

APPENDIX 1

POPULATION DATA SUPPORTING THE ASSESSMENTS

- 1 This attachment provides details of the main population data used in Commission calculations. It also explains how we have used them.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- 2 For all its assessments, and its overall relativities, the Commission requires population level estimates. For its capital assessments it requires population growth estimates (derived from changes in population level estimates). For many assessments it requires population data on a range of population groups disaggregated by various characteristics related to differential use or cost of services, for example, age, gender, Indigenous status, socio-economic status (SES) and remoteness.
- 3 All estimated resident population (ERP) data we use come from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Most of these data are received through a special data request.

Population level estimates

- 4 For assessments that require estimates of the size of total State populations, we use estimates as at 31 December. This is the middle of the financial year. This is the population series used for calculating:
 - EPC distributions
 - factors
 - per capita relativities.
- 5 All States that commented (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT) expressed their support for this approach.
- 6 Table 1 shows the State ERPs for each assessment year.

Table 1 Estimated resident populations, by State, at 31 December

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2009-10	7 102	5 419	4 367	2 264	1 619	506	358	228	21 863
2010-11	7 180	5 496	4 437	2 319	1 632	510	365	230	22 169
2011-12	7 262	5 583	4 519	2 392	1 647	512	371	233	22 517
2012-13	7 356	5 684	4 613	2 478	1 662	512	378	238	22 922
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2009-10	32.5	24.8	20.0	10.4	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
2010-11	32.4	24.8	20.0	10.5	7.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
2011-12	32.2	24.8	20.1	10.6	7.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0
2012-13	32.1	24.8	20.1	10.8	7.3	2.2	1.6	1.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. ABS Cat. No. 3010.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Table 4
Estimated Resident Population States and territories.

Disaggregated data

- 7 The Commission receives administrative data on the use and cost of services from States and other third parties. These data are used to identify the characteristics of higher (or lower) cost population groups in the provision of State services. Population data are required so that national costs for these population groups can be distributed across States on the basis of their share of that population group.
- 8 For disaggregating ERPs, conceptually we require populations as at 31 December, being the mid-point of the financial year. However, these populations are not available, so we use 30 June population data at the end of the period (so that the population as at 30 June 2014 is used as the proxy for the population over the 2013-14 year). The ABS provides these data annually, disaggregated by age, gender, and geography (providing remoteness and SES).
- 9 However, apart from the Census year, the ABS does not provide these data disaggregated by Indigenous status. As a result, Indigenous disaggregations are imputed by the Commission for subsequent years. This is done by applying the Indigenous proportion of the total population within each disaggregated population group (in the Census year) then adjusting to match the ABS estimated Indigenous population projections at 30 June each year, by age and State. The resulting estimated numbers of Indigenous people in each disaggregated group are subtracted from the group's total to give the number of non-Indigenous people in the group.

Use of SA1 based classifications

- 10 The most accurate disaggregation of population by remoteness and SES is that based on classifications at Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) geography. While it would be ideal if administrative data could also be provided at the SA1 level, this is rarely possible. In

practice, the Commission receives administrative data on the use and cost of services from States and other third parties reflecting varying geographies.

- 11 National use and cost rates calculated from these geographies are generally applied to State populations based on SA1 classifications. Utilising SA1 classifications for disaggregated ERP is important, as this approach ensures diversity is recognised in the distribution of use and costs. It avoids instances where pockets of relative advantage, or disadvantage, are subsumed into broader geographical classifications. Details of the administrative data used and the populations to which they are applied are contained in each expense category attachment.

Population growth estimates

- 12 For capital assessments, conceptually, we require population growth across financial years; that is, from 30 June to 30 June. In the 2010 Review we used calendar year growth as a proxy for financial year growth. In this review, we considered changing to financial year growth to better reflect the conceptual need in capital assessments.
- 13 New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT expressed their support for this approach. Queensland and Tasmania noted this approach is a better conceptual fit with the structure of the capital assessments than calendar year growth.
- 14 Western Australia said using June populations instead of December populations would add complexity, without being likely to have a material impact over time. It also considered that growth between December and June in the year the switch occurs would not be recognised. It considered that if this were an atypical year for population growth there could be a material transitional impact. However, we consider transitional effects are inevitable, and accepted aspects of the review process when assessment methods and data sources change.
- 15 Given the GST distribution is based on a three year average, we are not, at this stage, convinced changing to financial year population growth would materially improve the equalisation outcomes. We have, therefore, continued to measure population growth on the basis of December to December movements. Those growth rates are in Table 2.

Table 2 State population growth rates

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2010-11	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.4
2011-12	1.1	1.6	1.8	3.1	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.6
2012-13	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.6	0.9	0.1	1.9	2.3	1.8

Source: Commission calculations.

Reliability and timeliness of population estimates

- 16 The Northern Territory said the Commission should commit to using only the latest available final Census derived population figures. This view is in response to the Commission’s use of preliminary Indigenous population estimates in the 2013 Update. The Commission’s approach to deriving Indigenous population estimates for that Update is addressed in Chapter 4 of the Commission’s *2013 Update Report on GST Revenue Sharing Relativities*.
- 17 We intend to use the most recently available data that are reliable. While in the 2013 Update we carefully considered the advice provided by the ABS to general users of the preliminary Indigenous population estimates to use the 2006 based estimates for time series comparisons, we placed greater weight on the ABS advice provided to the Commission that the best estimate of Indigenous populations in 2011 was the preliminary estimate based on the 2011 Census.
- 18 We will continue to give careful consideration to such issues and to the advice available if similar circumstances arise in the future, possibly in the lead up to the 2018 Update. The dramatic increase in the estimated Indigenous population following the 2011 Census was due to an unprecedented increase in the propensity to identify as Indigenous. The Commission took this into consideration when making a decision. We cannot yet anticipate the issues that may be relevant in making a similar decision during the life of the 2015 Review.
- 19 Table 3 provides details of current ABS estimates of Indigenous population in June 2011.

Table 3 Indigenous population estimates, by State

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
June 2011	208	47	189	88	37	24	6	69	670
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
June 2011	31.1	7.1	28.2	13.2	5.6	3.6	0.9	10.3	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. ABS Cat. No. 3238.0.55.001 - *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011*.

Service populations

- 20 We again intend to use ERP data (that is, populations reflecting place of usual residence rather than place of enumeration) as the basis of our estimates of potential service use. Tourists, itinerant and fly in fly out (FIFO) worker populations, and mobile Indigenous populations, may affect service delivery requirements differently for different States and services. However we were not able to identify, or measure, any such effects.

- 21 The ABS says that no reliable method of estimating service populations has been developed nationally, or internationally, because service populations are not discrete or mutually exclusive. States have not been able to provide data on how different service populations affect State service provision requirements and State budgets.
- 22 As addressed in the discussion of mining expenditure in Chapter 5 – Priority issues, we do not consider that a measure of the population distribution that reflects service populations will produce a better equalisation outcome, because we have no data on the service use patterns of transient populations.
- 23 New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT expressed their support for this approach. South Australia and Tasmania said that where people reside is a better measure for service use than anything else available, and that there remains no reliable national data on the population distribution other than ERP.
- 24 Victoria noted some associated issues, such as people in regional areas receiving more complex medical treatments in capital cities, but it does not support the use of population data based on place of enumeration. It said it has not been demonstrated that this would provide a better indication of the location of service delivery.
- 25 Queensland and Western Australia raised issues with their FIFO populations. Queensland observed that while FIFO workers will not be measured through place of residence, alternatives may not be reliable or practical. The possible effects of FIFO populations are discussed in more detail in Chapter 5 – Priority issues.
- 26 There remains no reliable national data on the population distribution other than the ABS’s Estimated Resident Population. As such, we intend to use ERP as our measure of all populations.

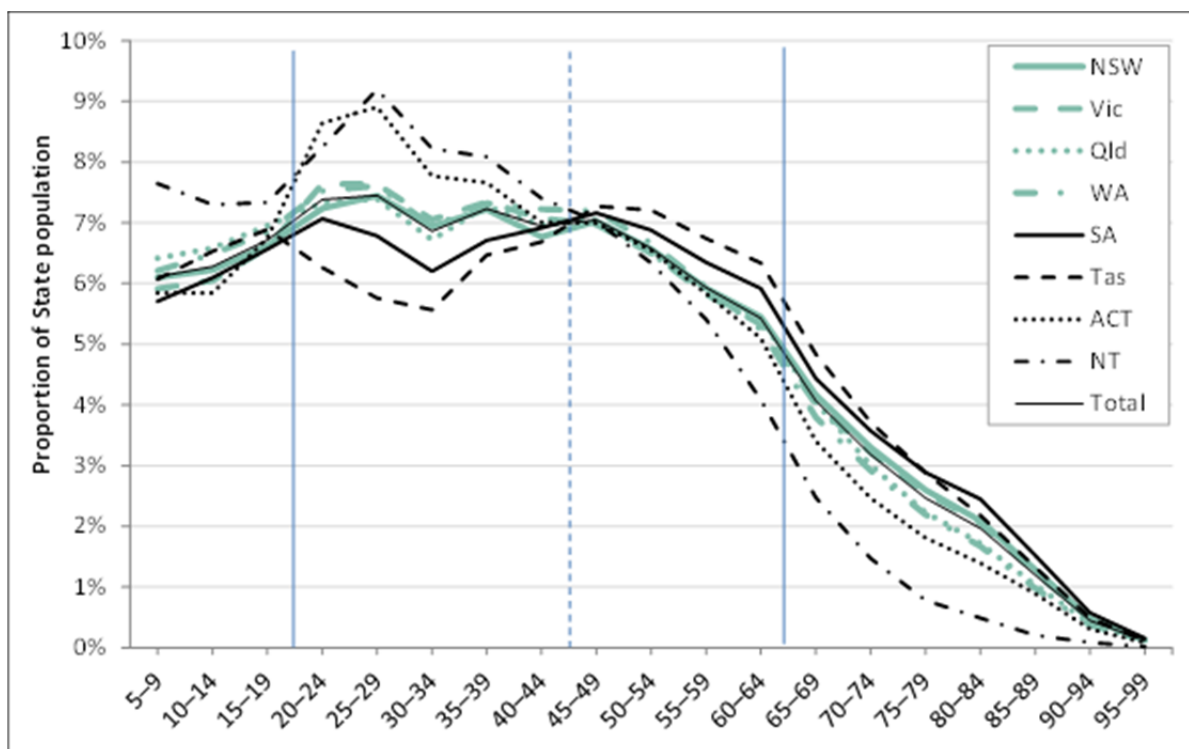
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS USED IN ASSESSMENTS

- 27 The main population characteristics used in our assessments are age, remoteness and socio-economic status. We consider that, to the extent consistent with achieving HFE, having a common structure to the classification of population characteristics, for example age, will assist in undertaking more transparent analysis. For example, if all categories involve a split of the under 65 and the 65 and over populations, it will be possible to quantify the impact that a State’s above average share of the 65 and over population has on its GST share.
- 28 We consider having a common structure, with fewer unique categories, will also reduce the size of the datasets required, thus simplifying assessments and reducing the risk of errors.

Age

29 The principle that we intend to have common structures to our classifications is best demonstrated with age, but is valid in other classifications. As our primary focus is on the difference in the distribution of populations between States, we have been guided in selecting common structures by the patterns in Figure 1. South Australia and Tasmania have considerably below average shares of 15-44 year olds, and above average shares of 45-64 year olds, because the younger populations leave these States.

Figure 1 Age structure of State populations, 2009-10



Source: Commission calculations

- 30 New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT expressed their support for this approach to age group breakdowns. New South Wales agreed this breakdown minimises the number of datasets required, simplifies the assessments and reduces the likelihood of errors. Victoria considered that the choice of age structure that is used in each particular case should be that which is most appropriate to the available data. The starting point should be the highest level of disaggregation appropriate and further aggregation tested against the materiality of the result.
- 31 Queensland stated that it supported the breakdown in principle, provided it does not interfere with using the optimum age groups in category assessments.
- 32 Tasmania expressed conditional support for this proposal, subject to materiality testing across the totality of assessments and that age standardisation, demonstrably

for each category, does not prioritise administrative convenience over the achievement of equalisation.

- 33 South Australia and the Northern Territory do not support this approach as they consider age group selection should continue to be based on the assessment in question and the best available data should be used. South Australia does not accept having a common age structure with fewer unique categories would reduce the size of data sets required, thus simplifying the assessments and reducing the prospect of errors. It said modern computing facilities allow for the use of large data sets and ensure more robust statistical analyses can be undertaken with ease.
- 34 Western Australia noted that it did not believe that materiality should be used in a mechanistic manner. It said disabilities should be calculated as accurately as possible, based on conceptual grounds and available data, to ensure transparency.
- 35 In the 2015 Review, the major age groups will be 0-14, 15-64 and 65+. This structure reflects how this classification is used in a range of social and economic statistics, and has been generally adopted within our classifications. Within these major groups, further disaggregation has been applied where there is a conceptual case and it has been material to do so. Table 4 shows the details of State estimated resident populations for June 2011 dissected by the three major age groups.

Table 4 Estimated resident population by Age and State, June 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0 - 14 years	1 367	1 015	892	453	291	96	67	53	4 233
15 - 64 years	4 802	3 746	3 005	1 614	1 087	333	262	166	15 016
65+ years	1 049	777	580	286	262	82	39	13	3 088
Total	7 219	5 538	4 477	2 353	1 640	511	368	231	22 337
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0 - 14 years	32.3	24.0	21.1	10.7	6.9	2.3	1.6	1.2	100.0
15 - 64 years	32.0	24.9	20.0	10.8	7.2	2.2	1.7	1.1	100.0
65+ years	34.0	25.2	18.8	9.3	8.5	2.7	1.3	0.4	100.0
Total	32.3	24.8	20.0	10.5	7.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0

Source: ABS data request.

- 36 Due to data reliability concerns and materiality, no breakdown to a single year of age, including 0 years of age, will be used in the 2015 Review.
- 37 Where State population shares of any particular age group are very similar, there must be either a large number of people in the group, or a large per capita cost difference to the adjacent age group, for splitting the age group out to be material. For example, while people aged 85 and over do have higher health costs per capita than less old people, based primarily on the very small numbers involved, we have

not considered a breakdown of the 85 and over population is warranted in any category.

- 38 We will be performing materiality testing across the totality of assessments to determine whether further breakdowns are appropriate. We do not consider that our approach interferes with using the optimum age groups in category assessments. The best available data will continue to be used. The age disaggregation used for each expense category assessment is addressed in the relevant chapters.
- 39 Tasmania noted that Schools education was excluded from the discussion surrounding age groups. This is because the Schools education assessment will be applied to actual enrolments and therefore age range groups will not apply to this assessment.

Remoteness

- 40 An attribute used throughout many assessments is a measure of the population living in areas of varying remoteness.
- 41 The ABS remoteness areas will be used as the standard classification of remoteness.¹ States were consulted on this proposed move to the ABS remoteness areas from May through to July 2013. State views relating to this decision are discussed in more detail in Attachment 23 — Regional costs.
- 42 The ABS remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA).² The ABS has utilised this index to allocate one of the five remoteness categories to each SA1. Table 5 provides details of State estimated resident populations for June 2011 dissected by these five categories.

¹ Under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011, the Remoteness Areas comprise major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote.

² This index was originally developed by the National Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISCA).

Table 5 Estimated Resident Population by location and State, 30 June 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Major cities	5 333	4 215	2 770	1 799	1 200	0	367	0	15 685
Inner regional	1 403	1 073	910	211	177	335	1	0	4 111
Outer regional	443	245	660	182	202	165	0	129	2 026
Remote	31	5	78	99	45	8	0	49	315
Very remote	8	0	58	63	15	2	0	53	201
Total	7 219	5 538	4 477	2 353	1 640	511	368	231	22 337
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Major cities	34.0	26.9	17.7	11.5	7.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Inner regional	34.1	26.1	22.1	5.1	4.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Outer regional	21.9	12.1	32.6	9.0	10.0	8.2	0.0	6.4	100.0
Remote	9.7	1.5	24.8	31.4	14.4	2.7	0.0	15.5	100.0
Very remote	4.2	0.0	29.1	31.4	7.4	1.2	0.0	26.7	100.0
Total	32.3	24.8	20.0	10.5	7.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	100.0

Notes: (a) Under the ASGS, Tasmania and the Northern Territory are considered to have no major cities, as neither have cities with a population of more than 250 000 people.

Source: ABS data request: ERP by SA1.

- 43 Category assessments use either the five remoteness areas, or an aggregation of these into two groups (remote and non-remote).

Socio-economic status

- 44 One of the attributes of the population that we use in our assessments is SES. In this review we intend to utilise a separate measure of SES for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. The Non-Indigenous Socio-Economic Index for Areas (NISEIFA) was developed for the Commission by the ABS. This index uses the same indicators as the Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage.³ We will use this index to classify the non-Indigenous population into SA1 based SES quintiles, ranging from least disadvantaged to most disadvantaged. The Indigenous Relative Socio-economic Outcome (IRSEO) index was developed at the Australian National University.⁴ We will use this index to classify the SA1 based Indigenous population into SES quintiles, ranging from least disadvantaged to most disadvantaged.
- 45 These indexes remain area based measures and are similar to SEIFA. The indexes and their use are discussed in more detail in Attachment 26 — Indigeneity.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2033.0.55.001 - Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2011.

⁴ IRSEO was developed by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic and Policy Research (CAEPR), located at the ANU. The IRSEO data is available for download from: <http://caepr.anu.edu.au/Publications/census-papers/2013CP13.php>.

46 Table 6 and Table 7 provide details of State Indigenous and non-Indigenous ERPs for June 2011 respectively, dissected by socio-economic quintiles.

Table 6 Indigenous ERP by IRSEO quintiles and State, June 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Least disadvantaged	46	24	40	3	3	9	6	4	136
2nd least disadvantaged	57	6	36	8	9	13	0	7	136
Middle quintile	32	12	53	23	4	1	0	6	131
2nd most disadvantaged	52	5	37	24	12	1	0	1	132
Most disadvantaged	23	0	23	29	9	0	0	50	134
Total	208	47	189	88	37	24	6	69	669
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Least disadvantaged	33.6	17.8	29.8	2.5	2.3	6.5	4.5	3.1	100.0
2nd least disadvantaged	41.5	4.5	26.5	6.2	6.4	9.5	0.0	5.3	100.0
Middle quintile	24.3	8.8	40.3	17.8	3.3	1.0	0.0	4.5	100.0
2nd most disadvantaged	39.0	4.1	27.9	18.3	8.9	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0
Most disadvantaged	17.0	0.0	16.8	21.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	100.0
Total	31.1	7.1	28.2	13.2	5.6	3.6	0.9	10.3	100.0

Source: Commission calculation using ABS data request and IRSEO index.

Table 7 Non-Indigenous ERP by NISEIFA quintiles and State, June 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Least disadvantaged	1 511	1 072	730	559	197	35	186	43	4 333
2nd least disadvantaged	1 202	1 188	880	547	292	65	101	57	4 334
Middle quintile	1 236	1 161	963	474	314	106	44	37	4 336
2nd most disadvantaged	1 409	1 025	925	424	393	119	23	19	4 337
Most disadvantaged	1 652	1 043	790	261	405	162	8	6	4 328
Total	7 010	5 490	4 288	2 265	1 602	487	362	162	21 667
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Least disadvantaged	34.9	24.7	16.8	12.9	4.6	0.8	4.3	1.0	100.0
2nd least disadvantaged	27.7	27.4	20.3	12.6	6.7	1.5	2.3	1.3	100.0
Middle quintile	28.5	26.8	22.2	10.9	7.3	2.5	1.0	0.8	100.0
2nd most disadvantaged	32.5	23.6	21.3	9.8	9.1	2.7	0.5	0.4	100.0
Most disadvantaged	38.2	24.1	18.3	6.0	9.4	3.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
Total	32.4	25.3	19.8	10.5	7.4	2.2	1.7	0.7	100.0

Source: Commission calculation using ABS data request and NISEIFA index.

Urban centres/localities (UCLs)

47 Throughout the 2015 Review, UCLs will be used as the primary geography measure in assessments that relate to urban form. However, in certain instances we need to make adjustments to better reflect what States do.

- Urban transport is often provided as an integrated network across closely neighbouring UCLs. Therefore, in the Transport category all UCLs within a Significant Urban Area (SUA) will be aggregated and treated as a single UCL. We consider that this generally better reflects how States deliver this service.
- In the Services to communities category, we consider that electricity subsidies are provided in remote and very remote towns of 50 to 1 000 people. Because UCLs are not defined for towns of below 200, we have defined these using aggregations of mesh blocks using similar criteria to the ABS in defining these as urban.

48 These adjustments and the other category specific criteria to how UCLs are used in each category are discussed in the relevant attachments:

- Roads
- Transport
- Services to communities.

49 Where we have made adjustments to the standard ABS classifications, we have done so on a systematic basis. We no longer:

- manually determine groupings of UCLs in Hobart and Darwin in the Transport assessment
- use different definitions of urban areas for different aspects of the Roads assessment.

50 Victoria, Queensland, the ACT and the Northern Territory expressed their support for this approach or expressed support in principle. No State said they did not support this approach.

51 Table 8 shows the differences between States in where their populations are located in terms of various UCL size cut-offs applied in different categories.

Table 8 Estimated resident population by urban centre/locality and State, June 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
50 - 1 000 remote and very remote communities	6	2	30	28	14	5	0	22	107
UCLs of 40 000+	5 849	4 684	3 731	1 962	1 279	352	367	110	18 336
UCLs within SUAs > 20 000	5 896	4 584	3 528	1 965	1 290	328	367	139	18 098
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
50 - 1 000 remote and very remote communities	5.5	1.8	28.1	26.4	13.2	4.5	0.0	20.4	100.0
UCLs of 40 000+	31.9	25.5	20.3	10.7	7.0	1.9	2.0	0.6	100.0
UCLs within SUAs > 20 000	32.6	25.3	19.5	10.9	7.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	100.0

Source: Commission calculation based on ERP from ABS data request.

FURTHER INFORMATION

52 Background material in support of this chapter is published on the Commission's website. That material includes the following documents, released for comment in the development of population data supporting the assessments, together with State submissions responding to these documents.

- Staff Discussion Paper 2013-01S *Remoteness classification*
- Staff discussion paper 2013-07S *Proposed assessments*

APPENDIX 2

TREATMENT OF COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS

- 1 The terms of reference provide guidance to the Commission on the treatment of Commonwealth payments. They ask the Commission:
 - to ensure that some specified payments (usually referred to as quarantined payments), including all reward payments, have no impact on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) distribution
 - to treat national specific purpose payments (SPPs), national health reform funding, national partnership project payments and general revenue assistance (GRA), other than the GST, so that they would affect GST shares, but treat national partnership facilitation payments so that they would not.
 - However, the Commission is given discretion to vary the treatment of the second group of payments where it is appropriate, reflecting the nature of the payment and the role of State governments in providing services.
- 2 These instructions, which are consistent with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (as amended) (IGA), make it clear that where it has discretion, the Commission should exercise that discretion in deciding if and how payments should affect the GST distribution.
- 3 The Commission has been guided by the horizontal equalisation objective and has adopted a single guideline to decide the treatment of all payments on a case by case basis:

payments which support State services, and for which expenditure needs are assessed, will impact the relativities.
- 4 Assessed expenditure needs are differences among the States which affect the cost of delivering services. In some cases, on conceptual grounds, we conclude that there are no differences in per capita service delivery costs and assess expenditure equal per capita. Spending reflects population shares alone (a deliberative equal per capita assessment). Where such an assessment is made, related payments would affect the GST distribution. However, where needs have not been assessed because they are not material, this is not a deliberative equal per capita assessment and any associated payments should not affect the GST distribution.
- 5 Adopting the guideline and applying it on a case by case basis to Commonwealth payments will therefore result in some payments having an impact on the relativities

and others not. The decision is made purely on the basis of whether the payment is available to support State services and whether needs have been assessed.

6 The terms of reference also require the Commission to treat some payments so they have no direct impact on the relativities. They include payments nominated in previous terms of reference. Those payments which relate to the assessment years of this review are:

- reward payments made under National Partnership Agreements
- payments for Stronger Futures and Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory
- Assisting preparation towards the launch of the National disability insurance scheme
- payments relating to the 2013 Tasmanian Forests Intergovernmental Agreement
- Centenary of Canberra 2013 — A gift to the national capital
- payments relating to project agreements to assist with preparation towards the launch of the National Disability Insurance Scheme
- assistance for Tasmania to implement national policy reforms
- South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program
- forgiveness of South Australian housing debt on 30 June 2013
- Health care grants for the Torres Strait
- Improving health services in Tasmania
- Royal Darwin Hospital – equipped, prepared and ready
- Victorian cytology service
- Macquarie Point Railyards precinct remediation
- Caring for our Country
- Pilot of drought reform measures in Western Australia
- Sinking fund on State debt.

7 These payments are marked with an asterisk in Table 1.

8 Table 1 shows all payments made in 2011-12 and 2012-13 (it will include payments made in 2013-14 in the final report) and the Commission's decision on the treatment of each payment. Table 2 provides a summary of the Commonwealth own-purpose expenses (COPEs) the Commission considered might have an impact on State fiscal capacities and their treatment.

9 The treatment of some payments has changed. These are also marked in the table and include:

- changed roles and responsibilities – adjustment to achieve budget neutrality — exclude the Commonwealth payment, include States' reimbursement to Commonwealth for the notional costs of delivering Community Packages Care

and Residential Care services to younger people (it was excluded in the 2014 Update)

- Basic community care maintenance and support services — payment to all States changed from impact to no impact
- Aged care assessment — payment to all States changed from impact to no impact
- remote Indigenous housing — treatment changed from no impact for 2011-12 and 2012-13 to impact for 2013-14
- Preventive health — healthy communities — treatment changed from no impact to impact
- COPE for National Emergency Management projects — treatment changed from impact to no impact.

10 Final decisions on the treatment of some payments, such as Water for the Future and new payments in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3 2014-15* have not yet been made. There is also the question of how ceasing payments, or payments which have been abolished in the last budget, should be treated. While individually they may not constitute a major change in Commonwealth-State financial relations, in aggregate, they may have a material impact in the year in which the relativities will be applied. States will be consulted on the treatment of these payments in a New Issues paper to be sent to States in August.

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE					
GST payments		2011-12 to 2012-13	Pool for relativities		
ACT municipal services	Payments to assist the ACT to meet the additional municipal costs which arise from Canberra's role as the national capital, and to compensate the ACT for additional costs resulting from the national capital planning influences on the provision of water and sewerage services.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Local — needs not assessed
Reduced royalties	Payment to Western Australia for the loss of shared offshore petroleum royalty revenue resulting from imposing the crude oil excise on condensate. This arises because crude oil excise payments are a deductible expense for calculating the offshore petroleum royalty.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Mining revenue and assessed APC		
Royalties	Includes the transfer of two-thirds of Commonwealth Government's petroleum royalties from North Shelf Project to Western Australia; and payment to the Northern Territory in lieu of uranium royalties.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Mining revenue and assessed APC		
Snowy Hydro Ltd — company tax compensation	To compensate Victoria and New South Wales for company tax payments by Snowy Hydro Ltd.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Other revenue and assessed EPC		
HEALTH					
National healthcare SPP	Funding to support State healthcare services.	2011-12	Impact		
National health reform funding	This funding replaces the National Healthcare SPP. The majority of the Commonwealth funding for public hospital services is provided as activity based funding, based on an efficient price for hospital services determined by the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority. The Reform also includes an explicit component for public health.	2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
National Partnership Payments					
National Health Reform					
Improving public hospital services (IPHS) - Flexible funding for emergency departments, elective surgery and subacute care	Funding to increase hospital capacity and improve services to patients through a flexible funding pool. The funding pool gives the States additional capacity to respond to capital and recurrent cost needs in the public hospital system in relation to emergency departments, elective surgery and subacute care.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
IPHS – National emergency access target	Funding to reduce the time taken to treat, admit or discharge patients in public hospital emergency departments as part of a reform to introduce a four hour national emergency access target for emergency department treatment. Capital funding — funding for the expansion of emergency departments and associated facilities. Facilitation funding — funding to achieve the national emergency access target. Reward funding — funding to reward jurisdictions based on their achievement against the national emergency access target as assessed by the COAG Reform Council.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Capital and facilitation funding — impact; Reward payment — no impact		Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference
IPHS – National elective surgery target	Funding to ensure elective surgery patients are seen within clinically recommended times. Capital funding — funding for the expansion of elective surgery facilities to ensure that, by the end of 2016, 100% of public hospital elective surgery patients in all urgent categories are treated within the clinically recommended times. Facilitation funding — funding to achieve the national elective surgery targets. Reward funding — funding to reward jurisdictions based on their achievement against the national target as assessed by the COAG Reform Council.	2011-12	Capital and facilitation funding — impact; Reward payment — no impact		Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
IPHS – New subacute beds guarantee funding	Funding for over 1300 additional beds for subacute services. The States will deliver an agreed number of new subacute beds or equivalent services each year in public hospitals or in community settings. Funding will provide beds and services for palliative care, rehabilitation, psychogeriatric care, geriatric evaluation and management, and subacute mental health care.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Financial assistance for long stay older patients	Funding over three years to care for people aged 65 or over in public hospitals, who have finished acute and post-acute care and are waiting for Commonwealth aged care placement.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Health infrastructure					
Health and Hospitals Fund (HHF) – Hospital infrastructure and other projects of national significance	Funding to expand and modernise key public hospitals across Australia to improve hospital care.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
HHF – National cancer system	Funding to support infrastructure to deliver a world class cancer care system in Australia.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
HHF – Regional priority round	The Commonwealth is delivering the \$1.8 billion commitment to Health and Hospitals Fund investment in Regional Australia. Regional Priority funding will improve access to essential health services for Australians living in rural, regional and remote areas. The Commonwealth will also work in partnership with the States to expand and modernise key health infrastructure, including hospitals, across Australia.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Other Health infrastructure projects	Funding for following infrastructure projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PET scanners for Royal Hobart Hospital - Westmead Hospital, Sydney - Children's cancer centre, Adelaide - Cairns Base Hospital chemotherapy cancer initiative - Cairns integrated cancer centre - Women's and Children's Hospital in Hobart - Grafton Hospital - radiation oncology services in north/north-west Tasmania. 	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Health services (HS)					
HS — Early intervention pilot program	Funding under the National Binge Drinking Strategy. The program is implemented by the New South Wales Police Force based on their existing <i>Your Choice</i> model. It provides early intervention and diversion programs for people under 18 who are at risk of developing alcohol-related problems. Funding was made directly from Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing to individual States, other than New South Wales. In 2010-11, a National Partnership payment was introduced for New South Wales because they were late in signing up to the program.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		We would usually treat the payments to all States as impacting on relativities. We could bring these payments in for all States. However, because they are relatively small, it is simpler to treat the payment to New South Wales as having no impact on relativities.
HS — National antimicrobial utilisation surveillance program (NAUSP)	The NAUSP collects, analyses and reports on the inpatient antimicrobial usage data in Australian hospitals to support the development of strategies to minimise antimicrobial resistance. Since its inception in 2004 the program has been fully funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) directly from its own discretionary funds on a contract basis with SA Health. In 2010-11 an NPP was introduced to replace the funding provided directly by DoHA.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
HS — Improving health services in Tasmania	To address pressures on the Tasmania health system and improve healthcare outcomes for Tasmanians. Includes the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better access to community based palliative care services - Cradle Coast connected care clinical repository - Innovative flexible funding for mental health - Reducing elective surgery waiting list - Walk-in centres in Hobart and Launceston. 	2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
HS — Other health services	Consist of payments for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BreastScreen Australia radiography workforce initiatives - COAG long stay older patients initiative - Healthcare grants for the Torres Strait* - Healthy kids health checks# - Northern Territory medical school — funding contribution - National bowel cancer screening program - National perinatal depression initiative - OzFoodNet - Royal Darwin Hospital — equipped, prepared and ready* - Torres Strait Islander health protection strategy — mosquito control - Vaccine-preventable diseases surveillance - Victorian cytology service*. 	2011-12 to 2012-13	Healthcare grants for the Torres Strait, Royal Darwin Hospital — equipped, prepared and ready and Victorian cytology services — no impact. Others – Impact.		No impact for Healthcare grants for the Torres Strait, Royal Darwin Hospital — equipped, prepared and ready and Victorian cytology services as required by terms of reference
Indigenous health (IH)					
IH — Closing the Gap in the NT — Indigenous health and related services*	Funding to improve access to effective primary health care services in partnership with the NT Government, Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance NT, and through consultation with other key stakeholders.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
IH — Stronger futures in the Northern Territory — health components*	<p>Payments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hearing health services — for integrated hearing health services with the capacity to reach children in remote communities in the NT. - Mobile Outreach service plus — to ensure Aboriginal children and their families living in remote areas of the NT who are affected by trauma associated with child abuse and neglect are provided with counselling and support. - Oral health services — for integrated oral health program for Aboriginal children in communities in the NT. 	2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
IH — Health infrastructure — Indigenous mobile dental program	Payments under Indigenous mobile dental program in remote NT communities	2011-12	Impact		
IH — Health services — sexual assault counselling in remote NT areas	Funding as part of the Mobile Outreach Service Plus. This program provides culturally safe counselling and other support to Aboriginal children and their families and communities in remote areas of the NT, who are experiencing trauma related to any form of child abuse, including sexual assault.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
IH — Improving ear health services for Indigenous children	Funding to support the delivery of additional surgical services, clinical leadership programs and ear health services for some States.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
IH — Improving trachoma control services for Indigenous Australians	Funding for the continued expansion of trachoma control activities in jurisdictions where trachoma, an infectious disease which can lead to blindness, is endemic. Funding is also being provided to jurisdictions where trachoma has been funded previously, to determine whether full trachoma control programs are required for those jurisdictions.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
IH — Indigenous early childhood development — antenatal and reproductive health	Funding to improve antenatal care, teenage sexual and reproductive health, and pre-pregnancy care, as well as building linkage with existing child and maternal health programs to increase the uptake of these services.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
IH —Reducing acute rheumatic heart fever among Indigenous children	Funding to support register and control programs for acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in Indigenous children.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
IH — Renal dialysis services in Central Australia	To contribute to the delivery of renal dialysis and support service in Central Australia to improve access to renal services to Indigenous Australians.	2012-13	Impact		
IH —Satellite renal dialysis facilities in remote Northern Territory communities	Funding for satellite renal dialysis facilities in remote NT communities.	2011-12	Impact		
IH — Torres Strait health protection strategy — Saibai Island health clinic	Funding to provide additional staff for the treatment of communicable diseases at the health care clinic on Saibai Island, and development and implementation of a culturally appropriate sexual health education campaign for people in the Torres Strait.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Mental health (MH)					
MH — Supporting national mental health reform	Funding to deliver improved health, social, economic and housing outcome for people with severe and persistent mental illness by addressing service gaps and preventing ongoing cycling through State mental health systems.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Preventive health (PH)					
PH — Enabling infrastructure	Funding is provided for State based surveillance activities covering nutrition and physical activity measures consistent with national protocols.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
PH – Healthy children	Facilitation funding for children under16 to increase levels of physical activity and improve the intake of fruit and vegetables in settings such as child centres, preschools and schools. Reward funding will be provided upon the achievement of agreed performance benchmarks.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Reward payments — no impact; Others — impact		Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference
PH – healthy communities##	Payment direct to local governments to support 92 local government areas nationally for community-based healthy life-style programs to improve physical activity and healthy eating and healthy weight activities for people not in the workforce in socially and economically disadvantaged areas, as well as those looking for employment and carers.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact	Change from No impact to Impact because needs are assessed	
PH – healthy workers	Funding to support workplace health programs that focus on decreasing rates of overweight and obesity, increasing levels of physical activity and intake of fruit and vegetables, smoking cessation and reducing harmful levels of alcohol consumption. Reward funding will be provided to States upon the achievement of agreed performance benchmarks.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Reward payments — no impact; Others — impact		Reward payment — no impact as required by terms of reference
PH — Social marketing	Funding to develop social marketing campaigns that extend and complement the Australian Better Health Initiative and reinforce local activities on preventive health.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Other health National partnership payments					
East Kimberley development package – health related projects	Funding for health infrastructure projects. Priorities under the package include primary and preventive health care, drug and alcohol services, short term patient accommodation, housing for health service providers, improvements to remote clinics, aged care facilities and environmental health measures.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Payments for environment health measures and aged care facilities - No impact Others – Impact		Commonwealth— needs not assessed.
Essential vaccines (vaccine purchase)	Funding for the purchase of essential vaccines, which have not yet transitioned to centralised purchasing arrangements, for eligible individuals under the National Immunisation Program. Reward funding will be provided to the States for achieving performance benchmarks that maintain or increase vaccine coverage amongst Indigenous Australians and four year olds as well as in low coverage areas, and maintain or decrease vaccine wastage and leakage.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Hospital and health workforce reform — activity based funding	Funding to support the implementation of activity based funding for Australia's public hospital system, enhance health workforce capability and supply, increase the volume and quality of subacute care services, and improve the operations of emergency departments.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
National coronial information system	Funding to support the ongoing administration, maintenance and improvement of Australia's national database of coronial data.	2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Treating more public dental patients	Funding to assist in the treatment of up to 400,000 people on public dental waiting lists, with a particular focus on Indigenous patients, high risk patients and those from rural areas.	2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
EDUCATION					
National Schools SPP	Funding to support government and non-government schools education. The SPP will finish in December 2013 and be replaced by the Student First program from January 2014.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed
National Partnership Payments					
Closing the Gap in the NT - Indigenous education *	Funding to support the construction of up to 22 additional teacher houses in NT Emergency Responses (NTER) communities, improve teacher quality and foster better outcomes and support remote schools.	2011-12	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Stronger futures in the Northern Territory — education components*	Payments include: - Building a quality school workforce — supports urgent improvement of schooling outcomes to Indigenous children and comprises three components: additional teachers, quality teaching and teacher housing. - Expansion of the school enrolment and attendance measure — to use the income support payment system as a way to connect schools and families where children are not enrolled in or attending school.	2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Digital Education Revolution	Funding to prepare students for education, training and to live and work in a digital world. The National Secondary School Computer Fund (NSSCF) and associated on-costs are the major funding elements under the NP. The NSSCF helps schools to provide new computers and other information and communication technology (ICT) equipment for students in Years 9 to 12, as well as the necessary infrastructure to support the installation and maintenance of the additional ICT.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Early childhood education – universal access to early education#	Funding with the objective that children have access to affordable, quality early childhood education in the year before formal schooling, with a focus on Indigenous communities. This program is delivered by a degree qualified early childhood teachers for at least 600 hours a year.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
East Kimberley development package – education related payments	Payment for education and training infrastructure projects. Priorities include early childhood development, primary and secondary schooling, post-secondary education and training, and community meeting facilities in remote locations.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		.
Empowering local schools	Funding to empower participating schools to make decisions at a local level to better respond to the needs of students and the local school community. The program will cease on 31 December 2013 and be redirected to the Commonwealth's needs-based funding model for schools.	2011-12	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed
Fort Street High school – noise insulation	Payment to New South Wales to provide aircraft noise insulation works at the Fort Street High School in the State. The work is managed by New South Wales and will be done in conjunction with on-campus works associated with Building the Education Revolution Program.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Helping our kids understand finances – professional learning and MoneySmartSchool MoneySmart teaching	Funding to support the delivery of face-to-face professional learning to teachers in primary and secondary schools and the development of teacher support materials, to improve financial literacy in schools.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Improving literacy and numeracy	Funding to improve literacy and numeracy, with a priority focus on primary-aged students at risk of falling behind, including Indigenous students and students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The NP aims to sustain the momentum of the NP on Smarter Schools – Literacy and Numeracy, which concluded in Dec 2012.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Government reward payments and Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools – States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed; Reward payments – terms of reference requirement
Indigenous early childhood development – education – children and family centres	Funding to reduce the gap in development between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children by improving access to early childhood education. Includes the establishment of 38 children and family centres across Australia by 2014, which will deliver integrated services, including early learning, children and family support programs.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Investing in focus schools	Funding to support government and non-government education providers to accelerate their implementation of agreed actions in some 200 selected Focus schools that have previously received little or no benefit through other Australian government funded initiatives and reforms.	2011-12	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools – States act as an intermediary and the payment does not affect State needs
More support for students with disabilities	Provision of targeted assistance to teachers and schools to support students with disabilities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
Nation building and jobs plan – Building the education revolution	Funding to provide economic stimulus through the rapid construction and refurbishment of school infrastructure, and build learning environments to help children, families and communities participate in activities that support achievement, develop learning potential and bring communities together.	2011-12	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools – States act as an intermediary and the payment does not affect State needs

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
National quality agenda for early childhood education and care	Funding to deliver an integrated and unified national regulatory system for early childhood education and care, and reduce the regulatory burden on service providers.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
National solar schools program	Payment to install solar and other renewable power systems, solar hot water systems, rainwater tanks and a range of energy efficiency measures in schools.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact; Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed
Rewards for great teachers	Funding to support education authorities to align their current approaches to performance management with the Australian Teacher Performance and Development Framework and enable the payment of bonuses to teachers who achieve certification at the highest levels of standards. It will cease on 31 December 2013 and be redirected to the Commonwealth's needs-based funding model for schools.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Reward payments and Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed Reward payments — terms of reference requirement
School pathways program	Payment to South Australia and Western Australia with a focus on providing a career path for young people wanting to enter the defence industry.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Secure schools program	To assist government and non-government schools at-risk of social, religious or ethnically motivated crimes to meet their particular security needs by providing security-related infrastructure such as fencing, lighting and CCTV.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
Smarter schools - Improving teacher quality	To facilitate and reward ambitious, national significant and sustainable reforms to attract, train, place, develop and retain quality teachers and leaders in schools. These reforms provide a platform for raising student performance and support other school reforms targeting low socio-economic status school communities and literacy and numeracy outcomes.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Smarter schools - low socio-economic status school communities	Funding to improve education outcomes in low socio-economic status (SES) communities. The NP contributes to COAG's social inclusion and Indigenous disadvantage agendas through the identification of reforms and models of service delivery that achieve improved educational outcomes for low SES school communities. It will cease on 31 December 2013 and be redirected to the Commonwealth's needs-based funding model.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed
Trade training centres in schools	Funding for the provision of facilities to enhance vocational education opportunities for students in years 9 to 12 in every school. Funds are available for major capital works, upgrade or refurbishment of existing facilities and/or industry standard equipment.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Government – Impact Non-government# – No impact		Non-government schools — States act as an intermediary and needs are not assessed
SKILLS SERVICES					
National skills and workforce development SPP	To work towards increasing the skill levels of all Australians, including Indigenous Australians.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
National Partnership Payments					
<i>Building Australia's future workforce (BAFW)</i>					
BAFW — Skills reform	Funding for reforms of the vocational education training (VET) sector. Aims to create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible training for working-age Australians and in particular, a more equitable training system, which provides greater opportunities for participating in education and training - a transparent VET sector, which enables better understanding of the VET activity in each State - a higher quality VET sector, which delivers learning experience and qualifications that are relevant to individuals, employers and industry - a more efficient VET sector which is responsive to the needs of students, employers and industry. 	2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
BAFW — training places for single and teen parents	Funding for the provision of training places at the Certificate II level or above, for single or teen parents affected by changes to parenting payment that comes in effect on 1 January 2013.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Commonwealth/ State and Territory joint group training Education investment fund	To support group training organisations to deliver strategies and initiatives to improve Australian apprenticeship commencements and completions. Payments to New South Wales and Western Australia to support the development of infrastructure for higher education, research and VET institutions to improve Australia's tertiary education, research and skills capacities. VET providers must be a registered training organisation (RTO) to be eligible for the funding. The administrative arrangements in New South Wales and Western Australia are such that the State is a RTO and is eligible to receive funding. In other States, payments go directly to RTOs.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		For the majority of States, payments are made directly to service providers which do not reduce or increase State needs. The administrative arrangements in NSW and WA should not affect their relativities
Industry and Indigenous skills centre	To support industry and/or Indigenous community organisations for the purchase, construction, fit out or refurbishment of facilities intended for the delivery of vocational education and training. The funding is not intended to be available to Technical and Further Education institutions.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Industry and/or Indigenous community organisations — needs not assessed
Natural Disaster Queensland — community work placements	To provide jobs for local displaced residents for up to six months to assist with the reconstruction of public and community infrastructure. Projects are in flood and cyclone affected areas throughout Queensland with a focus on areas of greatest need.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Productivity places program	To reduce skills shortages and increase the productivity of industry and enterprises. The Commonwealth provides data to Skills Australia to assist in identifying industries, occupations and regions with skill shortages. 50/40/10 cost sharing across Commonwealth, States and private sources.	2011-12	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
TAFE fee waivers for childcare qualifications	Funding to remove course fees for child care diplomas and advanced diplomas, delivered by a TAFE institute or other training providers.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Youth attainment and transitions	Funding to support the achievement of a national Year 12 or equivalent attainment rate of 90 per cent by 2015, and to halve the gap in Indigenous Year 12 or equivalent attainment by 2020. The NP includes two components: - maximising engagement, attainment and successful transitions - Year 12 attainment and transitions. Reward payments will be made to the States based on achievement of the participation and attainment targets, as assessed by the COAG Reform Council.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Reward payment — no impact; other — impact		No impact for reward payment as required by terms of reference
COMMUNITY SERVICES					
**National disability SPP*	Funding associated with the National Disability Agreement, which commits the Commonwealth and the States to strive, through the provision of disability support services, to help people with disabilities and their carers achieve an enhanced quality of life and participate as value members of the community. Disabilities service for 'Older people' (people aged 65 years and over (50 years and over for Indigenous Australians)) became a Commonwealth responsibility from July 2011.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact (100%) Treasury advised the SPP is not provided to States on the basis that any proportion of it should be directed towards 'older people'		
**Changed roles and responsibilities – adjustment to achieve budget neutrality*	Since 1 July 2011 (through to June 2014), the Commonwealth makes an adjustment to the National Disability SPP payment to ensure that the changes to Commonwealth and State roles and responsibilities for aged care and disability services are budget neutral. No adjustment is made for Victoria and Western Australia because they do not participate in the new arrangements.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Exclude the payment, include State payments to Commonwealth for notional costs of delivering service to younger people		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
TRACADS — Specialist disability services	Funding for specialist disability services for people aged 65 years and over (50 years and over for Indigenous Australians), in participating States.	2011-12 to 2012-13	All States — no impact		Disability services for 'Older people' are Commonwealth responsibilities and needs are not assessed
**TRACADS — Basic community care maintenance and support services*	This payment commenced in 2010-11 and provides basic community care maintenance and support services for people aged 65 years and over (50 years and over for Indigenous Australians). It replaces the Home and Community Care program for participating States (States other than Victoria and Western Australia). From July 2012, funding for these services for participating States was provided by the Commonwealth directly to service providers. Funding to Victoria and Western Australia will continue under the joint Home and Community Care Program Review Agreement. Arrangements for Victoria will change due to its recent agreement to implement changes to roles and responsibilities in relation to aged care and disability services.	2011-12 to 2012-13	All States — no impact	Aged care services assessment reviewed as required by terms of reference	Aged care services for 'Older people' are Commonwealth responsibilities and needs are not assessed
**Aged care assessment*	To enable Aged Care Assessment Teams to comprehensively assess the care needs of frail older people and to establish their eligibility for appropriate residential aged care, transitional care and community care services. Funding to the States in 2012-13 reflects the final amounts payable for 2011-12.	2011-12 to 2012-13	All States — no impact	Aged care services assessment reviewed as required by terms of reference	Aged care services for 'Older people' are Commonwealth responsibilities and needs are not assessed
Assisting preparation towards launch of National Disability Insurance Scheme*	Funding to assist Tasmania and the ACT in the transition to the new operating environment under DisabilityCare Australia and to support the ACT to expand services ahead of the launch of National Disability Insurance Scheme.	2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
CCPSCH — Certain concessions for pensioners	To assist the States with the cost of funding concessions, for all pension concession card holders without discrimination, in relation to council land and water rates, utilities including energy and sewerage, motor vehicle registration and public transport. In its 2014-15 budget, the Commonwealth announced it will terminate this payment from 1 July 2014.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
CCPSCH — National reciprocal transport concessions	Funding for public transport concessions to enable senior card holders to access public transport concessions when they travel outside their home State.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Home and Community Care — services for veterans	To support Home and Community Care program provision of community care services to veterans.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Pay equity for the social and community services sector	The Commonwealth's share of the wage increases arising from Fair Work Australia's decision on 1 February 2012 to grant an Equal Remuneration Order in the Social and Community Services sector. The Commonwealth's commitment includes providing funding for its share of the wage increases for in-scope programs funded through existing SPPs and NPPs.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory — community services*	To continue and strengthen the measures initiated under the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) for community services. Includes payments for community safety – family support, field operations, food security, remote policing and substance abuse.	2011-12	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Stronger futures in the Northern Territory* — community services components	<p>Payments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alice Springs transformation plan — improve delivery, accessibility and coordination of services, facilitate land tenure reforms and improve the safety and wellbeing of Aboriginal people in Alice Springs. - Child, youth, family and community wellbeing — funding for playgroups, home and parenting support services, youth workers and safe houses; expansion of number of Stronger Communities for Children sites; Remote Aboriginal Family and Community Workers and the continuation of Mobile Child Protection Teams. - Community safety and justice — funding for remote policing, community night patrols and legal assistance services. - Municipal and essential services — to support the delivery of municipal and essential services to outstations and homeland, such as access to power, water, sewerage and road maintenance, garbage collection and dog control. - Remote engagement and coordination — to support more effective engagement with communities through continued support for the NT Aboriginal Interpreter Services and the NT coordination effort of the Stronger Futures in the NT initiative. - Tackling alcohol abuse — To continue alcohol restrictions, licensing compliance and the development of alcohol management plans in communities. 	2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
AFFORDABLE HOUSING					
National Affordable Housing SPP	The Commonwealth and the States have committed to the objective that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing which assist them to participate in the labour force and more broadly in the community.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
National Partnership payments					
Building better regional cities##	To invest in local housing infrastructure projects that is helping to build more affordable homes in high growth regional cities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Local — needs not assessed
East Kimberley development package – social and transitional housing projects	Funding to Western Australia for Indigenous housing projects as part of the NP on the East Kimberley development package. Investment priorities under the package focus on improving the provision of social and transition housing, where noticeable gaps exist in the region.	2011-12	Impact		
First Home Owners Boost#	As part of the Economic Security Strategy, to stimulate housing activity, support the construction industry and assist first homebuyers to enter the housing market. The Boost has now ceased. The payment in 2012-13 reflects the final 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes. Negative expenditure for some States reflects funds recovered from applicants later found to be ineligible returned to the Commonwealth.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Nation Building and Jobs Plan — Social housing	To invest in additional public and community housing to meet priority social housing needs. The Commonwealth had committed funding of \$6.4 billion over the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 to build around 20,000 additional social housing dwellings and to refurbish around 2,500 existing public housing dwellings. Funding is allocated to states generally on a per capita basis. Payments were mainly for construction.	2011-12	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Homelessness	<p>To support homelessness initiatives consistent with the priorities identified in the Commonwealth Government's White Paper on <i>Homelessness: The Road Home</i>, with a focus on prevention, early intervention and breaking the cycle of homelessness through a better connected service system. Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of the A Place Call Home initiative (building new homes for individuals and families experiencing homelessness) - street to home initiatives for chronic homeless people (rough sleepers) - support to private and public tenants to help sustain their tenancies, including through tenancy support, advocacy, case management, financial counselling and referred services, and - assistance for people leaving child protection services, correctional and health facilities, to access and maintain stable, affordable housing. <p>Funding is allocated between the States based on their shares of the homeless population as estimated by the ABS in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This agreement finished in 2012-13 and a new one-year agreement was signed in 2013-14.</p>	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Remote Indigenous Housing	To facilitate significant reform in the provision of housing for Indigenous people in remote communities and to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and severe housing shortages in remote Indigenous communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact for 2011-12 and 2012-13, and impact for 2013-14	States have now greater control over the management of dwellings funded by the payments. Needs are assessed	
Stronger futures in the Northern Territory*— Housing	To support the provision of safe and healthy houses for Indigenous Australians. This includes funding towards asbestos removal in homes and other buildings.	2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
INFRASTRUCTURE					
National Partnership Payments					
Abt Railway	Payment to Tasmania to support capital works on the Abt Railway, including restoring the line to an appropriate safety standard. The funding is contingent on the Tasmanian Government funding an operator for the line and underwriting its ongoing operational costs for the next four years.	2012-13	Impact		
Adelaide Oval redevelopment and precinct works	Payment to South Australia for the construction of two underground car parks and the creation of new wetlands and other enhancements around the Riverbank precinct.	2011-12	Impact		
Centenary of Canberra 2013 – a gift to the national capital*	Payment to the ACT to commemorate the Centenary of Canberra in 2013. Payments are for the redevelopment of Constitution Avenue and the development of the National Arboretum Canberra.	2011-12	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Cloncurry community precinct##	Payment to local government in Queensland to help establish a multi-use community hub in Cloncurry.	2011-12	No impact		Local— needs not assessed
Community Infrastructure Grants — Glenbrook precinct upgrade	Payment to New South Wales to improve facilities for visitors in the Glenbrook precinct of the Blue Mountains National Park, which is a major gateway to the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.	2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
East Kimberley Development Package – Other infrastructure projects## (partial paid direct to LG)	Funding for investment in transport and community infrastructure projects to help building a 'sense of place' within the community as well as improving liveability and economic growth in the East Kimberly region. Part of the payments is made direct to local government.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Payments to States – Impact Payments to local government – No impact		Local — needs not assessed

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Interstate road transport	Payments of funds received through the Federal Interstate Registration Scheme that provides an alternative to State registration for vehicles engaged in interstate trade.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Assessed as motor tax revenue		
King George V sports and community precinct##	One-off payment to local government to support the redevelopment of the King George V sports and community precinct in Glenorchy, Tasmania.	2011-12	No impact		Local— needs not assessed
Livable cities## (partial paid direct to LG)	To help improve the planning and design of capital cities and major regional centres that are experiencing population growth pressures and housing and transport affordability cost pressures.	2012-13	Payments to States – Impact Payments to local government – No impact		Local— needs not assessed
Local Government and Regional Development — infrastructure employment projects## (partial paid direct to LG)	Funding to generate jobs and increase skills by supporting key infrastructure projects in areas of need in local communities..	2011-12 to 2012-13	Payments to States – Impact Payments to local government – No impact		Local— needs not assessed
Macquarie Point Railyards precinct remediation*	Payment to Tasmania to support the remediation of the Macquarie Point Railyards site to allow for residential and/or commercial development, and the redevelopment of Brooke Street Pier infrastructure to support vessel berthing and accommodate construction of commercial development to cater for the continued operation of local ferry and cruise services.	2011-12	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Managed motorways	Funding over four years for smart infrastructure technologies to reduce congestion and improve both traffic demand management and the overall efficiency of the transport network in major cities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Manuka Oval lighting upgrade	Payment to the ACT for the installation of lighting at Manuka Oval (a municipal asset) to meet high-definition broadcast standards to provide Canberra with an appropriate facility to host AFL matches and elite and international cricket matches.	2011-12	No impact		Local — needs not assessed
Mission Beach safe anchorage	Funding for a scoping study for a safe harbour at Mission Beach for community consideration and if funds are left construct the harbour.	2011-12	Impact		
Nation building plan for the future	Funding to support future economic growth by improving the quality and efficiency of Australia's transport networks. There are three components.				
	Building Australia Fund — rail	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	Building Australia Fund — National network road (NNR) investment	2011-12 to 2012-13	50% impact; 50% no impact		50% NNR investment — assessment may not capture all non-policy influences
Nation building program	Major Cities — rail	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	To assist national and regional economic and social development by the provision of funding aimed at improving the performance of land and rail infrastructure. It has several components.				
	Black spot projects — To improve the safety of road sites which have been identified as high risk areas for serious crashes.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	Heavy vehicle and productivity — To address the safety of drivers of heavy vehicles through the construction of rest stops and parking bays, upgrading the capacity of roads (including bridges) and technology trials which will improve heavy vehicle productivity.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	Improving local roads — To supplement the Roads to Recovery program.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Supplements the Roads to Recovery payment which is quarantined by terms of reference.

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
	Improving the national network — A one-off supplementary payment of \$1.8 billion was made in 2005-06 to the States to complete major works packages.	2011-12 to 2012-13	NNRs – 50% impact; 50% no impact		50% NNR investment — assessment may not capture all non-policy influences
	Investment — Targets nationally significant projects that will improve the efficiency and safety of the national land transport network. Funding is provided for road and rail construction projects and network maintenance, including transport development, innovation projects and grants to land transport research entities.				
	Investment – rail	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	Investment – road	2011-12 to 2012-13	NNRs – 50% impact; 50% no impact		50% NNR investment — assessment may not capture all non-policy influences
	Off-network projects — To improve rail and road infrastructure not included on the national land and transport network. It improves safety, assists industry development and supports job creation in local communities.				
	Off-network projects – rail (some payments were made to local government)	2011-12 to 2012-13	States – Impact; local government — no impact		Local — needs not assessed
	Off-network projects – road investment (some payments were made to local government)	2011-12 to 2012-13	States – Impact; local government — no impact		Local — needs not assessed
	Off-network projects – supplementary (road investment) (some payments were made to local government)	2011-12 to 2012-13	States – Impact; local government — no impact		Local — needs not assessed
	Roads to recovery### (paid either through the States or direct to LG)	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
National transport regulator reforms	In August 2011, COAG committed to the implementation of national safety regulatory systems through the signing of new Intergovernmental Agreement on heavy vehicles, rail and maritime safety.				
	Transitional assistance— Funding to Tasmania, ACT and the NT to assist them with the implementation of national transport regulation reforms for heavy vehicles, rail and maritime safety.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
	National Heavy Vehicles Regulator – Funding for the establishment of the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator established in Queensland in January 2013 and the project implementation team.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
	National Rail Transport Safety Regulator — Funding for the establishment of the National Rail Safety Regulator established in South Australia and the project implementation team.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
North Penrith Thornton Park Car Park##	Funding made direct to the local government towards construction and landscaping costs associated with the construction of a multi-level car park in the North Penrith Thornton Park.	2011-12	No impact		Local — needs not assessed
Parliament House Walk	Funding to the ACT for the construction of the Parliament House Walk between the Civic Centre and Parliament House in Canberra. The Walk will become an Australian Government asset on completion.	2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Program##	Payment direct to local governments to build and modernise community infrastructure.	2011-12	No impact		Local — needs not assessed

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Regional Infrastructure Fund	Funding to support the infrastructure needs of Australia's regions through the Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF), which runs for 11 years to 2020-21. Projects from RIF are delivered in three streams. Streams 1 and 2 are payments to the States. Stream 3 provides funding for the Regional Development Australia Fund, which is made direct to eligible local governments and not-for-profit organisations for local projects. Stream 3 is a Commonwealth own-purpose expense. Streams 1 — To support projects committed in 2010 infrastructure and transport portfolio. Stream 2 — To support ongoing investment in economic infrastructure. Eligible infrastructure includes rail, roads, ports, airports, energy, communication, water and other critical infrastructure and development work.	2011-12 to 2012-13	NNRs – 50% impact and 50% no impact; Other projects – Impact		50% NNR investment — assessment may not capture all non-policy influences
Sydney Cricket Ground redevelopment	Funding to replace the Noble, Bradman and Dally Messenger stands in the Sydney Cricket Ground. This project will be jointly funded by the Commonwealth government, the NSW government and the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust (a Government trading enterprise) and the work was due for completion in 2013-14.	2011-12	Impact		
Upgrade of Parramatta Stadium	Funding for the upgrade of Parramatta Stadium, which includes upgrades to the Eastern Grandstand, modernised food and beverage outlets and new player facilities. Parramatta Stadium is run by Venues NSW, a government owned entity that reports to the Minister for Sport and Recreation.	2012-13	Impact		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
ENVIRONMENT					
National Partnership Payments					
Caring for our Country*	Funding to integrate delivery of previous natural resource management programs: Natural Heritage Trust; National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality; National Landcare; Environmental Stewardship and Working on Country Indigenous land and environment. Payments are made to regional bodies through the States.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Coal seam gas and large coal mining development	Funding to strengthen the regulation of coal seam gas and large coal mining development by ensuring future decisions are informed by improved science and independent expert advice.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Environmental management of the former Rum Jungle mine site	Payment to the Northern Territory to support the ongoing management of the former Rum Jungle mine site.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative	Funding for the repair of uncontrolled artesian bores and the replacement of wasteful open earth bore drains with piped water reticulation systems through the Great Artesian Basin. This initiative is delivered through States and jointly funded by Commonwealth, States and private bore owners.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Implementing water reform in the Murray-Darling Basin	Funding for implementation of the Agreement on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray-Darling Basin. The Agreement will ensure continuing progress in restoring the Basin's rivers to health and securing strong regional communities and sustainable food and fibre production.	2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
Natural disaster recovery and rebuilding – donation to Queensland flood appeal#	The Commonwealth contribution to the Queensland Premier's Disaster Relief Appeal to help people affected by natural disasters.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Commonwealth — needs not assessed

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Natural disaster resilience#	Funding to reduce the impact of the increasing resilience to natural disaster. The Commonwealth and States will work with other parties, such as volunteers, private and non-government sectors and local government to achieve this outcome.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Local and non-government organisations — needs not assessed
Northern Australia sustainable futures	Funding to Queensland and the Northern Territory to build the capacity of local government and communities in Northern Australia to effectively manage water infrastructure maintenance and engage communities to appropriately manage community and household demand for water.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Pest and disease preparedness and response programs (PDPRP)					
PDPRP — Animal and plant pest disease eradication	Funding to eradicate exotic animal and plant pests and diseases, which if allowed to establish and spread, would have serious economic and environmental impacts.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Part of the Caring for our Country program which was quarantined by terms of reference
PDPRP — Exotic Disease Preparedness	Funding to support the development of technologies and strategies to prevent, control or eradicate disease specifically in wildlife and feral animals, focusing on those that could threaten Australia's livestock industries.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
Renewable Remote Power Generation	To provide a rebate to the States for the installation of renewable energy generation technologies in areas of Australia currently reliant on diesel for electricity generation.	2011-12 to 2011-12	Impact		
Sustainable Australia — sustainable regional development##	Funding to support selected local government authorities for capacity building and other activities associated with the development and/or implementation of regional sustainability planning. This planning will help to ensure that future population change is compatible with the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of Australia.	2012-13	No impact		Local — needs not assessed

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Tasmania Forests Inter-governmental Agreement*	Signed in August 2011, the aim of the agreement is to support the forest industry to progressively transition to a more sustainable and diversified footing, to protect additional areas of high conservation value native forest, and to build regional economic diversity and community resilience.				
	Implementation — to support the implementation of the Agreement, and ongoing management of additional native forest reserves.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
	Economic diversification projects — funding for regional development projects to support diversification of the Tasmanian economy.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Water for the Future (WFF)					
WFF — National Urban Water and Desalination Plan## (partial paid direct to LG)	To fund four specific urban water management projects in large urban centres as part of the National Urban Water and Desalination Plan. These projects will help secure water supplies and reduce reliance on traditional rainfall dependent water sources.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Treatment will be discussed in New Issues paper		
WFF — National Water Security Plan for Cities and Towns## (partial paid direct to LG)	To fund six specific urban water management projects and 18 projects, across 17 remote communities to assist implementation of COAG Strategy for Water and Wastewater in remote (including Indigenous) communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Treatment will be discussed in New Issues paper		
WFF — Sustainable Rural Water Use and infrastructure## (partial paid direct to LG)	This funding is provided under numerous arrangements, such as the NP on Water for the Future and Water Management Partnership Agreements relating to the Intergovernmental Agreement on Murray-Darling Basin Reform. Aims to improve the efficiency and productivity of rural water management and usage; delivers substantial and lasting water returns to the environment; and helps secure a long-term sustainable future for irrigated agriculture.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Treatment will be discussed in New Issues paper		

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Exceptional circumstances assistance	The Intergovernmental Agreement on Rural Adjustment provides authority to deliver the Exceptional Circumstances (EC) interest rate subsidy payments to eligible farm and small businesses in EC areas which are viable in the long-term but require short-term support to overcome some of the financial effects of drought.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Hepatitis C settlement fund	Contribution to the participating States' schemes for out-of-court settlement costs for eligible individuals who contracted Hepatitis C through the blood supply service between 1985 and 1991.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)	Funding to assist the States with relief and recovery assistance following eligible natural disasters. This includes payments to the States in response to recent and past natural disasters including the January 2013 flood and Tropical Cyclone Oswald, November 2010 to February 2011 floods, bushfires and Tropical Cyclone Yasi.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
OTHER STATE SERVICES					
National Partnership payments					
Australian Capital Territory emergency services	Funding to assist in the operation of the ACT Rural Fire Service, as well as to support the ACT State Emergency Services and the Emergency Management, Risk and Spatial Services program.	2012-13	Impact		
Centenary of Canberra 2013 – joint national program	Funding to the ACT over three years to celebrate the Centenary of Canberra in 2013. These activities include cultural, sporting and civic awareness events and will engage communities across Australia to celebrate the centenary of the role of Canberra as the Nation's capital.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting 2011	Payment to Western Australia in relation to security for the Commonwealth Head of Government meeting that was held in Perth in November 2011.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Digital regions initiative#	To co-fund innovative digital enablement projects to support improved education, health and emergency services in regional, rural and remote communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Payments to States — Impact; payments to local government and non-government organisations — no impact		Local and non-government organisations — needs not assessed
Financial assistance grants to local government#	To provide financial contribution through State governments for the provision of local government services to the community. Payment is made up of general purpose assistance and untied local roads grants. General purpose assistance is distributed between the States on a per capita basis, while untied local roads grants are paid on the basis of 1991-92 interstate road shares.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Local— needs not assessed
Supplementary road funding to SA for local roads#	Supplementary funding to South Australia to address the State's disadvantage under the current distribution of the untied local roads grants.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Local— needs not assessed
Legal assistance services	To provide funding to State Legal Aid Commission for the provision of legal assistance to disadvantaged persons in accordance with Commonwealth policy priorities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Local Government and Regional Development – Local Government Reform Fund	Funding to the States for projects that support the implementation of nationally consistent frameworks for local government asset and financial management and/or improve collaboration in the local government sector.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Location-based mobile telephone emergency warning capability	Payment to Victoria to meet the establishment costs incurred in the development of the national emergency warning system that enables the delivery of warnings to mobile telephones based on the location and handset at the time of an emergency. Victoria is responsible for investigating the capability of a system and negotiating with telephone networks on behalf of all jurisdictions.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Pilot of drought reform measures in Western Australia*	Funding to trial a package of new measures developed in response to the national review of drought policy, including assistance for farm business planning, on farm projects and capacity building and community activities, as well as support for farm households and communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement
Protection and promotion of the Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building world heritage property	Payment to Victoria for the conservation of the fabric of the Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building and its world and national heritage values. The State government of Victoria owns the building and Museum Victoria manages it.	2011-12	Impact		
Provision of fire services	Funding to provide the States with equitable payment arrangements for the fire protection of Commonwealth-owned buildings.	2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Remote Indigenous public internet access	Funding to improve public internet access facilities and provide related computer training to remote Indigenous communities. Also covers maintenance of facilities installed in previous years under this arrangement.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
Seamless national economy	Reward funding for the delivery by the States of regulatory reforms aimed at reducing inefficient and costly regulation. The Commonwealth has redirected \$55.1 million in payments from Victoria's allocation of reward funding in 2013-14 to provide funding direct to Victorian Local Hospital Networks in 2012-13.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Reward payment —No impact as required by terms of reference.
Sinking fund on State debt*	Contributions to the Debt Retirement Reserve Trust Account on behalf of the six States and the Northern Territory in accordance with the Financial Agreement Act 1994. The Commonwealth Government contributes 0.28% of the net public debt of the States as at the preceding 30 June.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Terms of reference requirement

Table 1 Payments listed in Commonwealth's final budget outcome documents (2013-14 not yet available) (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Standard business reporting program	Funding to simplify business-to-government reporting by making forms easier to understand, using accounting or record-keeping software to automatically pre-fill government forms and introduce a single secure way to interact online with participating agencies.	2011-12	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Temporary assistance for Tasmanian exporters	Funding to Tasmania to support the delivery of direct shipping transition assistance for exporters, Burnie Port improvements and an industry-led freight logistics coordination team, in response to the cessation of direct international container shipping service to Tasmania.	2011-12	Payments to exporters – no impact; Others – impact		Payments to exporters – Needs not assessed
Victorian local hospital networks	Payment directly to Victorian Local Hospital Networks to support the ongoing provision of public hospital services.	2012-13	Impact		
World sailing championships#	Contribution to the staging of the International Sailing Federation World Championships in Western Australia in December 2011.	2011-12	No impact		Needs not assessed

* Treatment prescribed by the terms of reference.

** Treatment change from 2014 Update

Payments made through the States.

Payments (full or partial) made direct to local governments.

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expenses

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Attorney-General's Department — National Emergency Management Projects (NEMP)**	Funding for emergency management projects of national significance. The projects are designed to improve the ability to prevent, prepare, respond to and recover from disasters across social, economic, environmental and governance elements. Organisations eligible to apply for the grants include Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local Governments and non-government agencies responsible for emergency management.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact	Change from Impact to No impact because information shows the payments are for national programs	Purchase by Commonwealth Government
Department of Health, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet —OATSIH Indigenous health and substance abuse	Funding to improve access for Indigenous people to effective health care services essential to improving health, life expectancy and reducing child mortality. Payments are made to national and State agencies and non-government organisations (NGOs).	2011-12 to 2012-13	Payment to State general government sector —Impact; payments to NGOs – used for the calculation of the economic environment factor in community health assessment		
Attorney-General's Department — Ministry for the Arts	Indigenous Culture Support — to support the maintenance and continued development of Indigenous culture at the community level. Indigenous Visual Arts Industry Support— funding to Indigenous art centres and allied industry organisations, with the objective of building a stronger Indigenous visual arts industry. Indigenous Language Support — to support the maintenance, transmission and revival of Indigenous languages. Indigenous Repatriation (domestic) — to return Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ancestral remains and secret sacred objects held in major Australian museums to their communities of origin.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government (support Indigenous culture and arts is a Commonwealth responsibility)

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
Attorney General's Department — Social Inclusion Division	Indigenous Justice program— to fund projects that seek to reduce adverse contact of Indigenous Australians with the criminal justice system. The objective is to support safer communities by reducing offending, victimisation and incarceration of Indigenous people. Northern Territory Aboriginal interpreter service — to help Indigenous Australians access basic community services by alleviating language barriers.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Indigenous Justice program — impact; NT Aboriginal interpreter service — no impact		NT Aboriginal interpreter service — needs not assessed
Payments by Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Social services. former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs for Indigenous purposes					
	Family violence partnerships —to develop a sustainable reduction in, and prevention of, Indigenous family violence and child abuse through the enhancement of existing, or establishment of new services/initiatives, in partnership with States and Territories throughout Australia. The program ceased at the end of 2011-12 and was merged with the Family Violence Regional Activities Program to create the Indigenous Family Safety.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	Aboriginals Benefit Account — An account established under law to receive and distribute royalty equivalent monies generated from mining on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory. The money is used for the benefit of Aboriginal people living in the Territory, such as distribution to traditional land owners who are affected by mining operation and support for the administration of the Northern Territory Land Councils.	2011-12	No impact		Needs not assessed

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
	Remote Indigenous Energy Program— to assist remote Indigenous communities to access reliable power through the installation of renewable energy systems. Also to educate community members to help make sure that people don't waste power and train community members on how to look after the renewable energy systems.	2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
	Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Program — a collaborative partnership with the Australian Army targeting remote Indigenous communities. Aims to improve remote Indigenous communities by providing housing, road upgrades, sewerage systems, community buildings, health services and training to help local Indigenous people get jobs.	2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
	Municipal and essential services — to maintain community power, water and sewerage services, garbage collection, internal road maintenance, dog health and control programs and operation costs associated with the running of organisations that provide these services to communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
	Housing and infrastructure projects — to provide housing for Indigenous people in remote communities and to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and severe housing shortages in these communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		
	Breaking the cycle of alcohol and drug abuse in Indigenous communities — to assist Indigenous communities to develop and implement Alcohol and substance abuse manage plans (AMP), support community groups and not-for-profit organisations work at a local level in order to drive the AMP and support the community, and provide prevention program to tackle youth substance abuse.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
	Combatting Petrol Sniffing Strategy — Aims to reduce the incidence and impact of petrol sniffing and other forms of substance abuse amongst Indigenous youth and communities in specific areas.	2012-13	Impact		
	Indigenous Boarding Hostel's Partnership — to provide Indigenous secondary school students from remote areas the opportunity to live at boarding facilities in major regional centres in order to access educational opportunities not otherwise available to them.	2011-12	No impact		Needs not assessed
	Indigenous Leadership — to develop effective leadership capacity for Indigenous individuals and communities to improve their wellbeing and engagement with government, with a focus on leadership.	2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
	Indigenous Women's Grants — provide funding for activities that respond to the particular needs and circumstances of local Indigenous women, such as to support more women to undertake leadership, representative and management roles; and to increase Indigenous women's awareness of, access to, and role in local priority setting and Government funding activities.	2012-13	No impact		Needs not assessed
	Indigenous Community Strategic Investment (ICSI) — to provide the opportunity to create sustainable improvements for Indigenous Australians through a range of flexible funding and strategic initiatives in Indigenous communities.	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Majority of projects is specific to the communities and needs are not assessed
	Indigenous Remote Service Delivery — to improve the delivery of services to 29 priority remote locations across New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory.	2011-12 to 2012-13	Impact		

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
	<p>Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) — to strengthen Indigenous communities and support Indigenous people in remote areas through community development and participation opportunities that develop skills, improve capacity, work readiness and employability and link with local priorities.</p> <p>From 1 July 2013, the Australian Government's new Remote Jobs and Communities Program provides a more streamlined and flexible approach to employment, participation and community-development services in 60 remote regions. The new program builds on the strengths of four existing programs: Job Services Australia, Disability Employment Services, the Indigenous Employment Program and the Community Development Employment Projects program.</p>	2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
	<p>National Job Creation Package (Municipal and Essential Services) — targeted jobs at CDEP participants engaged in activities that delivered municipal and essential services to Indigenous communities. Indigenous Australians employed in the jobs created were expected to receive the full benefits of employment.</p>	2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government

Table 2 Treatment of Commonwealth own-purpose expense payments (continued)

Payment	Program description	Years paid in R2015	Treatment in R2015	Reason for change	Reason for 'No impact'
	Public Awareness Program — to fund initiatives that raise public awareness in the wider community of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues and culture. The program has two elements: Public awareness grants — payment to selected activities that are capable of reaching a significant audience of non-Indigenous people. National Aborigines and Islander Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) activities — payment to community-based organisations or other bodies to assist with the cost of their NAIDOC activities (NAIDOC celebrations are held annually).	2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government
All other COPE payments(a)		2011-12 to 2012-13	No impact		Purchase by Commonwealth Government

(a) The Commission does not have information on all COPE payments and therefore would not be able to consider the treatment of each payment.

** Treatment change from 2014 Update