



Australian Government

A large, stylized grey icon of a pair of scissors, positioned diagonally across the page. The blades are open, and the handles are at the bottom. The scissors appear to be cutting through a red horizontal band.

**The Australian Government
Spring Repeal Day
October 2014**

This document provides an update on the Coalition’s net \$1 billion red and green tape reduction objective in the lead-up to the 2014 Spring Repeal Day on 29 October 2014.

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1. Summary

Table 1a: Summary of progress against the net \$1 billion objective

	Reported (\$ million)
Total gross progress since September 2013¹	2,332.2
<i>Deregulation progress previously reported on the 2014 Autumn Repeal Day</i>	719.4
<i>Deregulation savings reported since the 2014 Autumn Repeal Day (at Table 1b)²</i>	1,612.8
<i>Total regulatory costs reported since September 2013 (at Table 1c)²</i>	(180.7)
Total net progress since September 2013	2,151.5

¹ The summary captures all deregulatory savings and regulatory costs reported or announced since September 2013. The Government will report on final progress against its annual net \$1 billion target, which will include small individual measures not separately identified in this Overview, in its Annual Deregulation Report to Parliament in early 2015.

² Measures not separately listed in this Overview primarily relate to measures with deregulatory savings or regulatory costs of less than \$2 million. On occasion, exceptions have been made to incorporate announcements and other measures of interest that have savings or costs below this amount. Examples include the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement and savings from changes that improve clarity for non-Defence access to the Woomera Prohibited Area.

Table 1b: Summary of key deregulatory savings reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day whose impact is greater than \$10 million

KEY MEASURES ¹	Reported (\$million)
Reducing duplication through a One-Stop Shop for environmental approvals	426.3
Streamlining income tax returns using myTax	156.0
Making it easier for Australians to access government services	88.0
Implementing reforms to support responsible gambling	81.0
Increasing Pay As You Go entry thresholds to reduce burdens on taxpayers	67.3
Reducing the burden of foreign account tax compliance arrangements	58.3
Implementing PBS medication charts for public and private hospitals	40.8
Simplifying tax return lodgement through the myGov credential	33.8
Expanding private sector access to the Document Verification Service	31.3
Removing requirements on the Vocational Education and Training Sector	30.0
Keeping superannuation trustees' websites up to date	29.5
Simplifying import permits for defence and law enforcement industry partners	27.4
Removing duplicate customer checks for users of managed investment schemes	26.0
Assisting Job Services Australia providers and employers	24.7
Enabling informed choices on battery backup installations for the National Broadband Network	21.4
Reducing processing requirements on international money transfers	21.2
Implementing an online portal for applications to the Hearing Services Program	19.1
Repealing the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Programme	17.7
Improving grants management in Health	17.5
Harmonising Australian Design Rules with United Nations Vehicle Regulations	14.9
Rationalising the operation of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>	14.2
Exempting tradeable water rights from the definition of derivatives under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>	13.4
Reducing and clarifying APRA compliance measures	13.4
Removing short-selling tagging obligations under the responsibility of ASIC	13.1
Reforming Australian Apprenticeships Support Services	10.5
<i>Other minor measures featured in this overview²</i>	172.2
<i>Other minor measures not featured in this overview³</i>	143.8
Total	1,612.8

¹ Includes a small number of measures which were not reported in the 2014 Autumn Repeal Day Overview.

² Captures the savings from all the deregulatory measures reported in this Overview but not separately listed in Table 1b.

³ Captures gross deregulatory savings that have not separately been reported in the Spring 2014 or Autumn 2014 overviews. There are over 250 of these small deregulatory savings and further detail on them will be provided in the Government's Annual Deregulation Report to Parliament in early 2015.

Table 1c: Summary of key regulatory costs reported or announced since September 2013

KEY MEASURES	Reported (\$million)
Introducing Common Reporting Standard (G20)	60.0
Determination of Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions Prudential Standard 210 - Liquidity	50.5
Increasing customer due diligence requirements for ADIs	39.6
Harmonising standards and proposed guidance on risk management by APRA	5.8
Resuming indexation of the Fuel Excise to the Consumer Price Index	5.1
Establishing the Emissions Reduction Fund	4.7
Establishing Industry Growth Centres	2.1
<i>Other minor measures featured in this overview²</i>	4.3
<i>Other minor measures not featured in this overview³</i>	8.6
Total	180.7

¹ Preliminary estimates suggest that implementation of the standard will lead to an average increase in compliance costs of around \$50 million to \$60 million per annum over 10 years (this table reflects the upper estimate). The Government will be undertaking further consultation with financial institutions to examine the scope to reduce the Common Reporting Standards compliance costs.

² Captures the costs from all the regulatory measures reported in this Overview but not separately listed in Table 1c.

³ Captures all measures that have an annual regulatory impact of less than \$2 million which have not been separately reported in the Spring 2014 or Autumn 2014 overviews. There are over 50 of these small regulatory costs and further detail on them will be provided in the Government's Annual Deregulation Report to Parliament in early 2015.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

This provides a summary of key regulatory savings reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day. Further detail on all regulatory savings since September 2013 will be provided in the Government's Annual Deregulation Report to Parliament in early 2015.

Agriculture	Improving the Farm Management Deposit (FMD) Scheme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On 27 March 2014, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer introduced the Tax Laws Amendment (2014 Measures No. 1) Bill 2014 which included amendments to the Farm Management Deposit (FMD) scheme. The Bill received Royal Assent on 30 May 2014.Among other changes, from 1 July 2014 farmers and other primary producers can earn up to \$100,000—up from the previous limit of \$65,000—in non-primary production or 'off-farm' income and still be eligible to create new FMDs in that same year. Farmers will be able to consolidate multiple FMD accounts that have been held for more than 12 months without income tax consequences, reducing the administrative burden for both farmers and deposit-taking institutions. The Government has also made administrative changes to exempt FMDs permanently from the unclaimed moneys provisions in recognition of the long term nature of FMDs, giving farmers' confidence that their FMDs will be there when needed.The Department of Agriculture has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.9 million in compliance costs.
Agriculture	Modernising cargo lodgement for commercial importers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On 10 September 2014, the Department of Agriculture announced the implementation of a cargo online lodgement system that will improve timeliness and convenience for commercial importers and customs brokers interacting with the Department.More than 31 million sea and air containers and canisters were imported into Australia in the past financial year, and the Department processed up to one million separate lodgements (emails, faxes, paper forms) to support these arrivals. The Cargo Online Lodgement System will allow clients to submit import documentation, as well as check progress of their lodgements, online. The system was released to a selected group of cargo clients on 10 September 2014. The staged release will ensure the new cargo system is working at the agreed service level before its full release, proposed for early 2015.The Department of Agriculture has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$5.1 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Agriculture	Giving all grain exporters fair and transparent access to export terminals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 19 September 2014, the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Small Business announced the introduction of the mandatory port access code of conduct for grain export terminals, a regulation under the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i>, to take effect on 30 September 2014. The code replaced previous requirements where port terminal operators were required to develop and have port access undertakings in place with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) as a condition of exporting bulk wheat. In recent years, competition for grain export services has begun to develop and regulations have become administratively burdensome and poorly targeted. The move to a mandatory code will give all exporters of bulk wheat fair and transparent access to port terminal services, regardless of who owns the facility. The Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.63 million in compliance costs. 	
Agriculture	Removing the requirement for tail tags for cattle destined for the European Union (EU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 4 September 2014, the Minister for Agriculture announced changes to <i>Export Control (Meat and Meat Products) Orders 2005</i>. As a result of these changes, Australian producers no longer have to use special lime-green tags on the tails of cattle that are destined for processing for the EU market. Australia's strong cattle identification and traceability systems, such as the National Livestock Identification System, mean these tags are unnecessary. Apart from the saving in the cost of the tags, this measure will also reduce labour requirements and will enable better animal management prior to trucking. Reduced stress to the animals also ensures better meat quality. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.5 million in compliance costs. 	
Attorney-General's	Expanding private sector access to the Document Verification Service (DVS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 5 May 2014, the Attorney-General announced the expansion of the DVS to private sector organisations with legal obligations to verify their customer's identity. The DVS allows approved users to quickly and cost effectively match the information on government-issued identity credentials (e.g. passports, Medicare cards and driver's licences) against the records of the issuing agency. Providing access to this secure verification service process allows businesses such as banks, and telecommunications companies that have identity checking obligations under Commonwealth legislation to prevent identity fraud, benefitting both the business and their customers. The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$31.3 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Attorney-General's	Removing duplicate customer checks for users of managed investment schemes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 25 January 2014, the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) made the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules Amendment Instrument 2014 (No. 2).• The changes remove the need for both the agent acting on behalf of a customer and the product issuer of a managed investment scheme to each separately identify and undertake various checks in relation to the same customer. The amendment saves time and money for the product issuer and customers using the mFund Settlement Service, which commenced operation on 8 May 2014.• The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$26 million.
Attorney-General's	Reducing processing requirements on international money transfers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In March 2014, the Privacy Commissioner made the Privacy (International Money Transfers) Temporary Public Interest Determination 2014 (No. 1), the Privacy (International Money Transfers) Generalising Determination 2014 (No. 1) and the Privacy (International Money Transfers) Temporary Public Interest Determination 2014 (No. 2) to provide a year-long exemption from certain requirements of the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs).• Specifically, the determinations provide a year-long exemption allowing Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) and the Reserve Bank of Australia to continue their current practices when disclosing certain personal information to overseas financial institutions for the purposes of an international money transfer (IMT). The changes reduce the handling and processing burden imposed on both ADIs and their customers seeking to remit IMTs. The Privacy Commissioner was satisfied that the public interest in the processing of IMTs by ADIs significantly outweighed the public interest in adhering to certain requirements in the APPs.• The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$21.2 million in compliance costs.
Attorney-General's	Simplifying document requirements for marrying couples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 20 March 2014, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister introduced the Marriage (Celebrant Registration Charge) Bill 2014 and Marriage Amendment (Celebrant Administration and Fees) Bill 2014. The bills received Royal Assent on 9 April 2014.• As part of the changes, an Australian passport can now be used as proof of evidence of date and place of birth. Increasing the range of documentation that may be used to determine the date and place of birth of marrying couples will significantly reduce the burden on them of having to locate their official birth certificates or to complete a statutory declaration declaring that it is impractical to obtain an official certificate.• The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.3 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Communications	Centralising customer service within the Australian Communications and Media Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March 2014, the Customer Service Centre commenced operations within the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), creating a centralised single contact point for ACMA, reducing the burden on industry and consumers. • Before the centre opened, customers wanting to contact ACMA had about 100 types and points of entry. Customers wanting to apply for a licence, report interference to their television or radio, buy a smartnumber, ask about cabling or any of the other myriad of activities now have a single point of contact. This service will benefit approximately 66,000 people who contact ACMA each year by telephone and email on these issues. • The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.59 million in compliance costs. 	
Communications	Enabling informed choices on battery backup installations for the National Broadband Network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 12 August 2014, ACMA made a service provider determination that requires retail service providers to provide certain information to consumers migrating to fibre to the premises (FTTP) connections from 2 October 2014. • The changes build upon earlier decisions to enable the provision of battery back-up power supply on an optional basis (other than priority assistance consumers, for whom a backup power supply remains mandatory) in FTTP rollout areas. • Prior to this, consumers were required to have a battery backup system installed, regardless of their desire or need to have one. Many FTTP consumers have subsequently indicated they could alternatively rely on their mobile phones in the event of a power failure. This new approach ensures that consumers can make an informed choice regarding battery backup installation. Equipment can be provided on an as-needs basis, reducing ongoing operational costs and environmental costs arising from the need to dispose of batteries approximately every 5-7 years. • The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$21.4 million in compliance costs. 	
Communications	Removing the Australian eMarketing Code of Practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 5 June 2014, ACMA deregistered the Australian eMarketing Code of Practice from the Register of industry codes under section 136 of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>. • The eMarketing Code of Practice replicated key provisions of the <i>Spam Act 2003</i>, and imposed reporting and record keeping requirements on companies engaged in eMarketing. For example, industry bodies were required to submit reports to ACMA relating to complaints made by consumers and to keep records showing that consent was obtained from recipients of eMarketing emails. The change means that companies engaging in eMarketing will no longer need to comply with these duplicative requirements, while safeguards for the community against spam will remain in place. • The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.63 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Communications	Removing obligations on carriage service providers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 10 October 2013, ACMA revoked the <i>Telecommunications Service Provider (Premium Services) Determination 2004 (No. 1)</i> under Section 99 of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>. • The revocation removed obligations on carriage service providers to provide information to their customers about the financial risks associated with the use of 190 premium voice services, the tools to lessen the possibility of an unexpectedly high bill for these services, and document how customers can complain to the provider and the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman if they have a billing complaint. The revocation was made as premium services have declined and the number of consumer complaints has also decreased. Industry continues to self-regulate in this area. • The Department of Communications has since estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of around \$2.72 million in compliance costs. 	
Communications	Simplifying local number portability for consumers and industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 16 December 2013, the telecommunications industry peak body Communications Alliance published the revised <i>Local Number Portability Code (C540:2013)</i>. ACMA enforces compliance with the Code. • Local number portability allows consumers to switch between service providers without having to change their fixed phone number and approximately 760,000 local number ports were completed in 2012-13. Registration of the revised Code accrues benefits to consumers through simplification of porting processes, a reduction in the information required from consumers to facilitate a port, and changes which will reduce the time taken to complete some types of ports. The streamlining and clarification of processes also benefit industry by making the porting process less resource intensive. • The Department of Communications has since estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.0 million in compliance costs. 	
Defence	Introducing e-Tendering by the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since November 2013, the DMO has progressively increased the use of electronic tendering. • The e-Tendering project facilitates the electronic communication and management of tender requirements, enabling industry to lodge tender documents electronically rather than physically. Defence has estimated it receives approximately 1,000 tender responses per year. The e-Tendering project is estimated to save the tenderer up to two days of administrative work and incidental costs per tender. • The Department of Defence has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.6 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Defence	Improving selection of Australian Standard Defence Contracting templates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 2014, the DMO has been improving its internal guidance on selecting the most appropriate Australian Standard for Defence Contracting (AUSDEFCON) template to best match the nature of the acquisition or sustainment of a Defence capability being tendered. • DMO issues request documentation based on different AUSDEFCON templates seeking different types of acquisition and sustainment services. Issuing request documentation based on the wrong template to prospective tenderers can cost business time and money due to excessive information requirements placed on tenderers when the incorrect template is used. Defence has estimated that approximately 20 tender responses are impacted by this per annum. This initiative is estimated to reduce between five to ten days of rework by industry where an incorrect template has been issued to a tenderer. • The Department of Defence has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.09 million in compliance costs.
Defence	Improving clarity to non-Defence use of the Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 27 March 2014, the Minister for Defence introduced the Defence Legislation Amendment (Woomera Prohibited Area) Bill 2014 which will establish a framework for the management of non-Defence use of the WPA. The Bill received Royal Assent on 8 August 2014. • The framework will simplify the process by which mining and resource businesses gain access to the WPA by introducing standard permit arrangements in place of case-by-case negotiations. Increased certainty and clarity of the exclusion periods will assist new operators to plan their access around Defence activities. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.07 million in compliance costs.
Education	Removing mandatory Sustainable Research Excellence (SRE) Staff Hours Surveys
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, in accordance with the Government's desire to minimise reporting requirements, the Department of Education will no longer require the submission of the Sustainable Research Excellence (SRE) Financial Data Return from eligible higher education providers and will not be running a staff hours survey. • Previously all academic staff (excluding casual staff) and other staff named on an Australian Competitive Grant were expected to participate in staff hours surveys to provide data for use in calculating the allocation of SRE funds. • The Department of Education has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.36 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Education	Implementing a package of higher education reforms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 28 August 2014, the Minister for Education introduced the Higher Education and Research Reform Amendment Bill 2014. The Bill reforms higher education by deregulating fees and extending demand driven funding to accredited higher education qualifications at bachelor and sub bachelor levels. The Bill also restructures Commonwealth subsidies for Commonwealth supported places to ensure a more equal sharing of costs between taxpayers and students. • The Bill includes a number of changes to the Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP) including new indexation arrangements for HELP debts, a new minimum repayment threshold, removal of loan fees and lifetime fee limit and, consistent with the Review of the Demand Driven Funding System, discontinuation of the HECS-HELP benefit. • From 1 January 2015, the Higher Education Participation Programme replaces the Higher Education Participation and Partnerships Programme. The new participation programme will reduce red tape for universities by consolidating two components of the previous programme into one, condensing reporting requirements and lowering administrative costs. In addition, changes will shift funding arrangements for universities from an annual to a three year basis to reduce the need for iterative planning, and implement the Government's planned single equity report. • To further reduce red tape, as part of the 2014-15 Budget, the Government is implementing the Quality Indicators for Learning and Teaching. Providers will no longer be required to fund or directly undertake survey administration tasks for the annual Australian Graduate Survey. These tasks will be conducted by an independent service provider (under contract to, and funded by, the Department of Education). • Expansion of demand driven funding results in a \$3.46 million increase in regulatory costs, largely due to the expected increase in places available to students. This is more than offset by other measures in the reform package. The changes as a whole are deregulatory. • The OBPR has agreed that these changes will lead to an annual saving of \$9.8 million in compliance costs.
Education	Streamlining reporting requirements for the Helping Children with Autism: Positive Partnerships Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has acted to streamline the overall reporting requirements for contracted services related to the education component of the Helping Children with Autism package: the Positive Partnerships programme. • The programme aims to build partnerships between schools and families to improve the educational outcomes of students with autism spectrum disorder. • The Department of Education has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.06 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Employment	Assisting small businesses through the Fair Work Ombudsman's Small Business Helpline (Update)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As outlined on the 2014 Autumn Repeal Day, the Minister for Employment and the Minister for Small Business initiated the Small Business helpline to assist small business owners to receive a more timely response to advice on employee wages and workplace laws. • The Helpline assists small business owners to improve their knowledge and operate in line with relevant laws. The success of the helpline has resulted in more than 100,000 calls to date. • The Department of Employment has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of around \$2.55 million in compliance costs.
Employment	Assisting Job Services Australia (JSA) providers and employers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 29 March 2014, the Assistant Minister for Employment has announced a range of measures to reduce and simplify paper work for JSA providers and employers. • From 1 July 2014, JSA providers no longer need to collect documentary evidence from employers or job seekers to verify a person's employment. The Department of Employment will now use information already collected by the Department of Human Services to verify a person's employment. Furthermore, the Department of Employment has also initiated a range of Information Technology (IT) system enhancements to assist providers. For example, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job seekers can now agree to their Employment Pathway Plan online; and - Non-Attendance Reports (NARs) have replaced Connection Failure Participation Reports to track non-attendance at provider appointments. NARs are now largely auto-populated and this will significantly reduce the time taken for a JSA provider to submit a NAR to the Department. • The Department of Employment has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$24.7 million in compliance costs.
Employment	Delivering projects on time through the Building and Construction Industry Building Code
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 17 April 2014, the Minister for Employment published an advance release of the Building and Construction Industry (Fair and Lawful Building Sites) Code 2014. The new Code will come into effect when the Building and Construction Industry (Improving Productivity) Bill 2014 commences as an Act. The Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on 14 November 2013 and is currently before the Senate. • The new Code will apply higher standards of workplace relations conduct to companies that tender for construction projects funded by the Commonwealth Government. The new Code will, for example, require compliance by all industry participants with right of entry laws under the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i> or a relevant work health and safety law. This will help ensure that workplace safety is not misused for industrial purposes, which undermines genuine safety concerns. The Code will also ensure that enterprise agreements do not contain restrictive work practices, such as 'one in, all in', for overtime. • The Department of Employment has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.04 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Environment	Reducing duplication through a One-Stop Shop for environmental approvals (Update)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As outlined as part of the Autumn 2014 Repeal Day, the One-Stop Shop for environmental approvals will accredit states and territories under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i> for environmental assessments and approvals where they meet the standards of the EPBC Act. • Separate Commonwealth assessment and approval under the EPBC Act will no longer be required where an accredited state approval process is in place, providing business with a speedier and more cost effective environmental assessment process, while maintaining the existing high environmental standards. As at 22 October 2014: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - four <i>assessment</i> bilateral agreements had been signed with states and territories (Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory), and draft assessment bilateral agreements had been released for public comment for all the remaining jurisdictions; and - four <i>approval</i> bilateral agreements had been released for comment (Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland). • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$426.3 million in reduced delays and compliance costs. 	
Foreign Affairs & Trade	Upgrade of Online Sanctions Administration System (OSAS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 5 February 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade released an upgrade of the OSAS. • OSAS is the portal through which an applicant can make an inquiry about whether a proposed transaction is subject to Australian sanctions laws, and apply for sanctions permits to engage in activities regulated by these laws. The release of the upgraded OSAS makes it easier for businesses to comply with their obligations under Australian sanctions laws. • The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.05 million in compliance costs. 	
Foreign Affairs & Trade	Improving online accreditation for Australian Non-Government Organisations (NGO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 1 July 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade implemented a new online accreditation process for Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) delivering overseas aid. • The new online accreditation application system reduces duplication, requesting at least 10 per cent less information. Better guidance and requests for more targeted information decreases the need for applicant NGOs to supply unnecessary documentation. The online system also automatically generates reports, requiring fewer interactions between the department, independent assessors and NGOs, leaving more time for quality assessment. Accredited NGOs must reapply for accreditation every five years. As at 1 July 2014, 49 Australian NGOs are currently accredited. • The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.1 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Foreign Affairs & Trade	Simpler processes for small to medium enterprise (SME) clients
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period January to July 2014, the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) phased in a series of improvements to the way it provides services to SMEs. • These improvements simplify the assessment of transactions for SMEs to better service smaller emerging exporters and have reduced the average execution time by 40 per cent. With continued reform, EFIC expects further reductions over time. EFIC estimates that an SME will save an average of \$5,000 per export contract supported under the new process. • EFIC has also simplified legal documentation for Performance Bonds and Export Working Capital Guarantees. SMEs will now benefit from shorter, simpler documentation with clients receiving standard terms and conditions and 3-5 pages of contract details specific to their facility, a significant reduction in documentation. • The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.2 million in compliance costs.
Foreign Affairs & Trade	Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 8 July 2014, the Prime Minister signed the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in Canberra. The Minister for Trade and Investment tabled the text, with a National Interest Analysis, on 14 July 2014. • JAEPA will substantially liberalise Australia's trade with a major market. It will give Australian exporters significantly improved access to Japan's goods and services and reduce regulatory burden by consolidating trading paperwork through a simplified certificate of origin process. Exporters to Japan will have the option to self-certify the origin of their goods and will no longer be required to pay up to \$70 for certification of origin by third-party industry bodies. In addition, the agreement will deliver significant benefits to Australian farmers, manufacturers, exporters, service providers and consumers. More than 97 per cent of Australia's exports to Japan will receive preferential access or enter duty-free when JAEPA is fully implemented. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.03 million in compliance costs.
Health	Implementing an online portal for applications to the Hearing Services Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2014, the Hearing Services Program's online portal was released to hearing service providers and on 5 May 2014, the Assistant Minister for Health announced its release to the public. • The hearing services online portal improves business processes by enabling real time confirmation of client eligibility and automated application processing, reducing record keeping requirements, eliminating numerous paper forms and simplifying a variety of administrative tasks. It will benefit approximately 600,000 clients and over 220 contracted businesses. • The Department of Health has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$19.1 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Health	Implementing PBS medication charts for public and private hospitals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2014-15 Budget, the Government announced that it will introduce the supply and claiming of PBS medicines from medication charts in all public and private hospitals, aligning with arrangements being implemented in Residential Aged Care Facilities. This will commence in trial sites from March 2015. • The measure will reduce the regulatory burden on prescribers, pharmacists and nurses. It will improve medication safety for patients and reduce hospital administration costs associated with claiming PBS medicines by removing the hard copy PBS prescription requirement. The quality use of medicines will also improve through reductions in transcription errors. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$40.8 million in compliance costs. 	
Health	Implementing electronic submissions of data dossiers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since March 2014, the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) has been implementing electronic submissions for applications for the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods approvals. • This measure allows businesses to have the option of submitting applications electronically instead of in hard copy. It potentially impacts 170 businesses and approximately 24,000 transactions annually through a reduction in time and costs of preparing and transporting boxes of (hard copy) dossiers to the TGA. • The Department of Health has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$9.0 million in compliance costs. 	
Health	Improving grants management in Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Health has implemented administrative changes to reduce the red tape associated with the administration of grants provided to individuals and organisations. • These changes simplify, standardise, and reduce compliance and reporting obligations for funding recipients. • The Department of Health has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$17.5 million in compliance costs. 	
Health	Increasing the PBS claims threshold to reduce paperwork for pharmacies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 10 February 2014, the Department of Health introduced administrative changes to increase the PBS online claiming threshold for claims less than \$5,000 to claims less than \$10,000. Claims from pharmacies above the threshold require manual handling/immediate provision of paperwork to the Department of Human Services before payments can be made. • This change will help to reduce paperwork for pharmacists and ensure claims are made in a more timely manner as the volume of claims pharmacists have to make will be smaller. It will also improve payment reconciliation times for affected claims for pharmacists as there will be fewer claims for the Department to process. • The Department of Health has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.3 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Human Services	Making it easier for Australians to access government services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of a sustained suite of changes, the Department of Human Services (DHS) is significantly improving service delivery through access to government digital services via myGov and its online and mobile app services. • In May, the myGov Inbox digital mail service became operational providing users with easy and secure access to digital mail from Centrelink, Medicare and Child Support. Since commencement, over 23 million digital letters have been sent to customers as they take advantage of the convenient electronic receipt and storage of correspondence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - myGov gives users access to seven government services through the use of a single username and password, thereby reducing the need for customers to remember multiple credentials and login multiple times on multiple government websites. - There are now over 5.3 million active myGov accounts and there were over 17 million sign ins to the myGov service in July and August 2014, with some 30,000-40,000 new accounts created every day. • Since April 2014, DHS concession cards have been available in a digital format. The Digital Wallet allows customers to view and show their concession card to concession providers, and for it to be accepted in the same manner as presenting a physical card. This means that customers who currently hold a concession card and need a replacement have the option to access a new card through a digital service without having to directly contact DHS. Customers need concession cards reissued around half a million times each year. • Since May 2014, Centrelink claimants for certain payments have had access to a simpler online claims process that focuses on the most relevant questions. In addition claimants have the ability to check the status of their claims online, reducing the need for follow-up interventions due to incomplete claims that require contact in a Service Centre or via the telephone. Over the first twelve months, these changes are expected to benefit over half a million Parenting Payment, Youth Allowance (Jobseeker) and Newstart customers. • Since June 2014, Centrelink customers have been able to report changes in income, savings, shares and other assets through their personalised online profile, reducing the need for customers to directly contact DHS. • The Department of Human Services has estimated that these measures and other improvements to service delivery will lead to an annual saving of \$88.0 million in compliance costs. 	
Immigration & Border Protection	Expanding SmartGate for travellers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2014, SmartGate was permanently expanded to eligible United States citizens. This builds on administrative changes outlined on Autumn Repeal Day which enabled eligible British citizens to use SmartGate. In addition, in late 2013 eleven additional SmartGate automated passport processing devices were installed at a number of airports. • SmartGate is a self-service processing option for eligible Australian, New Zealand, UK, US and Singaporean travellers (16 years or older and holding an ePassport) entering Australia. It allows travellers to avoid longer queue waiting times for manual processing. Trials to expand SmartGate processing to eligible Swiss, Irish, Canadian, Chinese and Japanese citizens are currently under way or scheduled to commence before the end of 2014. • The Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio has estimated that changes to date will lead to an annual saving of \$5.06 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Immigration & Border Protection	Expanding e-visa (subclass 600) online applications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 August 2014, nationals of an additional 66 countries and regions including New Zealand, the Philippines, Kenya, South Africa and Bosnia and Herzegovina became eligible to lodge online applications for the Visitor (Subclass 600) visa. E-visas save applicants time by not having to complete and submit a paper application, making it easier and more convenient to travel to Australia. This expansion is part of a significant advancement for Australia and its visitors, and will increase the global competitiveness of Australia's visitor visa programme. It builds on previous announcements regarding expansion to 52 other countries. Nationals of 190 countries and regions now have the ability to apply online for an Australian visitor visa. Countries whose nationals are eligible to apply for this visa online are outlined at http://www.immi.gov.au/Services/Pages/visitor-e600-visa-online-applications.aspx The Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.95 million in compliance costs.
Immigration & Border Protection	Improving export 'Customs hold' arrangements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July 2014, the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service introduced a change to the electronic cargo system that improved the management and notification of cargo status to industry members in the export supply chain. Previously, when an item of cargo was subject to a Customs HOLD, industry was only advised after the item had been consolidated and packed with other items and was ready for transportation at the airport or seaport. This resulted in the entire cargo consolidation being held when usually only a single piece was the subject of the HOLD. With the 'Hold at Customs Place' initiative now notification can occur earlier, before the item has been processed and packed ready for transportation. This will save hundreds of other items packed with the item subject to the hold from being delayed. It will also save unpacking and repacking costs and minimise missed flights and voyages. The Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.77 million in compliance costs.
Immigration & Border Protection	Improving arrangements for specialists working in the offshore resources industry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 26 May 2014, the Migration Amendment (Offshore Resources Activity) Bill 2014 passed the House of Representatives. The Bill is currently before the Senate. This Bill removes the need for overseas workers who are participating in, or supporting, offshore resources activities to hold a prescribed visa, removing the need for them to report their arrival to the department in advance, and removing the costs associated with applying for and holding the required visa. This will primarily benefit crew aboard specialised foreign vessels undertaking short-term project-based work that rely on the capacity to transfer specialists from project to project – often at short notice – and to foreign vessels entering to support offshore oil and gas projects for relatively short periods of time – often a matter of days. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.27 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Immigration & Border Protection	Simplifying import permits for defence and law enforcement industry partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2013, following industry consultation, the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service implemented an administrative change to allow for the processing of import permit applications for weapons and warfare goods imported for supply to defence and law enforcement agencies. • This initiative replaced the requirement to make multiple permit applications (approximately 150 applications each month by larger businesses) to import defence or law enforcement items and associated goods with one ongoing annual permit. The import permit requirements have also been clarified for low risk dual use goods that are not weapons related in themselves (for example, tyres, seat belts or wing flaps for defence aircraft). The initiative improves the ability of major defence and law enforcement industry partners to fulfil contractual supply requirements in the most timely and cost effective manner. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$27.4 million in compliance costs. 	
Industry	Delegating regulatory responsibility to Registered Training Organisations (RTOs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 11 September 2014, the Minister for Industry announced changes to the way the Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) regulates high-performing training providers. • ASQA will invite high performing, eligible Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) with a history of compliance to apply for a delegation of regulatory responsibility. An approved delegate will be able to add new qualifications or units of competency to their scope of registration without having to submit an application and paying a fee to ASQA each time they make a change. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.3 million in compliance costs. 	
Industry	Removing requirements on the Vocational Education and Training sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 6 June 2014, the Minister for Industry announced changes affecting the Vocational Education and Training (VET) sector, which commenced on 1 July 2014. • Changes included removing requirements for RTOs to apply to update their registration when changes to training packages were made but the training outcome remained the same. In addition, on 25 June 2014, the Minister further announced that ASQA will remove the requirements for a financial viability assessment to be undertaken as part of the re-registration process for existing RTOs. • The Department of Industry has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$30.0 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Industry	Introducing the Unique Student Identifier scheme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 27 March 2014, the Assistant Minister for Education introduced the Student Identifiers Bill 2014. The Bill received Royal Assent on 25 June 2014. From 1 January 2015, millions of Australians can build an online record of their VET attainments and qualifications. Every new and existing VET student will be issued a unique student identifier. This number is retained by a student throughout his or her lifetime. By gaining greater control over their VET records, student access to information for course enrolment will improve. Establishing credit for recognised prior learning will be simpler, and it will be easier for students to show employers this information during interviews. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$5.45 million in compliance costs, of which \$4.9 million has been apportioned to the Commonwealth.
Industry	Reforming Australian Apprenticeships Support Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 8 September 2014, the Government announced new arrangements for the delivery of support to apprentices and their employers to lift apprenticeship completion rates. The new Australian Apprenticeships Support Services (AASS) will commence from 1 July 2015, and will shift apprenticeship services away from administration to outcomes-focused services such as mentoring and job-matching to better support business and apprentices. To address low completion rates, AASS will provide better support for apprentices and their employers at all points of the apprenticeship cycle. Individuals will have access to entry-level screening for suitable matching to an apprenticeship or further training. Employers and their apprentices will be available for those at risk of apprenticeship non-completion through individually tailored support and mentoring. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$10.5 million in compliance costs.
Industry	Closing the Industry Innovation Precincts Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014-15 Budget, the Government announced that the Industry Innovation Precincts Programme would close on 31 December 2014. As a result of closing the Industry Innovation Precincts Programme, preparing applications and complying with planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements (all burdens placed on business by the Programme) are no longer required. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$8.55 million in compliance costs.
Industry	Abolishing the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 19 June 2014, the Minister for Industry introduced the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (Repeal) Bill 2014 to the House of Representatives. This Bill is currently before the Senate. The Bill gives effect to the 2014-15 Budget measure to repeal the <i>Australian Renewable Energy Agency Act 2011</i> and abolish ARENA, returning its functions to the Department of Industry and returning \$1.3 billion to consolidated revenue. The Budget changes do not affect around 200 projects, worth close to \$1 billion that already have funding agreements in place with ARENA. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.8 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Industry	Repealing the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 15 May 2014, the Minister for Industry introduced the Energy Efficiency Opportunities (Repeal) Bill 2014, to repeal the <i>Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006</i>, and terminate its implementing programme. The Bill received Royal Assent on 11 September 2014. • With energy prices driving activity and the increased capacity to respond now well embedded in industry, the Government considers that industry is best placed to make decisions on energy use and the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Programme to be an unnecessary government intervention. The repeal of the Energy Efficiency Opportunities legislation removes compliance burden on businesses, with historical program material still available should businesses wish to access it. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$17.7 million in compliance costs. 	
Industry	Improving flexibility in the National Construction Code (NCC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2013, the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) agreed to amend the NCC to permit fire extinguishers to be used in lieu of fire hoses in certain classes of new residential buildings. The amendment took effect from 1 May 2014. • The number of buildings broadly affected each year is estimated to be just over 4,500. The change to the NCC reduces regulatory burden and maintains an appropriate level of fire safety in buildings. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$13.8 million in compliance costs, of which \$8.3 million has been apportioned to the Commonwealth. 	
Infrastructure & Regional Development	Updating safety equipment standards on commercial vessels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 4 September 2014, the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) released an updated standard that details the design, manufacture, installation, stowage, marking and scale of safety equipment to be carried on vessels. • This measure will simplify and standardise requirements for some domestic commercial vessels required to carry rescue boats and first aid kits. For example, the updated standard allows vessels to use smaller and more easily deployable life rafts that can be more quickly and cheaply purchased, fitted and maintained, without compromising safety. This measure will save the owners and operators of some domestic commercial vessels time and money, by lowering the cost of ensuring compliant equipment on their vessels and operating their vessels safely. • The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.99 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Infrastructure & Regional Development	Updating technical requirements for the design and construction of commercial vessels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 18 November 2013, AMSA released updated technical requirements for the design and construction of domestic commercial vessels. The new requirements replace overly-prescriptive technical requirements with requirements based on the performance of vessels' design and construction. For example, changes in some escape requirements align more closely with modern building standards which reduce the amount of materials required during vessel construction without compromising safety. This measure will improve safety outcomes and increase flexibility for boat designers, builders, owners and operators. The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$5.85 million in compliance costs.
Infrastructure & Regional Development	Harmonising Australian Design Rules with United Nations (UN) Vehicle Regulations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has accelerated its rolling programme of harmonising Australian Design Rules (ADRs) with international standards, while retaining appropriate safety protections. As part of the proposed changes, and consistent with the principle of accepting international standards and risk assessments in the Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda, the Department has moved in some cases to adopt UN regulations to ensure ADRs are automatically updated when UN regulations are changed. This allows immediate market access to the latest technology and removes Australian-only content from the ADRs where Australian-only content is not warranted. These initiatives can reduce burden by removing the need for businesses to modify vehicles for features only required in Australia or the need to retest components tested to the requirements of other major markets. To date, the Assistant Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development has agreed to remove the requirement in ADR 42/04 for mudguard extensions on motorcycles and mopeds on 12 September 2014, and the application of the UN Regulation 19 (front fog lamps) on 2 October 2014. Abolishing the provision on mudguards alone will achieve significant savings, with nearly 70,000 new motorcycles no longer required to be retro-fitted with rear mudguard extensions every year. The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$14.9 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Infrastructure & Regional Development	Easing requirements for the New Low Volume Scheme (NLVS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 7 August 2014, the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development modified the NLVS. The NLVS provides for the manufacture of new vehicles in small volumes, with some appropriate concessions against standards and documentation requirements. Following an increase in United States sourced vehicles reaching the Australian market, the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development removed the administrative requirement to replace rear seatbelts on vehicles sourced from the United States with Australian seatbelts. This initiative will benefit the suppliers of vehicles to the Australian market by removing the need for businesses to modify vehicles designed for other major markets to fit seatbelts only required in Australia, without compromising safety outcomes. The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.46 million in compliance costs. 	
Social Services	Implementing reforms to support responsible gambling (Update)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Social Services and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2013, which included changes to Commonwealth gambling regulation, received Royal Assent on 31 March 2014. As part of the first stage of implementing the Government's national approach to gambling, the National Gambling Regulator was abolished, removing considerable Commonwealth duplication of state and territory government gambling regulatory responsibilities. These changes will save considerable costs to the industry, as well as manufacturers and importers. The changes make way for the Government's second stage, to work with state and territory governments, industry, the community sector, and researchers on implementing reforms to help problem gamblers. The Department of Social Services has estimated that these measures will lead to an annual saving of \$81.0 million in compliance costs. 	
Social Services	Using innovative solutions to improve outcomes for people with disabilities and service providers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 14 August 2014, the Minister for Social Services announced new red tape reduction measures under the Government's Disability Employment Services (DES) scheme. These measures will use innovative IT solutions to improve outcomes for people with disabilities and service providers who participate in the DES scheme. Among the changes, participants will be able to accept their Employment Pathway Plan on the Australian Job Search website rather than using email or post. The changes will also reduce and simplify requirements on providers to collect and retain documentary evidence from the employer or participant about a person's participation in employment activity, in order to claim payment for employment services. The Department of Social Services has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.97 million in compliance costs. 	

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Amending the Franchising Code of Conduct
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 17 July 2014, the Minister for Small Business introduced the Competition and Consumer Amendment (Industry Code Penalties) Bill 2014. The Bill received Royal Assent on 24 September 2014.• The Bill marks the first steps towards implementing a package of reforms to the Franchising Code of Conduct (the Code) to deliver on the Government's small business election commitment. Among other changes, the Code introduces a general duty on franchisors and franchisees to act in good faith; provide prospective franchisees with more accessible information regarding the risks and rewards of franchising; and clarify and streamline the operation of the Code, that will lead to significant reductions in red tape burdens for the sector. These amendments will take effect from January 2015.• The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$8.6 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Exempting tradeable water rights from the definition of derivatives under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 13 March 2014, the Assistant Treasurer tabled the Corporations Law Amendment (2014 Measures No.1) Regulation 2014 to exempt tradeable water rights from the definition of a derivative contained in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>.• Before this exemption the value of a water right (being derived from the value of the underlying water), was considered a 'derivative' for the purposes of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>. By exempting water rights from the definition of a 'derivative', water rights brokers no longer need to apply for and maintain an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL), and tradeable water rights exchanges no longer need to apply for and maintain an AFSL, Australian Market Licence, or a Clearing and Settlement Facility Licence.• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$13.4 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Reducing and clarifying APRA compliance measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has implemented several measures to reduce compliance costs for regulated entities. • APRA has reduced the compliance burden of reporting requirements for regulated entities. APRA has discontinued certain supervision reports for ADIs and has increased certain reporting thresholds for credit unions, building societies and registered financial corporations. APRA has also extended the timeframes for registrable superannuation entities to submit quarterly data reports on a temporary basis. • APRA has released two Financial Claims Scheme (FCS) FAQs, which clarify the requirements imposed on ADIs by <i>Prudential Standard APS 910 Financial Claims Scheme</i> (APS 910). The FCS is intended to protect depositors and account holders from potential loss in the unlikely event of failure of the ADI. APS 910 requires ADIs to be able to identify each account-holder and verify the aggregate balance of all amounts owing to them, in the form of a Single Customer View (SCV), within 48 hours of the end of day on which an ADI is declared to have failed by the relevant Minister. Strict compliance would require ADIs to establish additional processes to verify SCV data and payment instruction information on non-business days to address the possibility that a Ministerial declaration occurs on or around a non-business day. This would create significant and unnecessary costs for industry. APRA's FAQs clarify that ADIs can adopt strategies to avoid incurring these costs. • As an interim measure, APRA has amended aspects of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) regime for foreign banks operating in Australia through branch offices. The changes will allow these banks to satisfy the LCR without needing to go through the process of accessing the Reserve Bank of Australia's Committed Liquidity Facility. • The Treasury portfolio has estimated that these measures will lead to an annual saving of \$13.4 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Simplifying tax return lodgement through the myGov credential
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Australian Tax Office (ATO) has streamlined income tax return lodgement commencing from the 2013-14 income year by enabling individuals to use their myGov credential to authenticate online lodgement for e-tax and myTax. • The myGov credential, which provides a fast and simple way to access government online services, provides a single, consistent process by which individuals can authenticate their identity. Using myGov as the authentication credential reduces processing time and transaction costs for individuals who must authenticate their details prior to lodging their tax return through e-tax and myTax. • The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$33.8 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Streamlining income tax returns using myTax
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ATO has streamlined income tax return lodgement from the 2013-14 income year for self-preparing taxpayers with simple affairs through implementation of the myTax initiative. • This initiative will deliver a streamlined tax return to approximately 1.4 million users of myTax by enabling them to automatically pre-populate income and other data already available to the ATO and reducing the amount of information that individuals must separately enter into their tax return. • The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$156.0 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Keeping superannuation trustees' websites up to date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 6 June 2014, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) issued Class Order [CO 14/509]. The Class Order provides superannuation trustees with a safe harbour when complying with obligations to publish and maintain information on their websites about executive officer remuneration and other systemic transparency measures.• Amongst other changes, the Stronger Super reforms require superannuation trustees to publish information such as actuarial reports, product disclosure statements, executive officer remuneration details, and annual reports, on their websites and to keep that information up-to-date at all times. The Class Order provides that trustees who update their website within 20 business days, or 4 months after the end of the financial year for most executive remuneration details, will have complied with the Stronger Super publication obligations. The Class Order defers some requirements to allow for further consultation where there are commercial sensitivity concerns.• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$29.5 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Removing short-selling tagging obligations under the responsibility of ASIC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In June 2014, ASIC repealed Part 5.12 of the ASIC Market Integrity Rules to remove real-time short sale tagging obligations that were due to come into force in July 2014.• Real-time short sale tagging obligations would have required market participants engaged in short selling to specify the quantity of a sell order that is short, at the time the sale order is placed or at the time the trade is reported. These participants will still be required to provide short sale transaction reporting at the end of each day, but repealing the real-time obligations will significantly reduce reporting obligations on participants.• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$13.1 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Improving ATO communication with small business
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 8 August 2014, in line with the Government's Digital First strategies, the ATO announced a new digital news and information service for small business. It replaces four previous newsletters.• The measure will reduce the time that affected small businesses need to spend in reading ATO communications to understand their obligations and how to comply with them. It will also reduce the need for affected small businesses to retain paper correspondence.• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$8.1 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Improving Pay As You Go (PAYG) entry thresholds to reduce burdens on taxpayers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 20 June 2014, the Minister for Small Business announced administrative changes to the entry thresholds for the PAYG instalments system, reducing the number of taxpayers required to pay PAYG instalments. The thresholds, which had not been reviewed since 2001-02, were doubled for: the business or investment income threshold (to \$4,000), the balance of assessment threshold (to \$1,000) and the notional tax threshold (to \$500). In addition, the requirement for entities registered for GST to remain in the system even if they have a zero instalment rate was removed. Taken together, the ATO estimates that this will remove around 565,000 taxpayers from the PAYG instalments system. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$67.3 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Reducing the burden of foreign account tax compliance arrangements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 30 June 2014, Australia and the United States concluded a treaty-status Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) that will reduce the burden on Australian financial institutions in complying with the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). Under the IGA, Australian financial institutions are required to collect information about their account holders who are US individuals and US-controlled entities and report that information annually to the Australian Taxation Office which, in turn, will provide it to the US Internal Revenue Service under the existing taxpayer information-sharing arrangements authorised by the Australia-US tax treaty. Whilst reporting obligations have increased under FATCA, efforts by the Australian Government in implementation of the IGA have mitigated the overall burdens imposed on industry. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$58.3 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Unique Payment Reference Number
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 21 August 2014, the Acting Assistant Treasurer implemented changes to the SuperStream regulations to remove the requirement for employers to use a unique 'payment reference number' when making superannuation contributions. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.86 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Relief relating to equity instrument disclosures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 30 June 2014, ASIC issued Class Order [CO 14/632] which provides relief in relation to certain key management personnel equity instrument disclosures in a directors' report. The Order provides an exemption for disclosing entities from provisions which require the entity's directors' report to include details of equity instruments or transactions involving equity instruments. The exemption applies to equity instruments which are not issued by the disclosing entity or any of its subsidiaries. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.16 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Establishing the Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 18 August 2014, the Minister for Small Business announced the Government's chosen model to transform the existing Australian Small Business Commissioner into a Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman. The Ombudsman will be a Commonwealth-wide advocate for small businesses and family enterprises; provide a concierge for dispute resolution service; and contribute to the development of small business friendly Commonwealth laws and regulations. The Treasury portfolio is in the process of estimating the savings to industry.
Treasury	Minerals Resource Rent Tax Return Exemption
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 22 September 2014, the ATO made a legislative instrument which provides an exemption for entities required to submit a Minerals Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) Return. Following the repeal of the MRRT, relevant entities will not accrue further MRRT liabilities after 30 September 2014. As a result, the ATO has no ongoing need for MRRT returns where no MRRT instalments have been paid. This instrument exempts entities that have not paid MRRT instalments from having to lodge an MRRT Return for the 2014 or 2015 MRRT year. In doing so, the instrument relieves those entities of unnecessary compliance costs associated with preparing an MRRT return. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.4 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Deferral of Stronger Super Amendments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 5 December 2013 ASIC issued Class Order [CO13/1534]. The Order deferred a number of amendments affecting Product Disclosure Statements and periodic statement disclosure until 1 July 2014, and provides an exemption from the requirement to include the latest product dashboard in the periodic statement. These obligations were imposed on trustees of regulated superannuation funds, other than a self-managed superannuation fund, under the Stronger Super amendments. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.2 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Refinements to thin capitalisation and foreign dividend regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 16 October 2014, the Tax and Superannuation Laws Amendment (2014 Measures No. 4) Bill 2014 received Royal Assent. The Bill will minimise compliance costs by raising the threshold at which the thin capitalisation limits apply from \$250,000 of debt deductions to \$2 million in debt deductions. This will reduce compliance costs for businesses by removing them from the regime. While the Bill tightens the thin capitalisation debt limits to align more closely with commercial debt levels, it also introduces a test for inbound investors that allows them to gear their Australian operations up to the level of gearing of the worldwide group. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.2 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Relief from derivative transaction reporting requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 October 2013, ASIC issued transitional exemptive relief from strict compliance with elements of the ASIC Derivative Transaction Rules (Reporting) 2013. This relief applies to the five entities that are Reporting Entities under Phase 1 of the derivative transaction rules. The relief is time limited and subject to conditions. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.5 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Removing duplication in financial reporting to the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 18 February 2014, the Commissioner of the ACNC announced that the ACNC will exercise discretion to accept financial reports submitted to state and territory governments in place of ACNC Annual Financial Reports for the 2014 reporting period. This means that, for 2014 Annual Information Statements, charities will be able to electronically submit the same financial reports they provide to state and territory regulators to the ACNC. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$5.9 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Tax Practitioners' Board information products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tax Practitioners' Board has issued two information products to explain the operation of the law – <i>What is a tax (financial) advice service?</i> and <i>Code of Professional Conduct: confidentiality of client information</i>. Issuing these products will reduce the amount of time it takes entities to understand whether they are providing a tax (financial) advice service and for registered tax and business activity statement agents to understand their certain obligations as a registered tax practitioner. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.9 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Wallumbilla Gas Market exemptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 13 March 2014, the Assistant Treasurer issued the Corporations Laws Amendment (2014 Measures No. 1) Regulation 2014. The regulation provides an exemption to participants in the Wallumbilla gas trading exchange from the requirement to hold various licences, as well as market misconduct rules under Chapter 7 of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>, for trading in physically delivered gas products. The exemption will remove unnecessarily burdensome financial market and services regulation, however regulatory oversight of the exchange by the Australian Energy Regulator will continue. The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.4 million in compliance costs.

2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Autumn Repeal Day

Veterans' Affairs	Introduce an online system for allied health providers to submit claims
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- On 15 September 2014, the Department of Veterans' Affairs introduced an online system for dental, optical and allied health providers to submit claims for payment for services provided to veterans.
- DVA Webclaim is a no-cost online service which enables providers to lodge claims for payment through an online smart form, reducing the resource costs and delays associated with preparing and lodging paper-based claims. DVA Webclaim is now accessible to all allied, dental and optical health providers through the DHS Health Professional Online Services portal. Implementation of the online system makes dealing with the Department of Veterans' Affairs easier for businesses.
- The Department of Veterans' Affairs has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.6 million in compliance costs.

3. Deregulation measures contained in stand-alone bills

Attorney-General's	Consolidating legislative frameworks for Commonwealth Acts and instruments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Justice will introduce the Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) Bill 2014. • This Bill will consolidate the legislative frameworks for Commonwealth Acts and instruments into a single Act. It will improve the clarity and operation of the regime, in particular through enabling registration of all legislation in a Federal Register of Legislation. The amendments will repeal the <i>Acts Publication Act 1905</i>, the <i>Acts Citation Act 1976</i>, the <i>Ordinances and Regulations (Notification) Act 1972</i> and the <i>Legislative Instruments (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2003</i>. • The Bill will also enable the Attorney-General to advise the Governor-General to amend or repeal multiple legislative instruments by regulation, with the consent of the relevant rule-maker(s). This will allow the Government to more flexibly rationalise the stock of existing legislative instruments, including in response to the Government's planned reviews of the red tape burden in specific sectors or industries. • The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.05 million in compliance costs.
Attorney-General's	Amending Acts 1970 to 1979 Repeal Bill 2014
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will introduce the Amending Acts 1970 to 1979 Repeal Bill 2014, which will repeal over 656 amending and repeal Acts made between 1970 and 1979 across all portfolios. • Repealing amending Acts will reduce the regulatory burden by making access to the law simpler for both businesses and individuals. This Bill builds on the Amending Acts 1901 to 1969 Repeal Bill 2014 introduced on 19 March 2014 which successfully repealed over 1,000 amending Acts made between 1901 and 1969. Amending Acts enacted after 1979 will be proposed for repeal on future Repeal Days. • The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.1 million in compliance costs.
Attorney-General's	Statute Law Revision Bill (No. 2) 2014
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will introduce the Statute Law Revision Bill (No. 2) 2014. This Bill will correct technical errors in legislation and repeal spent and obsolete provisions, and repeals three spent Acts. • This Bill will make the statute book clearer and more efficient to use. It will clarify the status of laws by repealing obsolete legislation and will remove confusion for users by amending incorrect or out of date provisions. • The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.42 million in compliance costs.

3. Deregulation measures contained in stand-alone bills

Communications	Broadcasting and Other Legislation Amendment (Deregulation) Bill 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Communications will introduce the Broadcasting and Other Legislation Amendment (Deregulation) Bill 2014. This Bill amends several pieces of legislation which affect the broadcasting sector. • Amongst other changes, the captioning compliance provisions in the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> will be amended. Free to air broadcasters will still be required to meet the same specified level of captioning for television programs to assist viewers with a hearing impairment, but they will no longer be required to submit annual captioning compliance reports to ACMA. • The Department of Communications has estimated that the measures in this Bill will lead to a combined annual saving of \$0.35 million in compliance costs. 	
Communications	Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Deregulation) Bill 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Communications will introduce the Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Deregulation) Bill 2014. This Bill amends several pieces of legislation which affect the telecommunications sector. • The Bill will enable telephone numbers to remain on the Do Not Call Register indefinitely. Around 10 million consumers will benefit as they now no longer need to re-register their phone numbers, which they currently have to do every eight years. • In addition, the Bill will save service providers from having to build new pre-selection capability into networks. This measure will result in savings for service providers who will no longer need to invest in the necessary equipment and software solutions needed to provide pre-selection capability on fibre, fixed-wireless and satellite networks. • The Department of Communications has estimated that the measures in the Bill will lead to an annual saving of \$6.9 million in compliance costs. 	
Foreign Affairs & Trade	Remove restrictions on loan powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Trade and Investment will introduce the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Amendment (Direct Lending and Other Measures) Bill 2014. • The Bill amends the <i>Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991</i> to replace 'capital goods', which are used in the production of other goods and are not an end product, with 'goods' in the definition of 'eligible export transaction' and expand the capacity for the EFIC to support SMEs. Currently, EFIC may only lend directly for the export of 'capital goods' as defined by the EFIC Act. For example, currently EFIC can only lend for the export of dairy cows but not milk. Other goods for which EFIC cannot currently lend directly include wine, food, fibre, pharmaceuticals and consumer goods. Only 5 per cent of Australia's exports are classified as 'capital goods' by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. When an exporter requires working capital for the export of non-capital goods, EFIC must provide a guarantee to the exporter's bank rather than lend directly. This duplicates fees, charges and processing time, and restricts the pool of SME exporters EFIC can support. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.3 million in compliance costs. 	

3. Deregulation measures contained in stand-alone bills

Industry	Legislative changes to the Commercial Building Disclosure Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Industry will introduce the Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Amendment Bill 2014 to amend the <i>Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Act 2010</i>, which established the Commercial Building Disclosure (CBD) Program. • The amendments to the legislation are expected to deliver improved administration and exemption from the requirement for building owners (and tenants who are subleasing) to provide energy efficiency assessments for unsolicited offers to buy or lease a commercial property. • The Department of Industry has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.63 million in compliance costs for industry. 	
Treasury	Rationalising the operation of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer will introduce the Corporations Legislation Amendment (Deregulatory and Other Measures) Bill 2014 to simplify the operation of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>. • Amongst other changes, the Bill will remove the obligation on company directors to hold a general meeting on the request of at least 100 members who are entitled to vote at the general meeting. In addition, the proposed changes will remove the obligation for certain companies limited by guarantee that are not required to undertake an audit from the need to appoint or retain an auditor. Furthermore, the amendments will enhance the regulatory framework relating to the remuneration of company directors and executives by better targeting disclosure requirements. • The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$14.2 million in compliance costs. 	
Treasury	Treasury Legislation Amendment (Repeal Day) Bill 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer will introduce the Treasury Legislation Amendment (Repeal Day) Bill 2014 to implement a number of refinements to existing laws. • The Bill includes proposed amendments to simplify the approval requirements when seeking the Treasurer's approval of a change in ownership of a financial sector company. In addition, the Bill will remove redundant requirements on employers to report information prescribed in regulations about superannuation contributions on payslips, and implement refinements to the drafting of the tax law. • The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.07 million in compliance costs. 	

4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Spring 2014) Bill

These measures will make the Australian Government statute book shorter and clearer, improving efficiency and creating flow-on benefits from improvements in administration. For many measures, compliance cost savings have not been estimated.

Agriculture	Abolish the Fishing Industry Policy Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, Part 3 of the <i>Fisheries Administration Act 1991</i>, which establishes the Fishing Industry Policy Council, will be repealed. The Council has never convened since its enabling legislation was enacted in 1991. The Department of Agriculture consulted industry stakeholder organisations about the repeal and no stakeholder concerns were raised. Abolishing the Council is also consistent with the recent recommendations made by the National Commission of Audit for rationalising government bodies.
Agriculture	Repeal obsolete provisions in the <i>Rural Adjustment Act 1992</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, obsolete provisions and references in the <i>Rural Adjustment Act 1992</i> (RA Act) relating to the Rural Adjustment Scheme and the Farm Business Improvement Program will be repealed. The Rural Adjustment Scheme and the Farm Business Improvement Program have been superseded by new reforms for drought support, including those established by the <i>Farm Household Support Act 2014</i>, and in line with the principles in the Intergovernmental Agreement on National Drought Program Reform agreed on 3 May 2013. In addition, the RA Act will also be amended to remove the requirement for the National Rural Advisory Council to include a statement in its annual report that the Rural Adjustment Scheme has ceased.
Agriculture	Remove obsolete provisions from the <i>Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, Subsections 63(1) and 64(1) of the <i>Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997</i> (AMLI Act), which are obsolete, will be repealed. Part 3, Division 3 of the AMLI Act provided payments for industry bodies. Subsections 63(1) and 64(1) of the Act provide that payments to marketing bodies and industry bodies are based on provisions of a number of Acts that were repealed by the <i>Primary Industries Levies and Charges (Consequential Amendments) Act 1999</i>, and ceased to have effect on 1 July 1999. Therefore subsections 63(1) and 64(1) no longer operate. Payments of the amounts specified in the repealed Acts were finalised in 2008.
Communications	Amend the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> - National Indigenous TV Limited
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, Section 212 of the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> will be amended. This amendment will remove references to National Indigenous TV Limited (NITV) which are redundant now that the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) has assumed television production and supply activities previously undertaken by NITV.

4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day Bill

Communications	Amend various Acts to remove duplicative consultation requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>, <i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>, <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i> and the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> will be amended. The provisions to be repealed require rule-makers to consult stakeholders prior to making certain legislative instruments. The repealed consultation provisions are considered unnecessary in light of section 17 of the Legislative Instruments Act 2003, which requires a rule-maker, subject to limited exceptions, to be satisfied that appropriate and reasonably practicable consultation has been undertaken prior to making a legislative instrument.
Communications	Amendments relating to publication requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> will be amended to modernise publication requirements with respect to notices that ACMA is required to publish in the Commonwealth Gazette following the making, variation or revocation of certain standards. The amendments will replace Gazettal with a requirement to publish on ACMA's website and in one or more forms that are readily accessible to the public. This will provide ACMA with increased flexibility to choose a method of publication that is most appropriate to reach the target audience, thereby making it easier for stakeholders to stay abreast of regulatory changes.
Environment	Abolish the Product Stewardship Advisory Group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Product Stewardship Act 2011</i> will be amended to abolish the Product Stewardship Advisory Group (PSAG). The PSAG functions are to provide independent advice to the Minister in the development of an annual list of classes of products proposed for consideration for some form of accreditation or regulation under the Act during the next financial year. In the future, consultation with stakeholders will be flexible, targeted and will be undertaken on an as needs basis. The ongoing establishment of a permanent statutory body to perform this function is no longer justified. The Department of the Environment has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.01 million in compliance costs.
Environment	Abolish the Oil Stewardship Advisory Council (OSAC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, amendments will be introduced to the <i>Product Stewardship (Oil) Act 2000</i> to abolish the Oil Stewardship Advisory Council (OSAC). The OSAC advises the Minister for the Environment on the general operation of the Product Stewardship Oil Program, benefit rates, product standards, the recovery and recycling of used oil, the state of the oil production and oil recycling industries and contributes to the statutory review process. The requirement for the Council to be maintained and meet every 12 months is no longer justified, particularly given the Product Stewardship for Oil Scheme is now well established. An alternative to maintaining a permanent Council is for government to engage with industry experts on an as needs basis, to gather advice and guidance on review processes and other matters relating to the administration of the Act.

4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day Bill

Environment	Streamlining amendments to the <i>Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, amendments will be made to the <i>Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000</i>. • These amendments will remove the requirement on fuel suppliers to provide an annual report to the Department of the Environment, reducing administrative burden for fuel suppliers. The current requirement duplicates a separate reporting process to the Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics through which suppliers provide the same information. In addition, the Fuel Standards Consultative Committee will be abolished and replaced with other consultation processes. Consistent with changes elsewhere across portfolios, amendments will also remove requirements for the Department of the Environment to publish notices in the Commonwealth Gazette, allowing information to be published in a more timely manner on the Department's website. • The Department of the Environment has estimated that these measures will lead to an annual saving of \$0.03 million in compliance costs. 	
Environment	Streamlining amendments to the <i>Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 1 June 2014, the Government initiated a broad reform agenda for the <i>Hazardous Waste (Regulations of Exports and Imports) Act 1989</i>. • The Department of the Environment will undertake a staged approach to reform of this Act. It will initially focus on streamlining and deregulatory opportunities within the current scope of the legislation. The longer term objective of the reform process is to ensure that Australia meets its international commitments effectively and efficiently. Initial amendments as part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day will streamline and simplify the permit application and decision-making processes, reduce delay costs to businesses, and reduce the complexity of the Act. • The Department of the Environment has estimated that these initial changes will lead to an annual saving of \$0.13 million in compliance costs. 	
Immigration & Border Protection	Repeal the redundant <i>Customs (Tariff Concessions System Validations) Act 1999</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the redundant <i>Customs (Tariff Concession System Validations) Act 1999</i> will be repealed. • This Act validated decisions made in relation to Tariff Concession Orders that relied on faulty delegations. This Act has no operation in relation to decisions made after June 1999 and has no impact on business or individuals. The Act is redundant and it can be repealed. 	
Industry	Repeal the redundant <i>Patents Amendment (Patent Cooperation Treaty) Act 1979</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Patents Amendment (Patent Cooperation Treaty) Act 1979</i> will be repealed. • Most of the provisions in this Act amended the now-repealed <i>Patents Act 1952</i> to account for Australia's accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The amending Act was spent once it amended the principal Act, and as a result, these provisions are now redundant. 	

4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day Bill

Industry	Repeal the <i>Skilling Australia's Workforce Act 2005</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Skilling Australia's Workforce Act 2005</i> (the SAW Act) will be repealed. The Act enabled funding to be made available for the Government's National Training Arrangements over the 2005-08 calendar years to the states. This function has now been superseded by the National Agreements for Skills and Workforce Development, and all payments under the SAW Act have been made. The Act is no longer required.
Prime Minister & Cabinet	Amend the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act 2005</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, amendments will be made to item 200 of Schedule 1 of Part 3 of the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act 2005</i>. Previously, an organisation that acquired an interest in land with ATSIC assistance could not dispose of that interest without the consent of the appropriate authority (the Commonwealth, Indigenous Business Australia, or the Indigenous Land Corporation, depending on the nature of the interest). The amendments will enable the appropriate consenting authority to waive the exercise of its statutory consent power by providing written notice to the organisation concerned that consent is no longer required (e.g., in circumstances where an organisation has repaid any grants of money from ATSIC).
Prime Minister & Cabinet	Amend the <i>Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, section 114 of the <i>Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995</i> will be repealed. Given the current joint Commonwealth/NT review of the Stronger Futures National Partnership Agreement, repealing section 114 will remove unnecessary duplication of operational review requirements concerning prohibited material.
Prime Minister & Cabinet	Amend <i>Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i> will be amended to remove unnecessary or ineffective provisions. The Northern Territory Minister and the Northern Territory Licensing Commission are responsible for monitoring and regulating the activities of licensed premises in the Northern Territory under Northern Territory laws. Division 5 of Part 2 will be repealed removing ineffective provisions relating to assessments of licensed premises. Further, repealing Division 8 of Part 2 will remove unnecessary duplication of Commonwealth and NT alcohol laws.
Social Services	Repeal <i>Home and Community Care Act 1985</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Home and Community Care Act 1985</i> will be repealed as it is now redundant. The legislation was made redundant when the bilateral Home and Community Care review agreements between the Commonwealth and each state and territory were deemed National Partnership Agreements in the context of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations of 2008.

4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day Bill

Social Services	Simplify key personnel notification requirements for approved Aged Care Providers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, further measures will be made to simplify administration of residential aged care. This measure repeals provisions in the <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> that require approved providers to notify the Department of Social Services of any changes in key personnel in their employment within 28 days of the change occurring. The Department receives in the order of 10,000 notifications from aged care providers each year. The <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> will maintain the requirement that approved providers notify the Department of any change of circumstances that materially affects the provider's suitability to provide care. The measure will reduce compliance costs for businesses and community organisations who are approved aged care providers. The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.16 million in compliance costs.
Social Services	Assisting research and analysis using protected information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, provisions will be made to remove unnecessary requirements governing disclosure of protected information when used appropriately for research. Section 202(2)(e) of the <i>Social Security Administration Act 1999</i>, permits the release of protected information for limited research, statistical analysis and policy development purposes. However, the Act does not allow for the on-provision of this information to third parties for the same purpose, unless permission is sought on a case-by-case basis. The proposed amendment would enable a person to on-disclose protected information that has been disclosed to them by the Secretary, for the purpose of research, statistical analysis or policy development, bypassing the need for the person to go through a public interest certificate process or seek a further decision from the Secretary under subsection 202(2C). The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will result in an annual saving of \$0.005 million in compliance costs.
Social Services	Removing spent Family Assistance Payments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, amendments will be made to repeal spent payments from the <i>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999</i>. Payments include one-off payments to families; economic security strategy payments to families; the back to school bonus and the single income family bonus; and the clean energy advance. These were designed as temporary measures, or have since been superseded by other payments or schemes.
Social Services	Repealing spent social service payments from the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, redundant provisions relating to various 'spent social security payments' will be repealed from the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>. Payments include: various one-off payments to older Australians and carers; economic security strategy payments; the training and learning bonus and the farmers hardship bonus; mature age allowances; the special needs age pension and special needs wife pension; the Northern Territory Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) and Employment projects transition payment; and the clean energy advance. These payments were designed and introduced as temporary measures, or have since been superseded by other payments.

4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day Bill

Treasury	Repeal <i>Papua and New Guinea Loan (International Bank) Act 1970</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the Omnibus Repeal Day (Spring 2014) Bill 2014, the <i>Papua and New Guinea Loan (International Bank) Act 1970</i> will be repealed. The Act related to a Commonwealth guarantee on a loan made to Papua New Guinea by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1973. The IBRD has confirmed that the loan has been repaid in full and hence, the Act can be repealed.
Treasury	Repeal special appropriation - <i>Insurance Act 1973</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the Omnibus Repeal Day (Spring 2014) Bill 2014, the standing appropriation in section 92Q(5) of the <i>Insurance Act 1973</i> will be repealed. Section 92Q(5) provides that the Consolidated Revenue Fund is to be appropriated for payment of interest to Lloyd's. This standing appropriation is no longer necessary as a result of a Financial Management and Accountability Determination which, in conjunction with the provisions of the <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>, provides the requisite appropriation authority to pay interest to Lloyd's.
Treasury	Repeal <i>Termination Payments Tax Imposition Act 1997</i> and <i>Termination Payments Tax (Assessment and Collection) Act 1997</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the Omnibus Repeal Day (Spring 2014) Bill 2014, the <i>Termination Payments Tax Imposition Act 1997</i> and the <i>Termination Payments Tax (Assessment and Collection) Act 1997</i> will be repealed. The termination payments tax was introduced in 1997 and formed part of a package of legislation designed to provide a framework for the introduction of a superannuation contributions surcharge for high income earners. As it has been almost ten years since the last termination payment subject to the tax was made and relevant assessments have been issued and the general amendment period has expired for almost all taxpayers, the termination payments tax Acts have become inoperative and are therefore being repealed.
Veterans' Affairs	Repeal redundant provisions of the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the following redundant elements of the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i> will be repealed: Part VIID (2006 One-off payment to older Australians); Part VIIE (2007 One-off payment to older Australians); Part VIIF (2008 One-off payment to older Australians); Part VIIG (Economic Security Payment); and Part VIHH (Education Tax Refund Payment). These measures were inserted into the Act for the purpose of making one-off payments to a limited class of eligible persons on a certain date in 2006 and 2007 or on two dates in 2008. The provisions are redundant and can be safely repealed.
Veterans' Affairs	Repeal redundant clean energy advances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day, spent provisions in the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i> and the <i>Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004</i> relating to the payment of the Clean Energy Advance for the period 2012 to 2013 will be repealed. As the allowances have all been paid, these measures are spent and can be removed. Removal of these provisions will simplify administration.

5. Deregulation measures implemented in conjunction with 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Attorney-General's	Bulk repeal of spent and redundant legislative instruments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 16 October 2014, the Governor-General made the <i>Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulation 2014 (No. 2)</i>. The regulation will be tabled as part of 2014 Spring Repeal Day. This regulation repeals 279 spent and redundant legislative instruments and two spent legislative provisions from across government including Agriculture, Communications, Education, Employment, Environment, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Health, Human Services, Immigration, Industry, Infrastructure, Social Services, Treasury and Veterans' Affairs. The Attorney-General's Department estimates this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.09 million in compliance costs.
Communications	Reduction in ACMA reporting requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with 2014 Spring Repeal Day, ACMA will amend a number of instruments to reduce the reporting burden for a range of telecommunications and broadcasting providers, including carriage service providers and commercial television and radio licensees. For example, ACMA will remove record keeping obligations and remove local content compliance reporting for regional broadcasters. The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.22 million in compliance costs.
Defence	E-lodgement of honours and awards applications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In early-2015, Defence will be implementing an online form for application for Defence honours and awards which are expected to reduce manual handling for some 13,000 applications per annum. The current application process for Defence Honours and Awards by current Australian Defence Force members, veterans and family members ranges from letters of application, paper-based forms or smart forms obtainable on line from the Defence website requiring varying degrees of manual handling. The Department of Defence has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.11 million in compliance costs.

5. Deregulation measures implemented in conjunction with 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Employment	The Australian Government Building and Construction Occupational Health and Safety Accreditation Scheme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will announce the Government's response to the Review of the Australian Government Building and Construction OHS Accreditation Scheme. • The purpose of the Review was to identify options to reduce red tape and modernise the Scheme, while maintaining the highest safety standards required for accreditation. The Review was progressed in consultation with a stakeholder advisory panel. • The changes to the Scheme include removing the costly and time consuming requirement for builders to be certified to Australian Standard AS4801 (or equivalent) prior to applying for Scheme accreditation. Unaccredited builders will now have the opportunity to undertake Commonwealth funded building work where they are in a joint venture with an accredited company and operate under the partner's Scheme accredited systems. As well as reducing barriers to entry, this change will assist builders to experience best-practice safety approaches. • A new risk based compliance model will be introduced to better target audit resources at companies requiring support, while reducing the compliance burden for high performing companies. • The OBPR has agreed to a preliminary annual saving of \$9.7 million in compliance costs.
Immigration & Border Protection	Expand validity of Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity) visa (subclass 400) from three to six months
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 23 November 2014, the validity of Temporary Work (Short Stay Activity) visas (subclass 400) will be expanded to six months, saving applicants time and money. • Currently this visa class allows entry within three months of granting with a maximum stay of three months. The extension will reduce the number of times individuals who need to stay more than three months are required to go offshore and apply for another subclass 400 visa. This change will provide a more flexible solution to meet short term work or event participation requirements for an estimated 2,034 clients who had previously applied (with a strong business case) for more than one subclass 400 visa within a six month period. The changes will also provide greater flexibility for those participating in major events in Australia. • The Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio has estimated that these measures will lead to an annual saving of \$1.21 million in compliance costs.

6. Deregulation measures – abolition of bodies

This section includes some repeat measures including the abolition of bodies proposed in the Omnibus (Spring 2014) Bill. (See sections 2 and 4.) Although some of these items will result in efficiency savings for government and industry, they may not result in any regulatory savings.

Agriculture	Abolish the Fishing Industry Policy Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, Part 3 of the <i>Fisheries Administration Act 1991</i>, which establishes the Fishing Industry Policy Council, will be repealed. The Council has never convened since its enabling legislation was enacted in 1991. The Department of Agriculture consulted industry stakeholder organisations about the repeal and no stakeholder concerns were raised. Abolishing the Council is also consistent with the recent recommendations made by the National Commission of Audit for rationalising government bodies. 	
Communications	Abolition of the Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Deregulation) Bill 2014 will implement the Government's 2014 Budget announcement that it will wind up the Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency (TUSMA) and transfer its functions to the Department of Communications. This will increase industry certainty by having a single agency responsible for policy and implementation of telecommunications universal service matters, and will reduce by \$1.0 million what the industry pays per year as a Telecommunications Industry Levy. 	
Environment	Abolition of the Climate Change Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 23 June 2014, the Minister for the Environment re-introduced the Climate Change Authority (Abolition) Bill 2013 to abolish the Climate Change Authority. This Bill is currently before the Senate. 	
Environment	Abolish the Product Stewardship Advisory Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the <i>Product Stewardship Act 2011</i> will be amended to abolish the Product Stewardship Advisory Group (PSAG). The PSAG functions are to provide independent advice to the Minister in the development of an annual list of classes of products proposed for consideration for some form of accreditation or regulation under the Act during the next financial year. Going forward, consultation with stakeholders will be flexible, targeted and will be undertaken on an as needs basis. The ongoing establishment of a permanent statutory body to perform this function is no longer justified. The Department of the Environment has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.01 million in compliance costs. 	

6. Deregulation measures – abolition of bodies

Environment	Abolish the Oil Stewardship Advisory Council (OSAC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, amendments will be introduced to the <i>Product Stewardship (Oil) Act 2000</i> to abolish the Oil Stewardship Advisory Council (OSAC). The OSAC advises the Minister for the Environment on the general operation of the Product Stewardship Oil Program, benefit rates, product standards, the recovery and recycling of used oil, the state of the oil production and oil recycling industries and contributes to the statutory review process. The requirement for the Council to be maintained and meet every 12 months is no longer justified, particularly given the Product Stewardship for Oil Scheme is now well established. An alternative to maintaining a permanent Council is for government to engage with industry experts on an as needs basis, to gather advice and guidance on review processes and other matters relating to the administration of the Act.
Industry	Abolishing the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 19 June 2014, the Minister for Industry introduced the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (Repeal) Bill 2014 to the House of Representatives. This Bill is currently before the Senate. The Bill gives effect to the 2014-15 Budget measure to repeal the <i>Australian Renewable Energy Agency Act 2011</i> and abolish ARENA, returning its functions to the Department of Industry and returning \$1.3 billion to consolidated revenue. The Budget changes do not affect around 200 projects, worth close to \$1 billion that already have funding agreements in place with ARENA. The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.8 million in compliance costs.
Industry	Abolishing the Australian Workforce and Productivity Agency (AWPA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 4 June 2014, the Minister for Industry introduced the Australian Workforce and Productivity Agency Repeal Bill 2014. The Bill received Royal Assent on 30 June 2014. The Bill repealed the <i>Australian Workforce and Productivity Agency Act 2008</i> and abolished AWPA. As a result of the changes, the work and staff of AWPA were transferred into the Department of Industry on 1 July 2014. The AWPA Repeal Bill is a part of the Government's agenda for reforming and streamlining governance arrangements for vocational education and training (VET), and supports the Government's Smaller Government Reform Agenda.

7. Initiatives reported in the Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda

As part of its Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda announced on 14 October 2014, the Government will undertake a range of specific actions. The Agenda includes reforms the Government reported it will initiate in its first term. The following provides a summary of the major deregulatory reforms. A full assessment of the regulatory impact of all these measures will be contained in the Government's Annual Deregulation Report to Parliament in early 2015.

Further detail on each of these, as well as the complete list of reform initiatives is available at http://www.dpmc.gov.au/publications/Industry_Innovation_and_Competitiveness_Agenda/index.cfm and <http://www.industry.gov.au/industry/Pages/Industry-Growth-Centres.aspx#header>.

Accepting trusted International standards and risk assessments

- The Government will examine opportunities for greater acceptance of international standards and risk assessments except in cases where unique Australian regulations can be justified. By removing regulatory duplication increased acceptance of international standards and risk assessments can reduce costs and delays for businesses and consumers, increase the supply of products into the Australian market and allow regulatory authorities to focus on higher priorities.
- The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will continue consultations with industry and Ministers on opportunities for reform. The Government is using the www.cuttingredtape.gov.au website to invite submissions to identify examples of divergence from international standards.

Liberalising the subclass 457 visa programme

- The Government will reform the 457 visa programme in line with the recommendations presented by an independent review in Robust New Foundations. Some of the key changes will:
 - streamline the processing of sponsorship, nomination and visa applications;
 - reform sponsorship requirements to reduce the time and cost to businesses;
 - increase the sponsorship approval period from 12 to 18 months for start-up businesses; and
 - provide greater flexibility in relation to English language testing and skill requirements.
- The Minister and Assistant Minister for Immigration will consult stakeholders on changes to 457 visas and implementation of the 457 Integrity Review.

7. Initiatives reported in the Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda

Improve taxation arrangements for Employee Share Schemes

- Employee Share Schemes (ESS) are a way of encouraging entrepreneurship, supporting innovative start-up companies and encouraging job creation and productivity growth. The Government has announced a number of reforms to the tax treatment of ESS to remove existing impediments and allow businesses to take advantage of the benefits ESS offer.
- Proposed reforms include: reversing for all companies changes made in 2009 to the taxing point for options, while retaining various integrity provisions that were introduced at that time; extending the maximum time for tax deferral from seven years to 15 years; updating 'safe harbour' valuation tables to value unlisted rights, to better reflect current market conditions; providing a further concession for eligible start-ups (unlisted companies with turnover of not more than \$50 million that have been incorporated for less than 10 years), allowing them to issue options under certain conditions or shares at a small discount, and have taxation deferred until sale or the small discount exempt from tax; and that the Australian Taxation Office will work with industry to develop and approve standardised documentation to streamline the process of establishing and maintaining an ESS. The Treasurer plans to consult with industry to ensure that the draft legislation delivers the intended outcomes, with the legislation proposed to come into effect for shares or options provided from 1 July 2015.

Expand access to the Commonwealth workers' compensation scheme

- The Commonwealth Government has a rolling agenda of reforms to the Commonwealth workers' compensation system (Comcare).
- The Government will commission advice about the viability of expanding access to the Comcare workers' compensation scheme and work health and safety laws. The advice will consider methods of access for employers who favour one set of arrangements yet would prefer to pay premiums rather than self-insure. This will enable employers to choose whether coverage by a single national scheme may be more competitive than their existing coverage under multiple schemes.

8. Government reviews with a deregulation focus

Agriculture	Reducing regulation of low-risk stock and pet foods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 12 September 2014, the Minister for Agriculture announced that the Government was considering changes to the regulation of a range of stockfood and pet food products classified as veterinary chemical products.• The proposed changes would ensure that these products, which have a well-characterised and manageable risk profile, are not subject to the same intensive assessment processes as other agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines (agvet chemicals). Higher-risk products containing antibiotics or hormones will not be considered as part of this review.• A reduction in regulatory burden for these products would provide Australian farmers with access to safe products to improve their competitiveness, and pet owners will continue to have access to innovative animal health care products.
Communications	Consumer protection in telecommunications sector – review of consumer information requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The telecommunications industry and ACMA are reviewing subordinate legislation which imposes obligations on telecommunications companies to provide information to consumers that may no longer have any practical benefit.• This work is expected to result in the removal of obsolete consumer information provisions relating to Mobile Premium Services. Recommendations for reforms to streamline information provisions in the Telecommunications Consumer Protections Code were released by the Communications Alliance for public comment on 3 October 2014.
Communications	Review of access to online content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ACMA has undertaken a review of the Restricted Access System Declaration 2007.• The Declaration regulates access to restricted content delivered to mobile handsets and over the internet. ACMA is consulting on a draft Declaration and proposes finalising the Declaration by the end of 2014.• This work is expected to result in the removal of unnecessary data collection requirements, taking account of community consultation and the complaints history of the existing Declaration.

8. Government reviews with a deregulation focus

Education	Supporting the growth and success of international education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of an ongoing process of improvement, the Department of Education is canvassing proposed amendments to streamline activities under the <i>Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000</i> (ESOS Act). As part of the discussion paper, Reform of the ESOS Framework, the Department is consulting on a range of proposals, including a change in powers for the quality assurance agencies—the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) and the Australian Skills Quality Agency (ASQA)—to allow them to exercise greater flexibility and discretion in decision making. Other possible changes to the ESOS Act could substantially reduce the reporting and cost burden for education institutions. These include amending mandatory requirements for all education institutions relating to the Tuition Protection Service (TPS) and instead allowing TEQSA and ASQA to use their risk-based approach to impose these as conditions on the registration of higher-risk providers. In addition, improved facilities and better links between IT systems could further help to reduce burden by decreasing manual data entry and improving data quality. Written submissions to the discussion paper, Reform of the ESOS Framework, close on 31 October 2014.
Environment	Renewable Energy Target (RET) review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 17 February 2014, the Government announced a review of the Renewable Energy Target (RET). A comprehensive review of the RET has recently been undertaken by an independent expert panel. The report from the review, released on 28 August 2014, provides advice to the Government on the appropriateness of the target, its impact on electricity prices, and the range of options available to reduce any price impact on families and businesses, while managing business uncertainty. Any savings in compliance cost resulting from decisions following this review will be costed following the Government’s consideration of the recommendations.
Environment	Review of the <i>Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 23 May 2014, the Minister for the Environment announced a review of the <i>Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989</i>. The review will consider the legislation to identify opportunities to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances and synthetic greenhouse gases, while reducing the complexity for businesses and individuals who operate under it. This review is expected to be finalised in mid-2015. Any savings in compliance cost resulting from this review will be costed following the Government’s consideration of any resulting recommendations.
Environment	Review of the <i>Water Act 2007</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 12 May 2014, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Environment announced an independent review of the <i>Water Act 2007</i>. The review will consider whether the Act is meeting its objectives, and ways to reduce unnecessary burden imposed on both industry and water managers while maintaining effective standards. The Independent Expert Panel is due to report on its findings to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Environment by November 2014.

8. Government reviews with a deregulation focus

Finance	Review and rationalisation of procurement-connected policies (PCPs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Finance will announce that the Government is actively reviewing procurement-connected policies (PCPs). • PCPs are government policies which Commonwealth entities must take into account when undertaking certain procurement activities. They are specific policies for which procurement has been identified as a means of delivering broad social commitments and other objectives indirectly related to procurement. As noted by the National Commission of Audit, PCPs create red tape for business and government, and many duplicate existing legislation or other guidelines. • In October 2013 there were 24 PCPs. The Government has already removed six policies and is reviewing the continued operation of the remaining 18. 	
Immigration & Border Protection	Independent Review of the Office of Migration Agents Registration Authority (OMARA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 25 September 2014 the review of the OMARA was provided to the Assistant Minister for Immigration and Border Protection. The review examined the regulatory framework and powers of the OMARA to determine if they are still appropriate and examined possible opportunities to reduce regulatory burden. The Government is currently considering the review. 	
Industry	Appliance energy efficiency regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 20 August 2014, the Department of Industry, on behalf of the Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) Committee, commenced a review of the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (GEMS) legislative scheme. The review will evaluate the operation and administration of the IGA, including transitional issues from the previous multi-jurisdiction appliance and equipment energy efficiency regulatory regime. It will also identify opportunities for process efficiencies, review the implementation of the E3 Program and review ongoing funding requirements for the delivery of the E3 Program. Outcomes and recommendations from the review will be reported to the COAG Council on Energy. • Online consultations will close on 24 October 2014. Qualitative interviews with selected stakeholders were completed by mid-October 2014. The final report is scheduled to be submitted to the Department of Industry by December 2014. 	
Industry	Review of the Commercial Building Disclosure Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Industry will undertake a review of the Commercial Building Disclosure (CBD) Program and its enabling legislation – the <i>Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Act 2010</i>. • The purpose of the review is to assess the CBD Program’s objectives, its effectiveness in promoting energy efficiency and its interaction with the Emissions Reduction Fund. The review will provide recommendations on the merits for continuing the program and any options for its future funding, including cost recovery if appropriate. • Preliminary findings are expected to be delivered in November 2014. The final report and recommendations will be conveyed to the Minister for Industry by March 2015. 	

8. Government reviews with a deregulation focus

Treasury	Harper Competition Policy Review draft recommendation to repeal Part X of the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Competition Policy Review, led by Professor Ian Harper, has recommended in its draft report the repeal of Part X of the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i>, which provides exemptions from competition provisions to international providers of liner cargo shipping services.• The Government will look further at this issue following the release of the final report in March 2015.
Treasury	Review of Administration of the Australian Consumer Law
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treasury is leading a joint Commonwealth, State and Territory process to consider legislative options to streamline the administration of the Australian Consumer Law (ACL).• This process will clean up the law and resolve some outstanding concerns that have been raised by stakeholders in the process of implementing the ACL. Possible areas for reform include the requirements relating to warranty labels and mandatory reporting of specific incidents to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

9. Summary of key regulatory measures that increase regulatory burden

This provides a summary of key regulatory costs reported since September 2013. Further detail on all measures will be provided in the Government's Annual Deregulation Report to Parliament in early 2015.

Attorney-General's	Increasing customer due diligence requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 15 May 2014, AUSTRAC introduced the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules Amendment Instrument 2014 (No. 3). The change largely clarifies and codifies current expectations on regulated entities (with banks and other financial institutions being the most affected, given the size and nature of their customer base) in relation to identifying and verifying customer identity. In order to meet these additional requirements, regulatory burden will rise as a result of the implementation costs including systems and process improvement, project management, and consultancy fees as well as ongoing costs such as training, internal audit, and system maintenance attributable to the proposed rules. The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$39.6 million in compliance costs.
Attorney-General's	Strengthening data retention obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 2014, the Attorney-General announced the Government's intention to strengthen data retention obligations which will require the telecommunications industry to retain certain types of non-content information for periods of up to 2 years. The measure will establish data retention obligations for communication providers to ensure that limited telecommunications data remains available to support law enforcement and security investigations into the future. The Attorney-General's Department has consulted with industry on how best to implement this policy. The impact on regulatory burden will be assessed as part of that process.
Communications	Australian Subscription Television (ASTRA) Industry codes of practice 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACMA registered the Codes of Practice for Subscription Broadcast Television, Subscription Narrowcast Television and Subscription Narrowcast Radio (the codes) on 25 October 2013. The ASTRA codes implemented new community safeguards. The main provisions that increased regulatory burden were the requirements to classify additional films and data programs and to provide additional genre and channel information. The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an increase of \$1.83 million in compliance costs.
Environment	Establishing the Emissions Reduction Fund
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 18 June 2014, the Minister for the Environment introduced the Carbon Farming Initiative Amendment Bill 2014 to Parliament. The Bill is currently before the Senate. The Emissions Reduction Fund is a carbon abatement programme that is designed to provide incentives for emissions reduction activities across the Australian economy. The Emissions Reduction Fund builds on previous initiatives which only deal with land sector abatement. OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual increase of \$4.68 million in compliance costs.

9. Regulatory measures that raise the regulatory burden

Health	Medicare co-payment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2014-15 Budget announced measures relating to the introduction of patient contributions for general practitioner, pathology and diagnostic imaging services. • The proposed changes will be introduced prior to March 2015, to ensure time for the Government to communicate the final changes to patients, health care providers and software providers before the proposed 1 July implementation. • Final estimates of the regulatory cost will be published upon introduction of the change. 	
Industry	Establishing Industry Growth Centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 14 October 2014, the Government announced as part of the Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda the establishment of the Industry Growth Centres Initiative (the Initiative). • From 1 January 2015, the Initiative will establish not-for-profit companies led by respected industry leaders. These companies will be established in food and agribusiness, mining equipment, technology and services, medical technologies and pharmaceuticals, oil, gas and energy resources and advanced manufacturing. These companies will work to reduce regulatory costs on businesses, boost collaboration and commercialisation, create new and improved value chains, and implement strategies to develop the skills of the nation's workforces. They will also facilitate connections between businesses and productivity enhancing services (including advancements in information and communication technologies). • As a result of establishing the Initiative, regulatory burden will be introduced for participating businesses with respect to preparing applications and complying with planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements. This burden, however, will be much lower than it was for similar past initiatives. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual increase of \$2.1 million in compliance costs. 	
Social Services	Introduction of the Student Start-up Loan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As announced in the 2014-15 Budget, from 1 January 2015 students will be able to access the Student Start-up Loan, which replaces the Student Start-up Scholarship at the same rate of payment. • There will be a limit of two loans per year of equivalent value to the Student Start-up Scholarship (currently \$1,025 each and to be indexed from 2017). The loans will be available to higher education students in receipt of an eligible income support payment (Youth Allowance (student), Austudy or ABSTUDY (Living Allowance)), and will be repayable under similar arrangements to Higher Education Loan Programme debts. Students will only be required to begin repaying their Student Start-up Loan after their Higher Education Loan Programme debt has been repaid. It is expected that more than 200,000 students will access the loan per year. • The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$1.44 million in compliance costs. 	

9. Regulatory measures that raise the regulatory burden

Social Services	Working Age Payments: Application of one-week waiting period for all working age payments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, new claimants of Newstart Allowance and Sickness Allowance undergo the one week waiting period before they start to receive the payment, unless the claimant is exempt or the waiting period is waived. • As announced in the 2014-15 Budget, from 1 January 2015, the Ordinary Waiting Period will be extended to all working age payments to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New claimants of Youth Allowance (other), Parenting Payment (Single and Partnered) and Widow Allowance; ○ Tightening the rule which allows the Ordinary Waiting Period to be waived due to severe financial hardship; and ○ Removing the rule which allows the Ordinary Waiting Period to be served alongside other waiting or non-payment periods. • Under the proposal, a waiver will only be allowed where the person provides evidence to the Department of Human Services of a genuine personal financial crisis. The Department of Social Services has estimated that approximately 198,000 recipients per year will incur additional compliance costs in meeting the evidentiary requirements for a waiver of the waiting period. • The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$1.0 million in compliance costs. 	
Treasury	Determination of Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions Prudential Standard 210 - Liquidity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2013, the APRA released its final position on the implementation of the 30-day Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for ADIs to take effect from 1 January 2015. Implementation of the LCR forms part of Australia's ongoing commitment to the Basel III capital reform package. • A key component of this package relates to increasing liquidity requirements, with the reform package involving two new quantitative measures: the 30-day LCR to address an acute stress scenario; and a Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to encourage longer term funding resilience. • OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual increase of \$50.5 million in compliance costs. 	
Treasury	Harmonising standards and proposed guidance on risk management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 31 January 2014, APRA released a package of prudential standards and guidance that harmonises and enhances risk management requirements for authorised deposit-taking institutions, general insurers, life insurers and single-industry groups. • The package will ensure that APRA's risk management requirements apply consistently across regulated industries. • The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$5.8 million in compliance costs. 	

9. Regulatory measures that raise the regulatory burden

Treasury	Resuming indexation of the Fuel Excise to the Consumer Price Index
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From 1 August 2014, the Government reintroduced fuel excise and excise equivalent customs duty indexation. The rate of duty applying to all fuels (with the exception of aviation fuel, crude oil and condensate) will be biannually indexed by reference to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Future indexation will occur on 1 February and 1 August every year thereafter.• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$5.06 million in compliance costs.
Treasury	Introducing Common Reporting Standard (G20)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 21 September 2014, the Treasurer announced Australia's intention to implement the new global Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for the automatic exchange of tax information from 2017.• This measure will enhance transparency in our tax system and act as a deterrent to tax evasion by requiring banks and other financial institutions to collect and report to the ATO additional financial information on non-residents.• Preliminary estimates suggest that implementation of the standard will lead to an average increase in compliance costs of around \$50 to 60 million per annum over 10 years, with the majority of the costs up-front. The Government will be undertaking further consultation with financial institutions to examine the scope to reduce the CRS' compliance costs.