mathematics, science and history for Kindergarten to Year 10 was released on 1 March 2010 and for senior secondary years on 14 May 2010. While it clearly supports one of the key agreements that make up the reform agenda, the draft national curriculum has not, at this stage, been included in the reform agenda as it has not been formally endorsed by all jurisdictions.

One other more advanced education initiative has been included in the COAG reforms: *Investing in the Early Years* — *A National Early Childhood Development Strategy* (COAG 2009ab) (table A.11 at the end of this annex).

#### Skills and workforce development

The main COAG agreement in this area is the *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2008q) (table A.3), which aims to:

- move workforce training towards a national system which is responsive to local needs; and
- deliver high quality and nationally consistent training outcomes.

Four National Partnerships support this National Agreement:

- National Partnership Agreement on Pre-Apprenticeship Training (COAG 2010h), which seeks to increase pre-apprenticeship training opportunities to increase the number of people that take up formal apprenticeship places (expires in June 2011);
- National Partnership Agreement on Productivity Places Program<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009g), which seeks to deliver 557 556 course enrolments and 402 881 qualification commencements in specified courses to support the National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development (expires in June 2012);
- National Partnership Agreement on School Pathways Program (COAG 2009ak), which seeks to improve pathways for young people into the defence industry and address associated skill shortages (expires in June 2014);
- National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009af), which seeks, among other things, to work towards:
  - improving educational outcomes for schooling,
  - increasing qualifications and skill level of the Australian population, and
  - achieving improvements in the number of Australians making the successful transition from schooling into further education, training or employment (expires in December 2013).

Table A.3 National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development: An overview

Objectives	• All working aged A have the opportur develop the skills qualifications need enable them to be participants and coto the modern lab	nity to and ded to e effective ontributors	over educ emp moti	riduals are come barr cation, train loyment, a vated to ac e new skill	iers to ning and nd are cquire and		busine and ut	sses ilise t	ndustry and develop, harness he skills and he workforce
Outcomes	Gaps in foundation level skills in the working age population reduced enable effective educational, labor market and social participation	pop dep ed to skill requ ur cen	s and ca iired for t	as the eadth of pabilities	The supprovide national system meet characters	d by the last training responding	e ig ids to j labour	effor lab effor pro- inn inc	ills are used ectively to increase four market iciency, oductivity, novation and ensure creased utilisation human capital
Outputs	• Increase in the number of enrolments in vocational education and training	Increase unit/mod completic vocations education training	ule ons in al	Increas number course complet Indigen Australi vocation education training	of tions by ous ans in nal	num enro Indig Aust high voca educ train	ease in the ber of old of the least of the l	y n d	• Increase in the number of course completions in vocational education and training
Targets	<ul> <li>Halve the proporti above, between 2</li> <li>Double the number 2009 and 2020</li> </ul>	009 and 20	20		-				
Policy directions	Reforming training products, services, information systems and regulation to meet a more demand and client driven system	Driving fucompetitic current trarrangement and strengther capacity providers business build the foundation deeper a broader strequired 21st centilabour materials.	on in aining lents ning of and es to n and kills by the ury	Creating environr optimise investmall source including funding delivery policy, employr program incentive.	ment that es ent from ees g for , tax ment es and	gove frame reinfo of inc maxi effec efficie	tiveness ency in ir rnmental	d and nter-	Ensuring that skills are fully utilised and wastage of human capital reduced     Identify barriers and implement changes needed in the structure and operation of the training system to improve qualification completions and participation in higher level qualifications by Indigenous Australians

Source: COAG (2008q).

#### *Implementation of COAG's education and training initiatives*

Available evidence suggests that progress is being made in implementing reforms in all areas of education and training. Many initiatives appear to be up and running and others are in the testing phase. There appear to be only a minority of initiatives that remain in development stages.

Under early childhood development, the *National Partnership Agreement on TAFE Fee Waivers for Child Care Qualifications* has been in operation since January 2009. Pilot programs are being conducted for initiatives under the *National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care* and implementation has begun on the *National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education* (DEEWR 2010a, 2010b).

There are also a number of education and training initiatives that are in operation. For example:

- the *Teach for Australia* initiative has been in operation since 2009;
- training under the *Productivity Places Program* has been provided since April 2008; and
- all three components of the *National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions* are in operation (School Business Community Partnership Brokers and Youth Connection Providers have been established in all States and participation requirements and training entitlements are in operation (DEEWR 2010c)).

Other education and training initiatives are in different stages of development. For example:

- the Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs has endorsed the Kindergarten (Foundation) to Year 10 English, mathematics, science and history component of the new Australian Curriculum (which is currently under development) (MCEECDYA 2010);
- pilots are being conducted to test new programs under the *National Partnership* on *Literacy and Numeracy* and the *National Partnership Agreement on Low Socio-Economic Status of School Communities* (DEEWR 2010d);
- draft National Professional Standards for Teachers have been completed under the *National Partnership Agreement on Improving Teacher Quality* and are scheduled to be applied during 2011 (AITSL 2010); and
- an advanced technology curriculum is being developed in South Australia as part of the *National Partnership Agreement on School Pathways Program* (DECS 2010).

#### Health, ageing and disability

COAG's health, ageing and disability reforms consist of two components:

- health, and ageing; and
- disability.

#### Health and ageing

COAG's health and ageing reforms focus on:

- improving the quality of and access to health services;
- improving the effectiveness of the health workforce;
- reducing the demands placed on the health system, by targeting the risk factors that give rise to conditions such as obesity, smoking and diabetes; and
- promoting physical activity and healthy eating.

The COAG reforms and initiatives in the area of health and ageing are set out in table A.12 at the end of this annex.

The *National Healthcare Agreement*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2008o) seeks to improve health outcomes for all Australians and the sustainability of the Australian health system and covers a broad suite of spending programs and reforms across seven main areas:

- preventive health;
- primary and community health;
- hospital and related care;
- aged care;
- patient experience;
- social inclusion and Indigenous health; and
- sustainability.

An overview of this agreement is provided in table A.4.

Key aims of this agreement include:

- increasing immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule;
- reducing waiting times for selected public hospital services;
- increasing rates of services provided by hospitals;

Table A.4 National Healthcare Agreement: An overview

	Prevention	Primary & community health	Hospital & related care	Aged care	Social inclusion/ Indigenous health
Objectives	Improve health or	utcomes for all Austra	lians and the sustaina	ability of the Australian	n health system
Outcomes	Australians are born and remain healthy	Australians     receive     appropriate high     quality and     affordable primary     and community     health services	Australians     receive high     quality hospital     and hospital     related care that     is appropriate and     timely	Older Australians receive appropriate high quality and affordable health and aged care services	Australia's health system promotes social inclusion and reduces disadvantage, especially for Indigenous Australians
Outputs	Increased:  immunisation rates  cancer screening rates  proportion of children with 4 <sup>th</sup> year developmental health check	Increased: proportion of people with chronic disease whose care is planned primary care services per 1000 population mental health services women with at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Increased rates of services provided by public and private hospitals per 1000 weighted population by patient type	Increased number of:  older people receiving aged care services aged care assessments.  Reduced number of: hospital patient days by those eligible and waiting for residential aged care	Increased Indigenous Australians in the health workforce
Policy directions	Increase the focus on prevention through agreed national effort     Improve surveillance of risk factors and the evidence base to support interventions	Encourage patient centred models of primary and community care     Better connect hospitals, primary and community care     Improve safety and quality in primary and community care	Reduce waiting times for elective surgery and treatment in emergency departments Increase the technical efficiency of public hospital services Improve safety and quality of care and make service performance information available to patients	Address the needs and aspirations of an ageing population     Provide continuity of care across hospitals, community and aged care to smooth patient transitions     Develop care options for older people with dementia and mental health issues, including aggressive behaviours	Reduce gaps in health outcomes arising from disparities in socio-economic status     Develop innovative evidence-based models of care for Indigenous Australians     Improve health services for rural Australia and disadvantaged populations including the homeless

The agreement also includes additional detail and an extra objective on improving patient experience.

Source: COAG (2008o).

- ensuring timely access to General Practitioners (GPs), dental and primary health care professionals;
- introducing nationally consistent activity-based funding for public hospitals;
- reducing the incidence of chronic disease;
- reducing potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments;
- improving access to, and the quality of, aged care services; and
- increasing the size of the health workforce.

The *National Healthcare Agreement* is supported by nine National Partnerships:

- Closing the Gap: National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009ad)<sup>5</sup>, which seeks to:
  - improve developmental outcomes for Indigenous children,
  - achieve sustained improvements in pregnancy and birth outcomes for Indigenous women and infants,
  - improve Indigenous families' use of early childhood development services,
     and
  - contribute to COAG's social inclusion, early childhood development, education, health, housing, and safety agendas, by identifying reforms and models of service delivery that will improve outcomes for Indigenous children (expires in June 2014);
- National Partnership Agreement on Closing the Gap in Indigenous Health Outcomes<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009v), which sets out specific action to be taken by the Australian Government and complementary action by State/Territory governments to address the gap in health outcomes experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (expires in June 2013);
- *National Partnership Agreement on E-Health*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009ap), which seeks to transform the way information is used to plan, manage and deliver healthcare services (expires in June 2012);
- National Partnership Agreement on the Elective Surgery Waiting List Reduction  $Plan^{\dagger}$  (COAG 2009aq), which seeks to reduce the number of Australians waiting longer than clinically recommended times for elective surgery by improving efficiency and capacity in public hospitals (expires in December 2011);

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> This National Partnership also includes education, housing, Indigenous and community safety reforms.

- National Partnership Agreement on Essential Vaccines<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009w), which seeks cost-effective delivery of immunisation programs under the National Immunisation Program (no expiry date);
- National Partnership Agreement on Health Infrastructure<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009ar), which seeks to deliver and maintain specified physical and technological health infrastructure (expires upon completion of all agreed projects);
- National Partnership Agreement on Health Services<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009ao), which seeks to deliver specified health services (expires upon completion of all agreed projects);
- National Partnership Agreement on Hospital and Health Workforce Reform<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009k), which seeks to reform and improve:
  - the efficiency of public hospital services,
  - health workforce capability and supply,
  - the volume and quality of sub-acute services,
  - the functioning of emergency departments, and
  - support an efficient and effective public hospital system that delivers high quality and safe services to patients (expires in June 2013);
- National Partnership Agreement on Preventive Health<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009c), which seeks to prevent lifestyle risks that cause chronic disease (expires in June 2015).

In addition, all jurisdictions other than Western Australia signed the *National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement* in April 2010 (2010g). The agreement seeks to reform the health and hospital system, including funding and governance arrangements.

The agreement has three primary objectives:

- fundamental reform of the health and hospital system, including funding and governance, to provide a sustainable foundation for providing better services;
- changing the way health services are delivered, through better access to high
  quality integrated care designed around the needs of patients, and a greater focus
  on prevention, early intervention and the provision of care outside of hospitals;
  and
- providing better care and better access to services for patients, through increased investments to provide better hospitals, better infrastructure, and more doctors and nurses.

The Australian Government will become the major funder of Australian public hospitals by funding 60 per cent of the efficient price of all public hospital services delivered to public patients. Responsibility for hospital management will be devolved to new local hospital networks to increase local accountability and to improve performance. The Australian Government will also assume funding and policy responsibility for GPs, primary health care services and aged-care services. In return, the signatory States agreed, among other things, to give up, on average, 30 per cent of their GST revenue to fund the agreed reforms.

The *National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement* is supported by one National Partnership:

• The National Health and Hospitals Network — National Partnership Agreement on Improving Public Hospital Services (COAG 20100), which implements the public patient access to elective surgery, emergency department and subacute care services elements of the National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement (expires in June 2016).

#### **Disability**

COAG has signed one National Agreement covering disabilities, the *National Disability Agreement*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2008r), which seeks to:

... help people with a disability to achieve economic and social inclusion, enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible, and to support their families and carers. (COAG 2008m, p. 6)

The agreement sets out the objectives, outcomes and outputs that COAG hopes to achieve through reform in the area of disabilities (table A.5).

Each jurisdiction has committed to improving access to disability care, including considering a single point of access. The States have also agreed to establish nationally consistent assessment processes, a quality assurance scheme, an early intervention framework and more consistent access to disability aids and equipment.

There are no National Partnerships that sit under the *National Disability Agreement*.

The health, ageing and disability stream also contains a range of other initiatives (table A.12 at the end of this annex).

#### *Implementation of COAG's health, ageing and disability initiatives*

The health stream has evolved substantially since the introduction of the COAG reform agenda in March 2008, especially with the signing of the *National Health and Hospitals Agreement* by all States other than Western Australia in April 2010.

Many of the infrastructure projects funded through the *National Partnership* Agreement on *Health Infrastructure* have been completed, while others are progressing.

Table A.5 National Disability Agreement: An overview

	T		., 5			
Objectives	People with disability as members of the commu		carers have an er	nhanced quality of	f life and	participate as valued
Outcomes	People with disability endoice, wellbeing and to opportunity to live as independently as possi	he	People with di achieve econo participation a inclusion	omic	• Fami supp	lies and carers are well orted
Outputs	Services provide skills/support to people with disability to enable them to live as independently as possible	peop disab stable susta	ces assist le with ility to live in e and inable living gements	Income support people with disability and carers		Services assist families and carers in their caring role
Policy directions	A national model to est     A national population b     Targeting services at of     A national framework for     Early intervention and p     Increase workforce cap     More consistent access     Improved access to dis	enchma Ider care or servic oreventio oacity in s to aids	rking framework ers e planning and ac on framework the disability sectors and equipment	ccess		

Source: COAG (2008r).

Other agreements consist of service delivery targets and, as such, do not have an implementation period. An example of this is the *National Partnership Agreement on the Elective Surgery Waiting List Reduction Plan* under which States receive reward funding for achieving specified surgery targets. The COAG Reform Council reported that all States, except Tasmania (for which data was not provided), achieved their targets for Period 1 (1 July 2009 to 31 December 2009)(CRC 2010f)

and that all jurisdictions met their Period 2 (1 January to 30 June 2010) targets for the National Partnership (CRC 2010j).

Implementation Plans have been signed and commenced for all three components of the *National Partnership Agreement on Hospital and Health Workforce Reform* (activity-based funding; subacute care; and taking pressure off public hospitals). The National Health Workforce Agency was established in 2010 to establish more effective, streamlined and integrated clinical training arrangements and to support workforce reform initiatives. Initiatives under the *National Partnership Agreement on Preventive Health* are under development. Implementation Plans for each State have been produced, with jurisdictional programs and activities are not scheduled to commence until 2011-12. The main action under the *National Partnership Agreement on Essential Vaccines* is to transfer funding of the *National Immunisation Program* to Australian Government own-purpose expenditure, which is scheduled to take place after 2012-13. This will involve the Australian Government directly purchasing the essential vaccines for use by the States rather than funding their purchases.

Initiatives under the disability sub-stream are under development, with the *National Disability Strategy* and the *National Carers Strategy* being progressed for endorsement by COAG. The Productivity Commission is undertaking a public inquiry into the feasibility of long-term care and support schemes.

#### Housing

In March 2008, COAG:

... identified the decline in housing affordability as a pressing issue for Australians and recognised that improving affordability is critical to addressing financial stress and disadvantage, including for Indigenous communities. (COAG 2008b, p. 7)

In November 2008, COAG consolidated a range of housing-related initiatives and their SPPs into one *National Affordable Housing Agreement*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2008s) which seeks to ensure that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation, by improving housing affordability and reducing homelessness (table A.6). It seeks to do this by increasing the number of social housing dwellings, providing rental and home purchase assistance, providing support and accommodation for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, reforming planning laws and increasing the supply of land.

### Table A.6 National Affordable Housing Agreement: An overview

Objectives	All Australians have ac and economic participate		nd sustainable housing tha	at contributes to social
Outcomes	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion	<ul> <li>People are able to rent housing that meets their needs</li> <li>People can purchase affordable housing</li> </ul>	People have     access to housing     through an efficient     and responsive     housing market	Indigenous people: have the same housing opportunities as other Australians have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding
Outputs	• Increase in the proportion of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies	• Increase in the number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation	Increase in the number of people receiving home purchase assistance     Increase in the number of zoned lots available for residential construction	Increase in the number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing
Policy directions	<ul> <li>Taking joint action and</li> <li>Creating mixed common concentrations of disactions of disactions.</li> <li>Improving access by Ir</li> <li>Establishing a national accountable and efficiency practices and methodo</li> <li>Providing compulsory Australian Government to reduce evictions from</li> <li>Creating incentives for broader employment for Enhancing the capacity consistent provider and</li> <li>Planning reform for green improving the supply of Government, State and</li> <li>Increasing capacity to</li> </ul>	a nationally coordinated a unities that promote social dvantage that exist in some digenous people to mains ly consistent approach to ent sector, including commologies rent deductions and improte and the States to improve public housing public housing public housing tenants to ramework and growth of the not-ford regulatory framework eater efficiency in the support of land for new dwellings in the suppor	stream housing, including I social housing to create a non costing and financial moved information exchange the operational efficiency take up employment opportunity of housing sector, supply of housing lentified through audits of any with underlying demand,	es by reducing  nome ownership more transparent, nanagement reporting, between the y of public housing and ortunities within the eported by a nationally  Australian

Source: COAG (2008s).

The *National Affordable Housing Agreement* is currently supported by three current National Partnerships:

- *National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009a), which aims to reduce the number of homeless people and includes the *A Place to Call Home* initiative (expires in June 2013);
- National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009n), which aims to improve the quality of life for Indigenous Australians, especially in remote and discrete communities (expires in June 2018); and
- National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan (COAG 2009i), which provides fiscal stimulus in response to the global financial crisis through:
  - \$6 billion for the construction of 20 000 social housing dwellings, and
  - \$400 million for repairs and maintenance to 2 500 existing social housing dwellings (expires in December 2012).

The *National Affordable Housing Agreement* has also been supported by three expired National Partnerships:

- National Partnership Agreement on the First Home Owners Boost (COAG 20081) and National Partnership Agreement on Extending the First Home Owners Boost (COAG 2009x), which aimed to make home ownership more affordable for first home buyers by supplementing the First Home Owners Grant<sup>6</sup> (the National Partnerships expired in June 2009 and December 2009, respectively); and
- National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009e), which established a Social Housing Growth Fund to increase the supply of social housing through new construction, and contribute to reduced homelessness, and improved outcomes for homeless and Indigenous Australians (expired in June 2010).

In response to the *National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing*, the States agreed to increase the supply of social housing by between 1 600 to 2 100 dwellings in 2009-10 (FaHCSIA 2010).

COAG has also instigated a number of measures aimed at examining impediments to the supply of land and addressing housing affordability. These include:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Details of the *First Home Owners Grant* can be found in Schedule A of the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Arrangements* (COAG 2008n, pp. A7–A8).

conducting audits to identify vacant and under-utilised land and establishing the National Housing Supply Council to aggregate and assess data to improve the evidence base for housing policy and program development.

#### *Implementation of COAG's housing reform initiatives*

Significant expenditure on many of the agreed initiatives has been undertaken under the housing stream (Australian Government 2010b).

The National Partnership Agreement on the First Home Owners Boost, including its successor agreement, provided financial support to first home buyers from October 2008 to December 2009. Both agreements have expired.

All States have signed implementation plans and a range of programs are up and running to reduce homelessness under the *National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness*.

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*, the available evidence suggests that States delivered 316 new houses and 828 refurbishments in remote Indigenous communities in 2009-10, meeting the new housing target and exceeding the refurbishments targets for that year (Macklin 2010).

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing*, the available evidence indicates that 1 900 social housing dwellings had been approved, with 197 completed constructions, as of March 2010. Construction is reported as having commenced on an additional 13 509 new social housing dwellings under the *Nation Building and Jobs Plan Social Housing Initiative*, with 1 768 completed and around 74 194 social housing dwellings benefitting from repair and maintenance works (CRC 2010e).

#### Indigenous reform (Closing the Gap)

Indigenous reforms aim to close the gap on Indigenous disadvantage by increasing access to early childhood education, schooling, vocational education and health services and by promoting safe communities and improved governance arrangements.

The Working Group on Indigenous Reform was established in December 2007 with the role of overseeing the implementation of Indigenous reforms and developing reform proposals aimed, in particular, at six 'Closing the Gap' targets:

• closing the life expectancy gap within a generation;

- halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade;
- halving the gap in reading, writing and numeracy achievements within a decade;
- halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade;
- enabling all four year olds in remote communities to have access to early childhood education within five years; and
- at least halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020.

COAG signed a *National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap)*<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2008t) in November 2008 (table A.7), which covers overarching action in pursuit of the Closing the Gap targets listed above. There are also initiatives seeking to address Indigenous disadvantage in most of the other National Agreements.

The *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* is supported by five National Partnerships:

- Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory National Partnership Agreement (COAG 2009ah), which seeks to enhance services in the Northern Territory in relation to the protection of vulnerable children; the provision of law and order; and quality education and health services (expires in June 2012);
- Closing the Gap: National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Public Internet Access<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009z), which seeks to improve public access to internet facilities and related computer training in remote Indigenous communities (expires in June 2013);
- National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Clearinghouse (COAG 2010c), which seeks to build a cumulative body of evidence to inform and improve policy and service delivery aimed at closing the gap on Indigenous disadvantage (expires in September 2014);
- National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009l), which seeks to halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people within a decade (expires in June 2013); and
- National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery<sup>†</sup> (COAG 2009d), which seeks to:
  - improve the access of Indigenous families to a full range of suitable and culturally inclusive services,

National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap): An overview Table A.7

sə	Early childhood	Schooling	Health	Economic participation	Healthy homes	Safe communities
VitoeldO	<ul> <li>Close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage</li> </ul>	nous disadvantage				
Outputs	Increase provision of antenatal care, sexual and reproductive health services and maternal and child health services     Establish a minimum of 35 Children and Family Centres     Provide early learning, childcare and family support services     Children have universal access to a preschool program for 15 hrs a week, 40 weeks per year	School meals and nutrition programs Professional development in quality and culturally appropriate teaching methods Early intervention and specialist teachers for low achievers Improve retention and completion rates from year 9 up	Improved quality and coverage of primary health services     Prevention, early detection and management of major chronic illness     Address key behavioural chronic disease risk factors     Mental health treatment that is culturally sensitive, integrated with substance abuse/criminal justice services     Promotion of breastfeeding	Increase number and quality of training of Indigenous health workforce     Focus on industry sectors with jobs growth potential (for example, health, education, construction and government)     Increased access to employment and training services     Build aspirations and foundation skills of unemployed     Build professional pathways for Indigenous people	Maintenance and repair of existing housing     Improved house design     Increase stock of public housing and private rentals     Home ownership assistance     Improve sewage and water quality to combat communicable disease     Reduce overcrowding     Government procurement includes Indigenous     participation	Addressing     alcohol/substance     abuse and harm     Support youth at risk of contact with the justice system     Community Leadership program     Mental health promotion     Diversionary programs/skills learning within juvenile justice programs
Targets	<ul> <li>Closing the life expectancy gap within a generati</li> <li>Halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous</li> <li>Ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote</li> <li>Halving the gap for Indigenous students in readir</li> <li>Halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year</li> <li>Halving the gap in employment outcomes between</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Closing the life expectancy gap within a generation</li> <li>Halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade</li> <li>Ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childho</li> <li>Halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade</li> <li>Halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment by 2020</li> <li>Halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Austra</li> </ul>	Closing the life expectancy gap within a generation Halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade Ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years Halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade Halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment by 2020 Halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade	thin five years cade	

Source: COAG (2008t).

- raise the standard and range of services delivered to Indigenous families to be broadly consistent with those provided to other Australians in similar sized and located communities.
- improve the level of governance and leadership within Indigenous communities and Indigenous community organisations,
- provide simpler access and better coordinated government services for Indigenous people in identified communities, and
- increase economic and social participation (expires in June 2014).

The reforms also include the *National Strategy for Food Security in Remote Indigenous Communities*, which seeks to improve the affordability and availability of healthy food in remote Indigenous communities (table A.14 at end of this annex).

### Implementation of COAG's Indigenous initiatives

The Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory National Partnership Agreement continues the core initiatives progressed under the 2007 Northern Territory Emergency Response, including: the provision of playgroup sessions; building housing for teachers; placing health professionals in remote areas; licensing community stores; and income management.

The *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Clearinghouse* established a 'clearing house' to collate information on overcoming Indigenous disadvantage.

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation*, the Australian Government has committed to fund up to 1 280 jobs, and the States up to 720 properly paid positions in government service delivery from 2008-09 to 2012-13 (COAG 2009l, p. 8).

State-wide and selected community-specific Implementation Plans have been signed for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery*. Rollout of services is scheduled to commence in 2010-11 (OCGRIS 2010).

### **Environment stream**

The environment policy stream consists of measures in the areas of water and climate change. The reforms and initiatives that make up this stream are set out in tables A.15 (water) and A.16 (climate change) at the end of this annex.

### Water

In March 2008, COAG stated that there are:

... major challenges in ensuring sustainable water supply in the face of a drying climate and rising demand for water. Cooperative partnerships between the Commonwealth and all States and Territories is the key to addressing the water challenge across the country. (COAG 2008b, p. 6)

COAG's water reforms include two intergovernmental agreements:

- Intergovernmental Agreement on a National Water Initiative (COAG 2004), which seeks to increase the productivity and efficiency of Australia's water use, to service rural and urban communities and to ensure the health of river and groundwater systems; and
- Agreement on Murray-Darling Basin Reform (COAG 2008h), which progresses the objectives of, and reaffirms the commitment of the parties to, the National Water Initiative, by improving the planning and management of water in the Murray-Darling Basin by addressing the basin's water and other natural resources as a whole.

The *National Water Initiative* seeks to promote greater national compatibility in the way water is planned for, measured, priced and traded, with a view to increasing the efficiency of water use across the agricultural sector, rural and urban communities and the environment. It has been signed by all jurisdictions (Tasmania in 2005, Western Australia in 2006 and all other jurisdictions in 2004). Although it predates the start of the agenda, the *National Water Initiative* is considered part of the reform agenda as it underpins subsequent COAG initiatives.

Under the *National Water Initiative*, governments have made commitments to:

- prepare water plans with provision for the environment;
- deal with over-allocated or stressed water systems;
- introduce registers of water rights and standards for water accounting;
- expand the trade in water;
- improve pricing for water storage and delivery; and
- meet and manage urban water demands.

The Agreement on Murray-Darling Basin Reform (COAG 2008h) progresses the objectives agreed to under the National Water Initiative.

Under this agreement, the Australian Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, Queensland, South Australian and the Australian Capital Territory

Governments have committed to basin-wide planning and management of the water resources in the Murray-Darling Basin.

A central element of the agreement is for the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) to prepare a Basin Plan that will set sustainable limits on surface and groundwater diversions across the Basin. A *Guide to the Proposed Basin Plan* was released for public consultation and discussion on 8 October 2010 (MDBA 2010).

The agreement also includes arrangements for water trading across the Basin and provisions for the 'critical human needs' of communities that are dependent on the Basin's water. It also provides for the development and implementation of 'priority projects', such as investments to upgrade irrigation infrastructure.

COAG's water reforms are supported by two National Partnerships:

- National Partnership Agreement on the Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative (COAG 2010i), which seeks to address pressure declines in the Great Artesian Basin and promote sustainable groundwater management systems through: replacing inefficient bore drains with pipeline reticulation systems; and strategic investment in groundwater infrastructure and related activities (expires upon receipt of the final report); and
- National Partnership Agreement on Water for the Future (COAG 2009q), which provides Australian Government funding for a number of projects: to increase the efficiency of rural water use; protect and improve the environmental health of freshwater and freshwater dependent ecosystems; prepare communities for climate change; help secure water supplies for towns and cities; and assist households and businesses to use water more efficiently (expires on completion of agreed projects).

No other water initiatives have been included in the reform agenda.

### Climate change

Climate change policy was included in the COAG reform agenda as announced in March 2008.

The National Partnership Agreement on Energy Efficiency (COAG 2009ac) seeks to:

- assist households and businesses to pursue energy efficiency opportunities;
- achieve higher energy efficiency standards for homes and buildings;
- develop nationally consistent energy efficiency standards for appliances and equipment;

- improve energy efficiency of governments buildings; and
- assess possible vehicle efficiency measures (expires in June 2020).

The climate change stream also includes two other COAG initiatives:

- National Principles for Feed-In Tariffs (COAG 2008u); and
- National Renewable Energy Target (Renewable Energy (Electricity) Amendment Act 2010 (no. 69)(Cwlth)).

### At its 30 April 2009 meeting, COAG agreed to:

... the new expanded National Renewable Energy Target (RET), which will ensure that 20 per cent of Australia's electricity is from renewable sources by 2020. (COAG 2009r, p. 8)

In March 2008, COAG agreed to consider options for a harmonised approach to renewable energy 'feed in tariffs' — the tariffs paid to households for electricity supplied to the grid that is produced from renewable sources, such as rooftop solar power systems or wind turbines. In November 2008, COAG agreed to a set of national principles to apply to new feed-in tariff schemes and to inform the reviews of existing schemes (*National Principles for Feed-In Tariffs*). These principles are intended to promote national consistency across Australia (COAG 2008u).

The *National Renewable Energy Target* (RET) requires wholesale purchasers of electricity to proportionally contribute to an additional 45 000 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy per year, by 2020. The RET was agreed to by COAG in April 2009 and implemented through Australian Government legislation. The targets increase annually from 2010 to reach 45 000 gigawatt GWh, by 2020 after which they will be maintained at that level to 2030, when the scheme will end. It was expected that the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme will drive the deployment of renewable energy from then on. The *National Renewable Energy Target* replaced a number of existing State schemes.

On 26 February 2010, the Australian Government announced changes to the RET to provide greater certainty for households, large-scale renewable energy projects and installers of small-scale renewable energy systems like solar panels and solar water heaters. From January 2011, the RET will be separated into two parts — the Small□scale Renewable Energy Scheme (SRES) and the Large□scale Renewable Energy Target (LRET). Combined, the LRET and SRES are expected to deliver more renewable energy than the existing 45 000 gigawatt-hour target in 2020. The Renewable Energy (Electricity) Amendment Act 2010 (Cwlth) passed both houses of Parliament on 24 June 2010.

Other energy-related reforms form part of COAG's competition reforms within the business regulation and competition stream.

### Miscellaneous other

The 'miscellaneous other' stream consists of all remaining COAG reforms and initiatives. These measures fall into two broad groupings:

- national security, community safety and emergency management; and
- miscellaneous reforms.

These measures are listed in tables A.17 (national security, community safety and emergency management) and A.18 (miscellaneous) at the end of the annex.

### National security, community safety and emergency management

At its December 2009 meeting, COAG agreed to improve Australia's natural disaster arrangements by agreeing to a new whole-of-nation, resilience-based approach to natural disaster policy and programs to:

... strengthen Australia's capacity to withstand and recover from emergencies and disasters. (COAG 2009am, p. 13)

This led to all jurisdictions signing the *National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience* (COAG 2009al), which seeks to provide collaboration on natural disaster mitigation to strengthen communities' resilience to, and minimise the impact of, a range of natural disasters in Australia (expires in June 2013).

COAG has agreed to two other national security, community safety and emergency management National Partnerships:

- National Partnership Agreement on the Development of a Telephone Based National Emergency Warning System (COAG 2009at), which seeks to facilitate the development and implementation of a telephone-based national emergency warning system (expires in June 2010); and
- National Partnership Agreement on the Victorian Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (COAG 2010d), which seeks to contribute to the reconstruction and recovery of Victorian communities affected by the bushfires in February 2009 (expires in June 2011).

The reform agenda also includes two other initiatives:

- Agreement on Australia's National Arrangements for the Management of Security Risks Associated with Chemicals (COAG 2008k), agreed in October 2008, which seeks to manage the security risks associated with access to chemicals (supports the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy); and
- Protecting Children is Everyone's Business National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020 (COAG 2009t), agreed in April 2009, which seeks to reduce child abuse and neglect (table A.17 at the end of the annex).

### Miscellaneous

There are a number of other initiatives that fall outside the reform areas identified above (table A.18 at the end of the annex).

There are four miscellaneous National Partnerships:

- National Partnership Agreement on Certain Concessions for Pensioners and Seniors Card Holders (COAG 2008v), which covers Australian Government contributions towards the cost of certain concessions for pensioners and provision of designated pubic transport concessions for out of state Seniors Card holders (expires in June 2012);
- National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services (COAG 2010n), which seeks to facilitate reform in the legal assistance sector and provide access to justice for disadvantaged Australians through the delivery of legal assistance services (expires in June 2014);
- National Partnership Agreement on the Management of the Former Rum Jungle Mine Site (COAG 2009aj), which seeks to monitor, maintain and develop a strategy for the rehabilitation of the former Rum Jungle mine site in the Northern Territory (expires in June 2013); and
- National Partnership Agreement on Pilot of Drought Reform Measures in Western Australia (COAG 2010j), which seeks to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of alternative mechanisms and practices for drought relief (expires in June 2014).

No other miscellaneous initiatives have been included as COAG reforms.

### REFORM AGREEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

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### **OVERARCHING REFORM**

# Table A.8 Overarching COAG reform agreement

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<i>Intergovernmental Agreements</i> Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations	Provides an overarching framework for the COAG reform agenda and sets out the framework for, and changes to, Commonwealth-State financial relations.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009

# **COMPETITION AND REGULATION STREAM**

# 1. Business regulation and competition

# COAG Business regulation and competition reform agreements and initiatives Table A.9

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<b>National Agreements</b> No National Agreements			
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy <sup>†</sup> IRevised implementation plan: All States]	<b>lementation Plans</b> Reduce the level of unnecessary regulation and inconsistent regulation across jurisdictions, deliver agreed deregulation and competition priorities and improve processes for regulation making and review.	All jurisdictions	signed: Feb 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement to Establish a National Road Safety Council	Establish a national road safety council to reduce death and serious injury on roads by enhancing the national implementation of effective road safety measures.	All jurisdictions	signed: 14 May 2009 review: 14 May 2014
National Partnership Agreement to Establish a Project Office for Heavy Vehicle Regulatory Reform	Establish a project office for the development of a national heavy vehicle regulatory system for all vehicles over 4.5 tonnes, including national law administered by a national heavy vehicle regulator.	Cwlth, QLD	signed: 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2011
National Partnership Agreement to Establish a Project Office for National Rail Safety Regulatory Reform	Establish a project office for the development of a national rail safety regulatory system, including national law administered by a national rail safety regulator.	Cwlth, SA	signed: 7 Jun 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2011
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives	nitiatives		
COAG Regulatory Reform Plan	Address ten cross-jurisdictional regulatory hot-spots: nationally consistent rail safety regulation; national system for trade measurement; national personal property securities registration system; national occupational health and safety standards; harmonised and efficient environmental assessment and approvals processes, nationally consistent building regulation; uniform approach to product safety, single online registration system for Australian Business Numbers and business names; streamlined and harmonised development assessment; and streamlined and harmonised system of national chemicals and plastics regulation. Also includes improvements to processes for making new and reviewing existing regulations.  [Supports the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]		dated: Apr 2007

Table A.9 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Competitiveness of Retail Tenancy Reform [Implementation plan: All States]	Achieve greater national consistency, fairness and transparency in retail tenancy markets across jurisdictions, through the use of:  • national disclosure statements; and • consistent data collection and reporting.  [Extends the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]		dated: 7 Dec 2009
Food Regulation Agreement	Give effect to a national approach to food regulation to reduce the regulatory burden on the food sector and facilitate the harmonisation of domestic and export food standards and their harmonisation with international food standards.  [Supports the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]		dated: 3 Jul 2008
Intergovernmental Agreement for Business Names Agreement	Establish a national system for business name registration to allow businesses to register once, regardless of how many jurisdictions those businesses operate in. [Supports the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]	All jurisdictions	signed: 2 Jul 2009
Intergovernmental Agreement for a National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the Health Professions	Establish a single national registration and accreditation scheme for health professionals to deal with workforce shortages/ pressures faced by the Australian health workforce and to increase their flexibility, responsiveness, sustainability, mobility and reduce red tape. [Supports the <i>National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy</i> ]	All jurisdictions	signed: 6 Mar 2008

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Intergovernmental Agreement for Regulatory and Operational Reform in Occupational Health and Safety	Harmonise occupational health and safety legislation through national uniformity of the OHS legislative framework complemented by a nationally consistent approach to compliance and enforcement policy.  [Supports the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]	All jurisdictions	signed: 3 Jul 2008
National Credit Law Agreement	National regulation of the provision of credit to consumers, including a national licensing system for credit providers, brokers and other providers of credit-related advice services. Involves the transfer of state powers to the Australian Government.  [Supports the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]		dated: 7 Dec 2009
National Legal Profession Regulation [Implementation plan: All States]	Establish uniform laws regulating the legal profession to enable legal practitioners and practices to operate in all Australian jurisdictions without having to meet multiple professional registration requirements.  [Extends the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy]		dated: 30 Apr 2009
Not-for-Profit Sector Reform [Implementation plan: All States]	Develop a nationally consistent approach to fundraising regulation and to use nationally consistent accounting terms in their funding arrangements to reduce the regulatory burden on the not-for-profit sector.  [Extends the National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Froncmy]		dated: 19 Apr 2010

Table A.9 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Personal Property Securities Law Agreement	Establish a national system for the registration of personal property securities to reduce compliance costs and improve choice and certainty for consumers and businesses who borrow money against secured personal property.		dated: 2 Oct 2008
	[Supports the <i>National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a</i> Seamless National Economy]		
Regulation of the Private Security Industry: Manpower (Guarding) Sector	Adopt a nationally-consistent approach to the regulation of the private security industry (guarding sector), to improve the probity, competence and skills of security personnel and the mobility of security industry licences across jurisdictions. [Complements reforms in the <i>National Partnership Agreement</i>		start: 3 Jul 2008 finish: 1 Jan 2010 [expired]
Standard Business Reporting	Streamline and standardise the reporting requirements for businesses supplying financial information to government, including: payroll tax harmonisation; Pay As You Go (PAYG) tax payments summary; audit reports; and economic activity survey.  [Supports the <i>National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy</i> ]		dated: 3 Jul 2008

† Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

### 2. Infrastructure

# Table A.10 COAG Infrastructure reform agreements and initiatives

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<b>National Agreements</b> No National Agreements			
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement on Improved health, the Digital Regions Initiative and remote comi	olementation Plans Deliver innovative digital enablement projects supporting improved health, education and emergency services in rural and remote communities.	All (except ACT)	start: Apr 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2013
Ambulance Mobile Connect – [Implementation plan: SA]	ntation plan: SAJ		
CDM-Net – [Implementation plan: VIC]			
Chronic Disease Management for Regional and	onal and Rural Communities – Hunter New England Health Service – [Implementation plan: NSW]	[Implementation pla	an: NSW]
Clinical Outreach Program Phase II Amt	Clinical Outreach Program Phase II Ambulance Service NSW – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
Connected - Any Student, Any School (CASAS)	(CASAS) – [Implementation plan: TAS]		
Healnet – [Implementation plan: NSW]			
Justice Health – Clinical Outreach progra	Justice Health – Clinical Outreach program Phase II – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
National Bushfire Prediction Detection S National	National Bushfire Prediction Detection Simulation and Early Warning System – <i>[Implementation plan:</i> National <i>]</i>		
North East Victoria Bushfire Spotting and	North East Victoria Bushfire Spotting and Response Service – [Implementation plan: VIC]		
South Australian Digital Telehealth Network – [Implementation plan: SA]	vork – [Implementation plan: SA]		

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Table A.10

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on the East Kimberley Development Package [Variation: WA]	Support nation building and economic stimulus objectives by funding social and common-use infrastructure projects that address social and economic disadvantage in the East Kimberly region of Western Australia.  [Supports the National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan]	Cwlth, WA	start: 3 Jul 2009 finish: upon completion of listed projects
National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan: Building Prosperity for the Future and Supporting Jobs Now	Deliver the Australian Government's Nation Building and Jobs Plan announced on 3 February 2009 and the December 2008 Nation Building Statement to provide fiscal stimulus to the economy in response to the global financial crisis by targeting regional roads, black spots and boom gates.	All jurisdictions	start: 5 Feb 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2012
Black Spot Safety Program (BSSP)			
BSSP – [Australian Government letter of offer:	f offer: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACTJ		dated: 24 Feb 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2009
BSSP – [State letter of acceptance: QLD, SA, WA, ACT]	), SA, WA, ACT]		
BSSP – [Variations: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA,	A, WA, TAS, NT, ACTJ		dated: Mar/Anr 2009
BSSP – [State letter of acceptance – Variations: NSW, ACT]	riations: NSW, ACT]		
Boom Gate Safety Program (BGSP)			
BGSP – [Australian Government letter ol	BGSP – [Australian Government letter of offer: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT]		dated: 9 Feb 2009
			finish: 30 Jun 2010

Table A.10 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
BGSP – [State letter of acceptance: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, NT]	: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, NTJ		
BGSP – [Variation: NSW]			dated:
Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program (	vity Program (HVSPP)		5 May 2009
HVSPP – [Australian Government letter of offer∷	etter of offer: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		dated:
			6 Apr 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2012
Nation Building Program – <i>[Implem</i>	Nation Building Program – [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		announced: Dec 2008
Major infrastructure projects – [Impl	Major infrastructure projects – [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, NT]		start: Jun 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2014
National Partnership Agreement to Support Local Government and Regional Development	Improve capacity, resilience and infrastructure in communities and implement financial management frameworks that build capacity and resilience in local governments.	All jurisdictions	start: 30 May 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2011
Queensland Symphony Orchestra Co-Location Project – [Implemer Fitzgerald River National Park Project – [Implementation plan: WA]	Queensland Symphony Orchestra Co-Location Project – [Implementation plan: QLD] Fitzgerald River National Park Project – [Implementation plan: WA]		

Table A.10 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiative	initiatives		
Capital City Strategic Planning Systems	National criteria for capital city strategic planning systems to		agreed:
	ensure cities have strong, transparent and long-term plans in		7 Dec 2009
	place to manage population and economic growth.		finish:
	[Outlined in COAG communiqué and subject to review by the COAG Reform Council]		1 Jan 2012
National Public-Private Partnership Policy	Provide a consistent framework that enables the public and		endorsed:
and Guidelines	private sectors to work together to improve public service delivery through private sector provision of public infrastructure and related services.		2 Oct 2008
	[Outlined in COAG communiqué]		

<sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

## **HUMAN CAPITAL STREAM**

### 3. Education and training

Table A.11 COAG Education and training reform agreements and initiatives

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Agreements			
National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development <sup>†</sup>	Reform training products and services to meet a more demand and client driven system; drive further competition in current training arrangements and strengthen capacity of providers to build the foundation for deeper and broader skills; create an investment environment and settings that optimise investment from all sources; renewal of governance framework to reinforce the role of industry and maximise effectiveness and efficiency in intergovernmental relations; ensure that skills are fully utilised and wastage of human capital is reduced; and identify barriers and implement changes needed in the structure and operation of the training system to improve qualification completions and participation in higher level qualifications by Indigenous Australians.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009

Table A.11 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Education Agreement <sup>†</sup>	Attract, train, place, develop and retain quality teachers and school leaders; implement a national curriculum; transparent and strengthened accountability; raise parental and community expectations of educational outcomes; support teaching and learning in schools through appropriate infrastructure; review funding and regulation across government and nongovernment schooling sectors; provide support to students with additional needs; and 'Close the Gap' in educational outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement on the Digital Education Revolution of technology for	ementation Plans  Ensure that students are equipped for learning in a digital environment and enable schools to better access the benefits of technology for their students.	All (except WA)	start: 25 Jan 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education <sup>†</sup> <i>[Implementation plans: NSW, VIC,</i> QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Ensure universal access to quality early childhood education in the year before school.	All jurisdictions	start: Feb 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement for the Funding of Fort Street High School Noise Insulation	Provide aircraft noise insulation works at Fort Street High School (in Petersham, NSW) to address the noise impact from Sydney Airport to improve the learning environment for students.  [Supports the Building the Education Revolution component of the National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan]	Cwlth, NSW	start: 9 Sep 2009 finish: 31 Jul 2012

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on Improving Teacher Quality <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, 7AS, NT, ACT]	Deliver system-wide reforms targeting critical points in the teacher 'lifecycle' to attract, train, place, develop and retain quality teachers and leaders in schools and classrooms.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2013
National Partnership Agreement on Literacy and Numeracy <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, 7AS, NT, ACT]	Facilitate and reward literacy and numeracy models or approaches that clearly demonstrate evidence for accelerating improvement in student results.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2012
National Partnership Agreement on Low Socio-Economic Status School Communities <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Provide facilitation funding for a range of within school and broader reforms, including: incentives to attract high quality teachers and principals to participating schools, greater principal flexibility over staffing, management arrangements and school budgets; more flexible school operational arrangements; provision of innovative and tailored learning opportunities; strengthened school accountability; improved external partnerships with parents, other schools, businesses and communities; and access to a range of extended services.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2009 finish: 2015
National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan: Building Prosperity for the Future and Supporting Jobs Now Building the Education Revolution (BER) -	Interesting Agreement on crisis through the rapid construction and refurbishment of school facilities to meet the needs of students and teachers.  Building the Education Revolution (BER) – [Agreements: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	All jurisdictions	start: 5 Feb 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2012
BER – [Variations to Agreements (May 2009): VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, A. BER – [Variations to Agreements (June 2009): VIC, QLD, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	09): VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT] 009): VIC, QLD, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		dated: May 2009 dated: Jun 2009

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Table A.11

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
BER – [Variations to Agreements (Octobe	BER – [Variations to Agreements (October 2009): NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		dated: Oct 2009
BER – [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		
National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care <sup>†</sup>	Establish a jointly governed unified National Quality Framework for early childhood education and care and outside school hours care services, replace existing separate licensing and quality assurance processes as part of the National Quality Agenda for early childhood education and care.	All jurisdictions	start: 7 Dec 2009 review: 2014
National Partnership Agreement on Pre-Apprenticeship Training [Implementation plans: NSW, SA, WA, TAS, NT]	Increase the number of pre-apprenticeship training opportunities that are available.	All jurisdictions	start: 20 Apr 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2011
National Partnership Agreement on Productivity Places Program <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Increase the number of people with qualifications and the number of people with higher level qualifications. [Part of the Australian Government's Skilling Australia for the Future initiative]	All (except VIC)	start: 1 Jan 2009 review: 30 Jun 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2012
National Partnership Agreement on School Pathways Program [Implementation plan: SA]	Address the skills shortages in the defence industry by increasing the pool of young people ready to move into further education and apprenticeships; internships; scholarships and part-time work/study combinations in the defence industry.	Cwlth, SA, WA	start: 8 Oct 2009 review: 30 Jun 2014

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on TAFE Fee Waivers for Childcare Qualifications	The Australian Government will pay the regulated TAFE course fees for students enrolled in TAFE delivered Diplomas of Children's Services and Advanced Diplomas of Children's Services.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2009 [expired]
National Partnership Agreement on TAFE Fee Waivers for Childcare Qualifications <sup>†</sup>	The Australian Government will pay the regulated TAFE course fees for students enrolled in TAFE delivered Diplomas of Children's Services and Advanced Diplomas of Children's Services.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2010 finish: 31 Dec 2014
National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Strengthen participation in education and training; lift qualification levels; support successful transition from school, especially for at risk young people; and communicate the importance of education and training for young people.	All jurisdictions	start: 2 Jul 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2013
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiativ	iitiatives		
Funding for Better TAFE Facilities [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Funding to modernise and improve the quality of teaching and learning facilities across the VET sector. [Program lies under the <i>Teaching and Learning Capital Fund for Vocational Education and Training</i> ; part of the <i>Nation Building Infrastructure</i> package to support Australia's economy]		start: 30 Jun 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2010
Investing in the Early Years — A National Early Childhood Development Strategy	Guide investment in future reforms to support children aged under eight and their families and to improve the health, cognitive and social development of children leading to improved transition to school and improved educational, employment, health and wellbeing outcomes.  [Complements COAG early childhood reforms]		dated: 2 Jul 2009

<sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

### 4. Health, ageing and disability

COAG Health, ageing and disability reform agreements and initiatives Table A.12

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<i>National Agreements</i> National Disability Agreement <sup>†</sup>	Enhance the quality of life for people with disabilities and their carers through the provision of services that: provide skills and support to people with disability to enable them to live as independently as possible; assist people with disability to live in stable and sustainable living arrangements; provide income support for people with disability and their carers; and; assist families and carers in their caring role.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009
National Healthcare Agreement <sup>†</sup>	Focus on the prevention of disease and injury and the maintenance of health; support an integrated approach to the promotion of healthy lifestyles, prevention of illness and injury, and diagnosis and treatment of illness across the continuum of care; and provide timely access to quality health services based on their needs, not ability to pay, regardless of location.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans Closing the Gap: National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development Services, child ar	Improve Indigenous child mortality through better access to antenatal care, teenage reproductive and sexual health services, child and maternal health services and integrated	All jurisdictions	start: 2 Jul 2009 finish:

Antenatal care, pre-pregnancy and teenage sexual and reproductive health - [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, SA, TAS, NT, ACT]

child and family services which focus on quality early learning, child care and parent and family support.

finish: 30 Jun 2014

Child and Family Centres - [Implementation plans: SA, WA, TAS]

Maternal and Child Health Services - [Implementation plans: Cwlth, NSW, VIC, SA, TAS, NT, ACT]

Table A.12 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on Closing the Gap in Indigenous Health Outcomes <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: Cwlth, NSW, VIC, SA, WA, NT, ACT]	Address the gap in health outcomes experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, centred on five priority areas: tackling smoking; providing a healthy transition to adulthood; making Indigenous health everyone's business; delivering effective primary health care services; and better coordinating the patient journey through the health system.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jul 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on E-Health <sup>†</sup>	Improve the health system by transforming the way health information is used to plan, manage and deliver healthcare services through the development of a world class electronic health capability.	All jurisdictions	start: 7 Dec 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2012
National Partnership Agreement on the Elective Surgery Waiting List Reduction Plan <sup>†</sup>	Reduce the number of Australians waiting longer than clinically recommended times for elective surgery by improving efficiency and capacity in public hospitals.	All jurisdictions	start: 7 Dec 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2011
National Partnership Agreement on Essential Vaccines <sup>†</sup>	Specify transitional and ongoing arrangements for the funding and delivery of a national, coordinated and integrated approach to maintaining and improving effective immunisation for vaccine-preventable diseases funded under the National Immunisation Program.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 July 2009 finish: no expiry date

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on Health Infrastructure <sup>†</sup>	Provide for joint investment in high quality physical and technological infrastructure for the health sector. [Some projects are funded from the <i>Health and Hospital Fund</i> ]	All jurisdictions	start: 7 Dec 2009 finish: completion of all agreed projects
Alice Springs Emergency Department – [Implementation plan: NT]	Implementation plan: NTJ		
Blacktown Clinical School - [Implementation plan: NSW]	ion plan: NSW]		
Central Coast Regional Cancer Service – [Implementation plan: NSW]	. [Implementation plan: NSW]		
Darwin Hospital Short Term Accommodation – [Implementation plan: NT]	tion – [Implementation plan: NT]		
Digital Technology for BreastScreen – [In	Digital Technology for BreastScreen – [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		
Donor Tissue Bank of Victoria – [Implementation	entation plan: VIC]		
Fiona Stanley Hospital State Rehabilitation Service – [Implementation plan: WA]	nn Service – [Implementation plan: WA]		
Illawarra Regional Cancer Centre – [Implementation plan: NSW]	ementation plan: NSW]		
Indigenous Mobile Dental Infrastructure	Indigenous Mobile Dental Infrastructure – Alice Springs – [Implementation plan: NT]		
Indigenous Mobile Dental Infrastructure – Narooma – [Implementation plan: NSW]	· Narooma – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
Indigenous Mobile Dental Infrastructure – Orange – [Implementation plan: NSW]	· Orange – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
Narrabri District Health Service – [Implementation plan: NSW]	nentation plan: NSWJ		

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
New England and North West Regic	New England and North West Regional Cancer Centre – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
North Coast Cancer Institute – [Implementation plan: NSW]	ementation plan: NSW]		
Positron Emission Tomography Scanner at Royal	nner at Royal Hobart Hospital – [Implementation plan: TAS]		
Shoalhaven Regional Cancer Centre – [Implementation plan: NSW]	e – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
Women's and Children's Hospital Hobart – [Implementation plan: TAS]	bart – [Implementation plan: TAS]		
National Partnership Agreement on Health Services <sup>†</sup>	Fund initiatives that support high quality health services.	All jurisdictions	start: 7 Dec 2009 finish: completion of all agreed projects
2011 International Sailing Federatio	2011 International Sailing Federation World Championships – <i>[Implementation plan: WA]</i>		
Mobile Outreach Service (MOS) Plus – [Implementation plan: NT]	s – [Implementation plan: NT]		
Positron Emission Tomography Ser	Positron Emission Tomography Services at Westmead Hospital – [Implementation plan: NSW]		
Victorian Cytology Service – [Implementation plan: VIC]	nentation plan: VICJ		

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on Hospital and Health Workforce Reform <sup>†</sup>	Improve efficiency and capacity in public hospitals through: introducing a nationally consistent Activity Based Funding approach; improving health workforce capability and supply; enhancing the provision of subacute services; and taking the pressure off public hospitals.	All jurisdictions	signed: 27 Feb 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
Activity Based Funding: - [Implementation plan: All States]	ר plan: All States]		
Subacute Care – [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	VSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACTJ		
Subacute Care – [Revised implementation plan: NSW]	ר plan: NSWJ		
Taking the Pressure Off Public Hospitals –	Taking the Pressure Off Public Hospitals – [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]		
National Partnership Agreement on Preventive Health <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plan: All States]	Address the rising prevalence of lifestyle-related chronic diseases, by: laying the foundations for healthy behaviours through social marketing efforts and the national roll out of programs supporting healthy lifestyles; and supporting these programs and the subsequent evolution of policy with the enabling infrastructure for evidence-based policy design and coordinated implementation.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2015
Social Marketing - [Implementation plans: TAS, ACT]	: TAS, ACTJ		

Table A.12 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
The National Health and Hospitals Network - National Partnership Agreement on Improving Public Hospital Services	Improve public hospital service delivery and health outcomes through: seeing a higher proportion of elective surgery patients within clinically recommended times; increasing the proportion of emergency department patients who either physically leave the emergency department for admission to hospital, are referred for treatment, or are discharged within four hours, where clinically appropriate; increase subacute care beds available for patients; and complete projects to support increased access to elective surgery, reduced emergency department waiting times and the provision of more subacute care.  [Supports the National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement]	All (except WA & TAS)	start: 19 Jul 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2016
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives  Bringing Nurses Back Into the Workforce Funding  [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, and mic QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT] training  [Variation: TAS]  Health and Hospital Fund underping outcome [Funds statem]	Funding to support registered and enrolled/registered nurses and midwives to return to employment in aged care and eligible private health facilities and to assist employers with the retraining and re-skilling of nurses who return to work.  Fund strategic investments in the health system that will underpin major improvements in efficiency, access or outcomes of health care.  [Funds some of the projects under the National Partnership Agreement on Health Infrastructure; replaces the previous Health and Medical Investment Fund]		announced: 15 Jan 2008 finish: 14 Jan 2013
Acute Medical and Surgical Unit – Launceston	eston General Hospital – [Implementation plan: TAS]		
Fiona Stanley Hospital – State Rehabilitation U	tion Unit – <i>[Implementation plan: WA]</i>		

(Continued)
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ries Key dates						NSW, effective: -D, SA, Apr 2010 T, ACT	endorsed: 3 Jul 2008	signed: 9 Mar 2006	dated:
Signatories						funding of public Cwith, NSW, nding and policy VIC, QLD, SA, n services and aged TAS, NT, ACT ment. Decentralise ise local accountability spital Networks.	nd clinical nurse is around Australia to ovide funds to hospitals istructure costs and establish an n donation and	al Care and Trauma pital.	
Initiative description	. [Implementation plan: SA]	Nepean Health Services Redevelopment – Stage 3 – [Implementation plan: NSW]	e – [Implementation plan: VIC]	olementation plan: QLD]	nentation plan: QLD]	Increase the Australian Government's funding of public hospitals to 60 per cent and transfer funding and policy responsibility for GP and primary health services and aged care services to the Australian Government. Decentralise public hospital management and increase local accountability through the establishment of Local Hospital Networks.	Fund a network of specialist doctors and clinical nurse educators in public and private hospitals around Australia to focus on organ and tissue donation; provide funds to hospitals for the additional staffing, bed and infrastructure costs associated with the donation process; and establish an independent national authority for organ donation and transplantation.  [Announced in COAG communiqué of 3 July 2008]	Establish and manage a National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre at Royal Darwin Hospital.	
Initiative name	Health and Medical Research Institute – [Implementation plan: SA]	Nepean Health Services Redevelopmer	Parkville Comprehensive Cancer Centre – [Implementation plan: VIC]	Rockhampton Hospital Expansion – [Implementation plan: QLD]	Townsville Hospital Expansion – [Implementation plan: QLD]	National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement <sup>a</sup>	National Plan to Boost Organ Donation	Royal Darwin Hospital [Implementation plan: NT]	[Variation: NT]

<sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council. <sup>a</sup> In accordance with Treasury conventions, the *National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement* is reported as an 'other' intergovernmental agreement or initiative.

### 5. Housing

Table A.13 COAG Housing reform agreements and initiatives

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<b>National Affordable Housing Agreement<sup>†</sup></b> National Affordable Housing Agreement <sup>†</sup>	Provide social housing, assistance to people in the private rental market; support and accommodation for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and home purchase assistance; work towards improving coordination across housing-related programs to make better use of existing stock and under-utilised Government assets and achieve better integration between housing and human services, including health and disability services; and reduce the rate of homelessness.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement on Provide support the First Home Owners Boost between the Aus Territories.	<b>lementation Plans</b> Provide support for the housing market and for first home buyers; and simplify reporting and payment arrangements between the Australian Government and the States and Territories.	All jurisdictions	start: 14 Oct 2008 finish: 30 Jun 2009 [expired]
National Partnership Agreement on Extending the First Home Owners Boost	Extend the operation of the First Home Owners Boost; provide continued support for the housing market and for first home buyers; and simplify reporting and payment arrangements between the Australian Government and the States and Territories.	AII jurisdictions	start: 1 Jul 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2009 [expired]

Table A.13 (Continued)

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Reduce the number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness through: the implementation of the <i>A Place to Call Home</i> initiative; the implementation of <i>Street to Home</i> initiatives for chronic homeless people; support for private and public tenants to help sustain their tenancies; and assist people leaving child protection services, correctional and health	All jurisdictions	start: Jan 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan: Building Prosperity for the Future and Supporting Jobs Now	Provide fiscal stimulus in response to the global financial crisis through capital expenditure on new and refurbished social housing.	All jurisdictions	start: 5 Feb 2009 finish: 31 Dec 2012
National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing <sup>†</sup>	Facilitate the provision of housing for Indigenous people in remote communities and to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing condition and severe housing shortage in remote Indigenous communities.	Cwlth, NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT	start: 27 Feb 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2018
National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT]	Establish a Social Housing Growth Fund to support reforms to increase the supply of social housing.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jan 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2010 fexnired]

<sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

# 6. Indigenous reform (Closing the Gap)

Table A.14 COAG Indigenous reform agreements and initiatives

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<i>National Agreements</i> National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap) <sup>†</sup>	Commitment to work together with Indigenous Australians to Close the Gap in Indigenous disadvantage.	All jurisdictions	effective: 1 Jan 2009
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory Continue a numk National Partnership Agreement legislation.	smentation Plans Continue a number of measures commenced in 2007 under the Northern Territory Emergency Response and relevant legislation.	Cwlth, NT	start: 28 Jul 2009 finish:
Closing the Gap:  National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Public Internet Access [Implementation plans 2009-10: NSW, QLD, SA, WA, NT] Implementation plan 2010-11: QLD]	Improve public access internet facilities in remote Indigenous communities.	All (except VIC & ACT)	start: start: 2 Jul 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Clearinghouse	Build a cumulative body of evidence to inform and improve policy and service delivery aimed at closing the gap on Indigenous disadvantage.	All (except TAS & ACT)	start: Mar 2010 finish: Sep 2014

Table A.14 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, NT, ACT]	Improve opportunities for Indigenous people to engage in private and public sector jobs through: creating sustainable employment in areas of government service delivery; strengthening current government procurement policies to maximise Indigenous employment; incorporating Indigenous workforce strategies into all new major COAG reforms; and reviewing all Public Sector Indigenous employment and career development strategies.	All (except TAS)	start: 27 Feb 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery <sup>†</sup> [Implementation plans: NSW, QLD, SA, WA, NT]	Implement a new remote service delivery model that clearly identifies service standards, roles and responsibilities and service delivery parameters to ensure that Indigenous Australians living in selected remote communities receive and actively participate in services to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage.	All (except VIC, TAS & ACT)	start: Jan 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2014

	/A, agreed:	Dec 2009								
	QLD, SA, WA,	L								
nd initiatives	Improve the affordability and availability of healthy food in	remote Indigenous communities; develop a clear and	consistent set of National Standards for stores and takeaways	servicing remote Indigenous communities; develop a National	Quality Improvement Scheme; strongly encourage stores to	incorporate under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres	Strait Islander) Act 2006; develop a National Healthy Eating	Action Plan for remote Indigenous communities; and develop a	National Workforce Action Plan.	[Schedule to the National Indigenous Reform Agreement]
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives	National Strategy for Food Security in	Remote Indigenous Communities								

† Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

### **ENVIRONMENT STREAM**

### 7. Water

Table A.15 COAG Water reform agreements and initiatives

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<b>National Agreements</b> No National Agreements			
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans	lementation Plans		
National Partnership Agreement on	Promote sustainable groundwater management systems for	Cwlth, NSW,	start:
the Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative	the Great Artesian Basin through strategic investments in groundwater infrastructure renewal and related activities.	QLD, SA, NT	14 May 2010 finish:
[Implementation plans 2009-10: NSW, QLD]			on receipt of final program report
National Partnership Agreement on Water for the Future	Increase efficiency of rural water use, protect and improve the environmental health of freshwater and freshwater dependent	Cwlth, NSW, VIC, QLD, SA,	start: 2009
	ecosystems, prepare communities for climate change, help	WA, TAS, NT	finish:
	secure water supplies for towns and cities and assist households and businesses to use water more efficiently.		on completion of agreed projects
Adelaide Desalination Project - [Implementation plan: SA]	entation plan: SAJ		start:
			Oct 2009
			finish:
			30 Aug 2011

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Black Rock Water Recycling Project – [Implementation plan: VIC]	ect – [Implementation plan: VIC]		start: Jan 2010
			finish: 31 Dec 2012
Enhancements to Victorian Water	Enhancements to Victorian Water Register Systems – [Implementation plan: VIC]		start: Feb 2010
			finish: 30 Aug 2010
Gascoyne Irrigation Pipeline Project – [Implementation plan: WA]	ect – [Implementation plan: WA]		start: May 2010
			finish: 31 Oct 2011
Geelong Shell Water Recycling P	Geelong Shell Water Recycling Project – <i>[Implementation plan: VIC]</i>		start: Dec 2009
			finish: 31 Mar 2013
Supporting More Efficient Irrigatio	Supporting More Efficient Irrigation in Tasmania – [Implementation plan: TAS]		start: 11 Nov 2009
Urban Waterways Renewal Proje	Urban Waterways Renewal Project in Western Australia – <i>[Implementation plan: WA]</i>		start: Mar 2010
			finish: Jun 2012
Water Shepherding in NSW (stag	Water Shepherding in NSW (stage 1) – [Implementation plan: NSW]		start: 14 Jul 2010
			finish:
			on completion of project

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Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Other intergovernmental agreements and initial	nd initiatives		
Agreement on	Improve planning and management of water in the Murray-	Cwlth, NSW,	dated:
Murray-Darling Basin Reform	Darling Basin by addressing the basin's water and other	VIC, QLD, SA,	3 Jul 2008
[Bilateral water management	natural resources as a whole.	ACT	
partnership agreements:			
NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, ACTJ†			
Intergovernmental Agreement on	Provide greater certainty for investment and the environment,	All jurisdictions	signed:
a National Water Initiative	and underpin the capacity of Australia's water management regimes to deal with change responsively and fairly.		25 Jun 2004

<sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

#### 8. Climate change

Table A.16 COAG Climate change reform agreements and initiatives

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<b>National Agreements</b> No National Agreements			
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement on Energy Efficiency residential buildii business; goverr	ementation Plans Implement a range of measures aimed at delivering energy efficiency gains in the areas of: commercial buildings; residential buildings; appliances and equipment; industry and business; government; transport; skills and training; innovation; and advice and education.	All jurisdictions	start: 2 Jul 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2020
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives National Principles for Feed-in Tariffs inform rinform r	nitiatives  National principles to apply to new Feed-in Tariff schemes and inform reviews of existing schemes to promote national consistency across Australia.		agreed: 29 Nov 2008
National Renewable Energy Target	Require wholesale purchasers of electricity to proportionally contribute to an additional 45 000 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy per year by 2020 and set the framework for both the supply and demand of renewable energy certificates (RECs) via a REC market.		agreed: 30 Apr 2009
:			

<sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

### **MISCELLANEOUS OTHER**

# 9. National security, community safety and emergency management

COAG National security, community safety and emergency management reform agreements and initiatives Table A.17

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<i>National Agreements</i> No National Agreements			
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement on The Development of a Telephone Based National Emergency Warning System  to assist in the m	ementation Plans  Develop a telephone based national emergency warning system to enable the States and Territories to deliver warnings to assist in the management and response to emergencies.	All jurisdictions	start: 18 Dec 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2010
National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience [Implementation plans 2009-10: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, TAS, NT, ACT] [Implementation plans 2010-11: NSW, VIC, QLD, SA, WA, NT, ACT]	Collaborate on natural disaster mitigation activities to strengthen the resilience of communities to, and minimise the impact of, a range of natural disasters in Australia.	All jurisdictions	start: 2 Dec 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on the Victorian Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery Plan	Address the reconstruction and recovery of communities affected by the 2009 Victorian bushfires.	Cwlth, VIC	start: Mar 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2011

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Table A.17 (Continued)			
Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
Other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives	initiatives		
Agreement on Australia's National	Define the governance arrangements for coordinating and		agreed:
Arrangements for the Management of	implementing the Chemical Security Management Framework		2 Oct 2008
Security Risks Associated with Chemicals	and outline the roles and responsibilities of the Australian		
	governments in developing and implementing appropriate and		

agreed: 30 Apr 2009 access to early intervention and prevention services, including and neglect in Australia through: adopting National Standards integration in key disadvantaged communities; and improving Deliver a substantial and sustained reduction in child abuse leaving care; working closely together on enhanced service for Out-of-Home Care; improving support for young people Supports the National Indigenous Reform Agreement] quality child care for children at risk. Protecting Children is Everyone's Business - National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009–2020

[Part of the *National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a* Seamless National Economy]

nationally consistent actions for chemical security.

† Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

#### 10. Miscellaneous

Table A.18 Miscellaneous COAG reform agreements

Initiative name	Initiative description	Signatories	Key dates
<b>National Agreements</b> No National Agreements			
National Partnership Agreements and Implementation Plans National Partnership Agreement on The Australian G Certain Concessions for Pensioners and Seniors Card Holders holders	Imentation Plans  The Australian Government will contribute towards the cost of certain concessions for pensioners and provide designated public transport concessions for out of state seniors card holders.	Cwlth, QLD, SA, TAS, NT, ACT	start: Dec 2008 finish: 30 Jun 2012
National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services	Facilitate reform in the legal assistance sector and provide access to justice for disadvantaged Australians through the delivery of legal assistance services.	All jurisdictions	start: 1 Jul 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2014
National Partnership Agreement on the Management of the Former Rum Jungle Mine Site [Implementation plan: NT]	Monitor, maintain and develop a strategy for the rehabilitation of the former Rum Jungle mine site.	Cwlth, NT	start: 7 Oct 2009 finish: 30 Jun 2013
National Partnership Agreement on Pilot of Drought Reform Measures in Western Australia	Pilot of drought reform measures to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of possible alternative mechanisms and practices for drought relief.	Cwlth, WA	start: 30 May 2010 finish: 30 Jun 2014

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Agreement monitored by the COAG Reform Council.

## **OTHER COAG INITIATIVES NOT INCLUDED**

Table A.19 Other COAG initiatives not included

Reform area	Initiative name	Key reasons for exclusion
A. Competition and regulatory reform stream	reform stream	
<ol> <li>Regulation and competition</li> </ol>	Arrangements for Mutual Recognition of Occupational Licences Corporations Agreement 2002 (as amended) Gene Technology Agreement	Pre-dates the reform agenda; subsumed by National Partnership Agreement to Deliver a Seamless National Economy Pre-dates the reform agenda Outside the scope of Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
2. Infrastructure	Building Australia Fund Natural Gas Pipelines Access Agreement	Australian Government investment fund Pre-dates the reform agenda; outside the scope of Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
B. Human capital stream		
3. Education and training	Compact with Young Australians	Delivered under the <i>National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions</i> and the <i>National Partnership</i>
	Education Investment Fund	Agreement on Productivity Fraces Program Australian Government investment fund
	National Curriculum	Under development
	Retrenched Workers Compact	Delivered under the <i>National Partnership Agreement on</i> Productivity Places Program
	VET Reform Forward Work Plan	Under development
4. Health, ageing and disability	Aged Care Assessment Program Aged Transition Care Initiative	Pre-dates the reform agenda Pre-dates the reform agenda
		(Continued next page)

Table A.19 (Continued)		
Reform area	Initiative name	Key reasons for exclusion
	Binge Drinking Bowel Cancer Screening for 50 Year Olds Funding and Administration of the Home and Community Care	No formal agreement endorsed by COAG Pilot programs pre-date the reform agenda Pre-dates the reform agenda
	National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic National Action Plan on Mental Health 2006 – 2011	Pre-dates the reform agenda Pre-dates the reform agenda
	National Carers Strategy National Disability Strategy National Pandemic Influenza Airport Border Operations Plan Newborn Hearing Screening OzFoodNet	Under development Under development Supports the National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic, which pre-dates the reform agenda No formal agreement endorsed by COAG Pre-dates the reform agenda
5. Housing	Housing Affordability Fund National Housing Supply Council National Rental Affordability Scheme National Supply and Affordability Reform Surplus Land Audit	Australian Government initiative Information gathering Australian Government initiative No formal agreement endorsed by COAG Information gathering
6. Indigenous reform	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Action Plan Indigenous Expenditure Report National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework National Integrated Strategy for Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage	Under development Information gathering No formal agreement endorsed by COAG Schedule to <i>National Indigenous Reform Agreement</i>

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Reform area	Initiative name	Key reasons for exclusion
	National Urban and Regional Service Delivery Strategy for Indigenous Australians	Schedule to National Indigenous Reform Agreement
C. Environment stream		
7. Water	No other initiatives	
8. Climate change	Assessment of Electricity Price Increases Climate Change Complementarity Measures	Information gathering Review of existing policies; intended to complement a nation emissions trading scheme
	Renewable Remote Power Generation	Pre-dates the reform agenda
D. Other stream		
<ol> <li>National security, community safety and emergency management</li> </ol>	Agreement on Australia's National Counter Terrorism Arrangements	Pre-dates the reform agenda; outside the scope of Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
	Agreement on Surface Transport Security Critical Infrastructure Review	Pre-dates the reform agenda Information gathering
	Inter-Jurisdictional Exchange of Criminal Information for People Working with Children	Under development
	International Students Strategy for Australia	Under development
	Memorandum of Understanding National Response to a Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak	Pre-dates the reform agenda; outside the scope of Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
	National Emergency Call Centre Surge Capacity	Australian Government initiative
	National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Children	No formal agreement endorsed by COAG
	Unified Policing Model (Airports)	Pre-dates the reform agenda

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Reform area	Initiative name	Key reasons for exclusion
10. Miscellaneous	Problem Gambling Research Involving Human Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Agreement World Cup Football Bid	No formal agreement endorsed by COAG Pre-dates the reform agenda; outside the scope of Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations Bid unsuccessful
	Research involving numbra Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Agreement World Cup Football Bid	Fre-dates the relornt agenda, outside the scope of Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relarment unsuccessful

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