



Australian Government

The Australian Government  
Autumn Repeal Day  
March 2015



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## 1. Summary

**Table 1a: Summary of total net progress since September 2013**

	<b>Reported (\$ million)</b>
<i>Net progress reported on the 2014 Spring Repeal Day (22 October 2014)</i>	<b>2,151.5</b>
<i>Deregulatory savings reported since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day (at Table 1b)<sup>1</sup></i>	475.7
<i>Regulatory costs reported since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day (at Table 1c)<sup>1</sup></i>	178.1
<b>Total net progress since September 2013</b>	<b>2,449.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Measures not separately listed in this Overview include 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 improving access to the Tourist Refund Scheme; reducing requirements on flight crew training; and establishing a new horticulture research, development and marketing body.

**Table 1b: Summary of key deregulatory savings reported or announced since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day whose impact is greater than \$5 million**

<b>2015 Autumn Repeal Day - Key measures</b>	<b>Reported (\$ million)</b>
Making it easier to navigate around the ATO website	48.5
Amending the <i>Health and Other Services (Compensation) Act 1995</i>	41.4
Reducing processing requirements on international money transfers	30.8
Implementing recommendations from the 457 review	29.9
Ceasing programmes in the Industry portfolio	29.7
Easing restrictions on electronic devices during flights	17.7
Improving capital adequacy and solvency standards for private health insurers	16.2
Improving communications to Self-Managed Super Fund trustees	16.0
Providing approved relief for 31-day notice term deposits	11.3
Introducing more flexible screening arrangements at Melbourne and Adelaide Airports	11.2
Reducing the burden on schools through an online assessment platform	9.7
Repealing spray suppression requirements for heavy vehicles	8.3
Ceasing programmes/payments in the Social Services portfolio	8.2
Rollover of legacy programmes into an Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS)	8.2
Improving regulation of low-risk stock and pet food products	7.8
Making ASIC laws work better	7.1
Modernising Australia's biosecurity system	6.9
Improving workplace gender reporting	6.9
Improving implementation of derivative transaction reporting	6.5
Increasing flexibility for prepaid mobile identity checks	6.2
Reducing duplicate assessments for Australian manufactured medical devices	6.1
Implementing Smart Flight Tracking	6.0
Delivering additional functionality for myGov users	5.4
<b>Other minor measures featured in this overview <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>52.8</b>
<b>Other measures not featured in this overview <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>76.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Captures the savings from all the deregulatory measures reported in this Overview but not separately listed in Table 1b. Figures may not add due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Captures gross deregulatory savings that are not separately reported in this Repeal Day overview primarily due to the small impact of individual measures on compliance savings, and the large number of measures. Further information on some of the measures reported or announced through to 31 December 2014 are provided in portfolio annual deregulation reports which are accessible through portfolio websites as well as through the [Cutting Red Tape](#) website.

**Table 1c: Summary of key regulatory costs reported or announced since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day**

<b>2015 Autumn Repeal Day - Key measures</b>	<b>Reported (\$ million)</b>
Strengthening data retention obligations	73.8
Amending accounting standards for financial instruments	32.2
Introducing a new accounting standard for revenue from contracts with customers	15.1
Establishing the Entrepreneurs' Infrastructure Programme	4.5
Establishing the Industry Skills Fund	3.7
Green Army Programme	3.2
Transferring Disability Employment Services – Disability Management Services to non-government providers	2.3
<b>Other minor measures featured in this overview</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other measures not featured in this overview <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>43.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Captures gross regulatory costs that are not separately reported in this Repeal Day overview due primarily to the small impact of individual measures on compliance costs, and the large number of measures. Further information on some of the measures reported or announced through to 31 December 2014 are provided in portfolio annual deregulation reports which are accessible through portfolio websites as well as through the [Cutting Red Tape](http://cuttingredtape.gov.au) website.

## 2. Key deregulatory savings reported or announced since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day

*This section provides a summary of the key deregulatory savings reported or announced since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day that affect the cost of complying with Commonwealth regulation. This will include changes to regulations that reduce burden, as well as decisions that impact on Government programmes and assistance. For example, when programmes cease, these initiatives may reduce compliance costs for voluntarily-participating businesses and individuals.*

Agriculture	Assisting Australian importers to undertake due diligence requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 30 November 2014, new elements of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012 came into force. The regulations require importers of regulated timber products and processors of domestically grown raw logs to carry out their own 'due diligence' and manage the risk that the timber they are dealing with has been illegally logged.</li> <li>To assist Australian importers with this process and reduce the burden, the Department of Agriculture has developed seven Country Specific Guidelines (New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Finland, Italy, Canada and Solomon Islands). These guidelines provide comprehensive information to Australian importers about what legality 'looks like' in the country of harvest. In particular, these guides will assist importers with information gathering; assessing the risk of timber or timber product containing illegally logged timber; and, mitigating any identified risks.</li> <li>The Department of Agriculture has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.0 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Agriculture	Establishing a new horticulture research, development and marketing body
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 18 November 2014, the Minister for Agriculture signed a Statutory Funding Agreement (SFA) with Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited (HIA Ltd), which replaced Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL) as the declared industry services and export control body for the horticulture sector.</li> <li>Previously HAL's organisational arrangements, underpinned by provisions in its company constitution and the former SFA, were found to be inflexible and inefficient by an independent review completed in May 2014. The new SFA will allow HIA Ltd to adopt more flexible organisational arrangements, including provisions in the SFA and company constitution that will provide the HIA Ltd board with greater authority to decide on the structure and operation of the company.</li> <li>The Department of Agriculture has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.6 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Agriculture	Improving regulation of low-risk stock and pet food products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 11 February 2015, the Minister for Agriculture approved amendments to the <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995</i>, to exclude certain types of animal feed for both stock and companion animals from the scope of Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority regulatory assessment.</li> <li>The changes that commenced on 5 March 2015 will better align the registration requirements for stock and pet food with the risks associated with their ingredients and intended use patterns. These products have a well-characterised and manageable risk profile, reducing the need for these low-risk products to be subject to the same intensive assessment process as other high-risk AgVet chemical products.</li> <li>The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$7.8 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Agriculture	Modernising Australia's biosecurity system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 27 November 2014, the Minister for Agriculture introduced the Biosecurity Bill 2014 and companion bills (including the Biosecurity (Biosecurity Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2014) to implement a strong, sustainable legislative framework to support Australia's biosecurity arrangements and to repeal, and transition from, the <i>Quarantine Act 1908</i>. The Bills are currently before the Senate.</li><li>The Biosecurity Bill 2014 will replace the 106 year old <i>Quarantine Act 1908</i> which has been amended more than 50 times - resulting in legislation that is extremely complex, duplicative and rigid. The Biosecurity Bill 2014 and companion bills are designed to provide greater flexibility for the Commonwealth to manage biosecurity risks in a much more modern way that reflects contemporary industry practice. The Bill includes additional powers to monitor and manage onshore biosecurity risks as well as a modern compliance and enforcement regime to ensure that biosecurity officials have the powers necessary to respond to non-compliance with the Act.</li><li>The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.9 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>	
Attorney-General's	Reducing processing requirements on international money transfers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 19 February 2015, the Privacy Commissioner made three public interest determinations that extend existing, year-long exemptions from certain requirements of the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs) for an additional five years.</li><li>Specifically, the determinations ensure that Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions (ADIs) and the Reserve Bank of Australia can continue their current practices when disclosing certain personal information to overseas financial institutions for the purposes of an international money transfer (IMT). The determinations mean ADIs and their customers will not face substantial increases in handling and processing burden when remitting an IMT.</li><li>The Attorney-General's Department estimates that this will lead to an annual saving of \$30.8 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>	
Communications	Amending mobile premium services regulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 23 October 2014, the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) amended the Telecommunications Service Provider (Mobile Premium Services) Determination 2010 (No.1) and the Communications Alliance (the peak body for telecommunications industry) amended the Mobile Premium Services Code C637:2011.</li><li>As a result of these amendments, there is a reduction in the number of occasions on which mobile telecommunications companies are required to provide consumers with information about Mobile Premium Services (MPS), such as barring options and complaint mechanisms. This addresses consumer information overload by better aligning information requirements with current consumer needs, and thereby significantly reducing industry cost burden. The amendments to the MPS Code have also removed the obligation for mobile telecommunications companies to provide quarterly reports about their monitoring of industry compliance with the Code.</li><li>The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.8 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>	

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Communications	<b>Increasing flexibility for prepaid mobile identity checks</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 15 December 2014, the ACMA amended the Telecommunications (Service Provider - Identity checks for Prepaid Mobile Carriage Services) Determination 2013.</li> <li>• This amendment introduces three additional low cost methods of identity verification when consumers purchase prepaid mobile phones. These methods include permitting visual checking of identification documents at a service provider shopfront after the purchase, and providing greater flexibility in the activation of new services when a consumer can demonstrate ownership of an existing prepaid account. This increases convenience for consumers and reduces administrative burdens on industry, as the checks can rely upon existing information, and are less time and labour intensive.</li> <li>• The Department of Communications has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Education	<b>Minimising data entry requirements for international education institutions</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 18 September 2013, as part of the regulatory burden review of the Education Services Overseas Students framework, several enhancements and reductions in data requirements were identified.</li> <li>• Administrative changes to the Provider Registration and International Students Management System (PRISMS) will improve system performance and minimise data entry requirements for international education institutions from all sectors.</li> <li>• The Department of Education and Training has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.6 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Education	<b>Reducing the burden on schools through an online assessment platform</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 25 October 2014, the Minister for Education announced the development of an online national assessment platform to deliver the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) online from 2017.</li> <li>• By moving NAPLAN online, the burden on school staff is estimated to be reduced from 2017 through avoided costs for paper-based NAPLAN administrative activities. While some activities such as marking and distribution of paper-based tests will be eliminated, some activities such as familiarisation of the online platform and technical support during the operation of assessments are expected.</li> <li>• The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$9.7 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Education	<b>Reducing burden on successful grants and fellowships applicants</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 2 September 2014, the Office for Learning and Teaching introduced the ‘grants and fellowships programmes’ deregulatory measures.</li><li>• The Office for Learning and Teaching has amended its grants and fellowships programmes to reduce the regulatory burden on successful applicants. Funding agreements have been replaced with conditions of grants, simplifying the administration of the grant funding. Reporting requirements have been amended allowing progress reports to be provided verbally rather than in writing and the form of final reports has been significantly streamlined. These changes will reduce the reporting burden, improve the impact of grants and fellowships and support better engagement with grant recipients and fellows.</li><li>• The Department of Education and Training has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.3 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>
Employment	<b>Improving workplace gender reporting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 25 February 2015, the Minister for Employment and the Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Women announced changes to workplace gender equality reporting requirements.</li><li>• The Australian Government is committed to increasing women’s workforce participation and improving gender equality in the workforce. After extensive consultation on reporting requirements under the <i>Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012</i>, the Government is streamlining the requirements to provide a sensible balance between the need for meaningful data and the burden placed on employers to report, and removing the most onerous of additional requirements.</li><li>• The Government will retain several elements of gender equality reporting that will preserve valuable data on gender equality in the workplace. The gender equality reporting framework will not change. Employers with 100 or more employees will still be required to report every year on gender equality indicators in their workplace. This includes providing detailed information on the gender composition of the workplace, remuneration of managers and non-managers, composition of governing boards, policies and objectives to promote equal remuneration between women and men, flexible work arrangements and sex-based harassment and discrimination.</li><li>• These reforms mean that employers will no longer be required to provide data that is considered to be onerous and less reliable. This includes information on the remuneration of CEOs or equivalent, or managers employed on a casual basis. In addition, employers will not be required to report on annualised components of total remuneration, the number of job applications received or interviews conducted and on extensions to parental leave.</li><li>• The OBPR has agreed that this measure will lead to an annual saving of \$6.9 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Health	Removing duplicative record-keeping requirements on psychologists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 1 November 2014, the Department of Health amended the <i>Health Insurance (Allied Health Services) Determination 2014</i> to remove registered psychologist continuing professional development (CPD) requirements for providing Medicare-rebatable Focussed Psychological Strategies (FPS) services.</li> <li>Over 18,000 psychologists that provide FPS services under the Better Access initiative will save time on administrative processes. They will no longer be required to maintain a separate set of records of CPD activities that duplicate the requirement to undertake and report on relevant CPD activities for their registration with the Psychology Board of Australia.</li> <li>The Department of Health has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.0 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Health	Improving capital adequacy and solvency standards for private health insurers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 31 March 2014, the Department of Health commenced new Capital Adequacy and Solvency Standards, lowering private health insurers' (PHI) regulatory capital requirements and simplifying reporting requirements.</li> <li>This will benefit PHI through the implementation of a risk-based capital regime that lowers the amount of surplus capital required to be held and a shorter form for reporting purposes.</li> <li>The Department of Health has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$16.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Health	Reducing duplicate assessments for Australian manufactured medical devices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 15 October 2014, the Assistant Minister for Health announced changes to the regulation of therapeutic goods that will allow Australian manufacturers of medical devices to obtain market approval for most of their products using conformity assessment certification from European notified bodies.</li> <li>The change will allow Australian manufacturers to choose to either have a conformity assessment conducted by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) or an alternative conformity assessment body, such as a European notified body. This will put Australian manufacturers of all but the highest-risk products on an equal footing with those from overseas, avoiding the need for duplicate conformity assessments for those manufacturers wishing to export their products to Europe. In many cases this could allow locally-made medical devices to get to market more quickly. The new rules will not apply to the very highest risk devices which will still need TGA conformity assessment.</li> <li>The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.1 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Human Services	<b>Making it easier for students to update their study details</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In October 2014, the Department of Human Services increased online functionality for students receiving payments.</li> <li>• Students are now able to advise of multiple changes to their study details in one transaction online. Additional features include updating future courses, student ID and study loads, at a time best suited to them, without being required to contact a call centre or attend a service centre.</li> <li>• The Department of Human Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.7 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Human Services	<b>Delivering additional functionality for myGov users</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In December 2014, the Department of Human Services delivered additional functionality for myGov users including implementing the myGov Tell Us Once service and adding Australian JobSearch as a new member service.</li> <li>• Customers can now save time by being able to log on to their myGov account and have the option to update their details in one place, rather than having to contact multiple agencies separately through various online channels. Customers can now also link their Australian JobSearch online account to their myGov account, providing secure and convenient access to online services with a single account and one set of credentials.</li> <li>• The Department of Human Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$5.4 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Immigration & Border Protection	<b>Improving access to the Tourist Refund Scheme</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 24 November 2014, the Assistant Minister for Immigration and Border Protection announced a limited self-service facility which augments the application process for the Tourist Refund Scheme (TRS), saving travellers time and money.</li> <li>• The TRS reimburses tourists for goods and services tax (GST) paid on some purchases made in Australia. This measure improves access to the scheme by introducing a limited self-service utility available to clients on internet or mobile devices prior to the time of departure. The proposed change will allow the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service to retrieve the pre-entered TRS information saving travellers time queuing where queues can be lengthy during peak departure times under the current manual system.</li> <li>• The Immigration and Border Protection Portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.8 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Industry	Australian Apprenticeships Management System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 8 September 2014, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Industry announced new arrangements for the delivery of support to Australian Apprentices and their employers.</li> <li>• As a part of these arrangements, the Australian Apprenticeships Management System (AAMS) will replace the Training and Youth Internet Management System (TYIMS), providing users with a system that is easier and faster to navigate, and which has greater functionality through the use of prepopulated forms. The AAMS will replace TYIMS in a staged deployment commencing on 1 July 2015.</li> <li>• The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.1 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Industry	Ceasing programmes in the Industry portfolio
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2014-15 Federal Budget, the Government announced the closure of a number of programmes. Below is a list of the closing programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commercialisation Australia</li> <li>- Investing in Experience</li> <li>- National Workforce Development Fund (NWDF)</li> <li>- Textile Clothing and Footwear - Building Innovative Capacity Program</li> <li>- Textile Clothing and Footwear - Small Business Program</li> <li>- Workplace English Language and Literacy (WELL)</li> <li>- Australian Apprenticeships Access Program</li> <li>- The Textile Clothing Footwear (TCF) Structural Adjustment Program is scheduled to terminate on 30 June 2015.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that these closures will lead to an annual saving of \$29.7 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Industry	Reducing reporting requirements for the National Workforce Development Fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2012, the former council of Commonwealth, state and territory training ministers sought a review of registered training organisation (RTO) data reporting obligations to the National Workforce Development Fund (NWDF).</li> <li>• The KPMG review, entitled Review of RTO VET Data Reporting Requirements published on 25 July 2014, identified an opportunity to reduce the number of existing mandatory reporting obligations with further gains to be made by reducing the number of fields that are not compliant with the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard.</li> <li>• The Department of Industry has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.2 million in compliance costs for industry.</li> </ul>	

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Infrastructure & Regional Development	Easing restrictions on electronic devices during flights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 22 August 2014, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) issued guidance to allow for the expanded use of personal electronic devices (PEDs) in all phases of flight, provided the operator can ensure the aircraft is operated safely.</li> <li>This allows passengers to use electronic devices for the full duration of flights, providing improvement in productivity time for passengers, in particular business travellers, an improved passenger experience and uninterrupted access to entertainment.</li> <li>The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$17.7 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure & Regional Development	Introducing more flexible screening arrangements at Melbourne and Adelaide Airports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 19 November 2014, the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development served amendments to aviation screening notices to introduce more flexibility at multi-lane passenger screening points at the Melbourne and Adelaide Airports.</li> <li>Following a trial in 2013, operators will now have the option to conduct explosive trace detection (ETD) screening operations at the front of a screening point and to test persons in batches of up to three persons per ETD test. Industry will benefit from reduced staffing requirements and reduced capital and maintenance costs, and passengers will save time during the screening process. The improved screening at Melbourne and Adelaide will be achieved while maintaining high security standards.</li> <li>The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to annual savings of \$8.8 million and \$2.4 million in compliance costs for the Melbourne and Adelaide Airports respectively.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure & Regional Development	Reducing requirements on flight crew training
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 1 September 2014, CASA amended the Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 (CASR) and Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998.</li> <li>The Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment (Flight Crew Licensing) Regulation 2014 removes unnecessarily burdensome requirements from CASR Part 141 'Recreational, private and commercial pilot flight training, other than certain integrated training courses'. In particular, the amendments removed additional requirements to develop and maintain Safety Management Systems and appoint safety managers, which were considered not essential for the nearly 200 small aviation business operations who would otherwise have been adversely affected by a measure designed for larger and more complex operators. Smaller aviation training operators will continue to be required to meet the applicable CASA flying training regulatory requirements.</li> <li>The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Infrastructure & Regional Development	<p><b>Repealing spray suppression requirements for heavy vehicles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 2 December 2014, the Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development announced the removal of the requirement for heavy vehicle operators of B-double truck combinations registered under the Federal Interstate Registration Scheme to fit additional spray suppression devices.</li> <li>A spray suppression device is a series of guards, flaps and (optional) bristles fitted around the wheel arches of heavy vehicles. It is intended to absorb the spray from tyres on a wet road to reduce loss of visibility to other drivers. These devices were shown to provide no additional safety benefits over that provided by (mandatory) mudguards. Removal of this requirement will alleviate a significant cost on truck operators, without reducing safety. This will align the treatment of trucks under the regime with the Heavy Vehicle National Law.</li> <li>The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$8.3 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure & Regional Development	<p><b>Repealing unnecessary requirements on the Port Hedland aerodrome</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 18 June 2013, CASA introduced an instrument to establish the Port Hedland aerodrome as a controlled aerodrome by November 2014. This would require Airservices Australia to introduce and manage air traffic control services for the surrounding airspace.</li> <li>On 12 August 2014, this instrument was repealed as air traffic levels are not sufficiently high to require the establishment of an air traffic control tower with air traffic control staff.</li> <li>The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.0 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Infrastructure & Regional Development	<p><b>Implementing Smart Flight Tracking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 13 November 2014, the Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development announced Airservices Australia would implement better air traffic navigation procedures which enable modern aircraft to fly curved and shorter approaches to land than traditional procedures.</li> <li>This change will lead to reduced flight times, providing time savings for passengers and lower costs for airlines in terms of fuel consumption, aircraft maintenance, staff wages, food and drinks, and miscellaneous extras such as cabin wear and tear. The first of these procedures to come into effect was in the Gold Coast in November 2014 and the use of the so called “smart tracking” procedures will be rolled out at other locations over the next year in consultation with industry and the community.</li> <li>The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.0 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Prime Minister & Cabinet	<b>Rollover of legacy programmes into an Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 13 May 2014, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs announced that the Government would replace more than 150 individual programmes and services with five streamlined broad-based programmes under an Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS).</li> <li>• Implementation of the IAS will reduce red tape and duplication for grant funding recipients and make it easier for organisations to deliver services. Savings result from extensions to existing grant agreements, a more streamlined application process, reductions to start-up times, and reduced compliance costs that will accrue over the estimated life of the funding round.</li> <li>• The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$8.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Social Services	<b>Ceasing programmes/payments in the Social Services portfolio</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of programmes/payments have been closed or have ended in the Social Services portfolio, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the School Kids Bonus</li> <li>- the Home Energy Saving Scheme</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$8.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Social Services	<b>Better targeting of Family Tax Benefit Part B</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 26 November 2014, the Social Services and Other Legislation Amendment (2014 Budget Measures No. 6) Bill 2014 received Royal Assent.</li> <li>• From 1 July 2015 the primary earner income limit for Family Tax Benefit Part B will be \$100,000 instead of \$150,000. This means that where the income of the primary earner in a family is more than \$100,000 they will not be eligible to receive the payment. Some of these families will no longer be required to adhere to the compliance requirements relating to the payment. For example, this includes estimating the family's income at the beginning of the financial year.</li> <li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.7 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Social Services	Streamlining financial reporting requirements for service providers under the Home Care Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 22 August 2014, the Department of Social Services agreed to streamline the financial reporting requirements for service providers under the Home Care Programme.</li><li>• The most significant change was the reduction in the number of annual financial reports needing to be lodged with the Department. Previously, separate annual financial reports needed to be lodged for each individual programme and for each individual service. Under the change, only one financial report is required for each approved provider with consolidated information from all services and all Home Care packages. Providers have now lodged their 2013-14 financial reports under the new streamlined reporting arrangements.</li><li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.9 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>	
Social Services	Streamlining forms for the Aged Care Approvals Round process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Department of Social Services made improvements to the 2014 Aged Care Approvals Round (ACAR) process which were completed prior to the opening of the 2014 ACAR on 24 May 2014.</li><li>• As part of preparing for the 2014 ACAR, the Department reviewed the application forms and associated materials to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- simplify the process for applicants;</li><li>- remove requirements that do not add value to the assessment process; and</li><li>- remove requirements for organisations to provide information already held by the Department.</li></ul></li><li>• The application forms were consolidated, the number of questions reduced and overall size of applications reduced by almost 50 per cent.</li><li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.1 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>	

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Treasury	<b>Improving implementation of derivative transaction reporting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia is implementing its G20 commitments to over the counter (OTC) derivative reforms. The Derivative Transaction Rules (Reporting) 2013 (the Rules) enhance the transparency of OTC derivative markets, both to regulators and the public, leading to an increased capacity for the oversight and monitoring of systemic risk and the prevention and detection of market abuse. The Rules ensure the Australian trade reporting regime is consistent with other international regimes, including those in the European Union, the United States, Canada, Hong Kong and Singapore for mutual recognition or substituted compliance purposes.</li> <li>• On 1 April 2014, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) announced relief to businesses from elements of the Rules to ensure a smooth and low cost implementation of the new reporting requirements. The relief was targeted at Phase 2 Reporting Entities as defined in the Rules and is consistent with the regulatory objectives of the OTC derivative reforms.</li> <li>• On 1 October 2014, ASIC announced further relief for all reporting entities as defined in the rules. The relief allows for certain OTC derivative transactions and information not to be reported, and allows a number of other technical changes that streamline or simplify the information that needs to be reported by entities.</li> <li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.5 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Treasury	<b>Making ASIC laws work better</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the period September 2014 to February 2015, ASIC granted relief from provisions of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>, the <i>National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009</i> or the <i>National Consumer Protection (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2009</i> with compliance cost implications in 71 cases.</li> <li>• Businesses frequently approach ASIC for assistance to help make the law work better for them. ASIC uses its discretion to vary or set aside certain requirements of the law where there is a net regulatory benefit or where ASIC can facilitate business or cut red tape without harming other stakeholders, and results in ongoing savings for individual business.</li> <li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$7.1 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Treasury	<b>Issuing new guidance on employee incentive schemes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 31 October 2014, ASIC issued new guidance on when it will give relief from the disclosure, licensing, advertising, hawking, and on-sale provisions of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> for an employee incentive scheme.</li> <li>• The existing class order relief for employee incentive schemes could no longer accommodate the broader range of schemes that employers are offering their employees. The new guidance will make it easier for both listed and unlisted employers to offer financial products to their employees under employee incentive schemes, while still ensuring that there is adequate protection for employees investing in financial products through these schemes.</li> <li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.1 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Treasury	<b>Improving communications to Self-Managed Super Fund trustees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the course of 2014, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) progressively rolled out contemporary communication products to assist Self-Managed Super Fund (SMSF) trustees to comply with SMSF legislative requirements.</li> <li>A number of new communication products were made available through the ATO website and ATO App. The new communication products include videos, checklists, FAQs, an online assistance tool (SMSF Assist) and other resources with tips and requirements. Additionally the SMSFs web content was improved and reorganised to make it easier for clients to find and understand the information.</li> <li>The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$16.0 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Treasury	<b>Providing approved relief for 31-day notice term deposits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 22 December 2014, ASIC approved the granting of conditional relief for 31-day notice term deposits for 18 months.</li> <li>This relief enables 31-day notice term deposits of up to five years to be treated as basic deposit products under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>. As a result, these products receive concessional treatment including exemption from having to provide a Product Disclosure Statement. Term deposits that require 31 days' notice for early withdrawal will also receive favourable liquidity treatment as part of the Basel III reforms (Prudential Standard APS 210 Liquidity (APS 210)).</li> <li>The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$11.3 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Treasury	<b>Making it easier to comply with over the counter sale reporting obligations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 13 February 2015, ASIC announced that it had amended rules regarding trade reporting obligations for over the counter (OTC) derivatives.</li> <li>These changes make the reporting regime more effective and easier to comply with, and ensure that regulators obtain complete and comprehensive derivative trade data. For example, as part of the proposed changes ASIC will introduce end-of-day or 'snapshot' reporting instead of intraday or 'lifecycle' reporting as a permanent reporting option. It will also expand the ability for foreign firms to rely on foreign reporting requirements in order to comply with their obligations (alternative reporting).</li> <li>The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$4.9 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Treasury	Reducing investment option reporting requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 16 January 2015, APRA released revised final reporting requirements for select investment options applying to registrable superannuation entity (RSE) licensees.</li> <li>As part of the final reporting standards for superannuation introduced in 2013, a requirement was introduced for RSE licensees to provide information to APRA in respect of certain non-MySuper investment options within their business operations (referred to as select investment options). In light of industry's concerns about the costs and complexity involved in reporting this information, APRA has revised its requirements resulting in a significant reduction in the coverage and scale of reporting. For example, as part of the new requirements the number of select investment options that the industry will report to APRA will be reduced by 50 per cent. In addition, information to be reported under the new reporting standards will only be required to be submitted on a quarterly basis and will not be required to be audited.</li> <li>The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3.5 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Treasury	Superstream Benchmarking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 22 December 2014, APRA released the final version of superannuation Reporting Standard SRS 711.0 SuperStream Benchmarking Measures (SRS 711.0).</li> <li>APRA had released a previous version of SRS 711.0 in December 2013. In light of further submissions received from superannuation industry bodies, Treasury, the ATO and APRA agreed to amend SRS 711.0 to significantly reduce data collection requirements for industry.</li> <li>The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.0 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Treasury	Making it easier to navigate around the ATO website
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since late 2014, the ATO has been improving client experience by changing the structure and design of its website so that individuals and businesses can find relevant information more quickly.</li> <li>Each year, around six million people use the ATO website. To make the website more user friendly, the ATO is changing the structure of the website to make it more intuitive and task based. The search function is being improved and information is tailored to specific audiences, including individuals, businesses and intermediaries.</li> <li>The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$48.5 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	

## 2. Deregulation measures reported or announced since 2014 Spring Repeal Day

Treasury	Simplifying Pay As You Go instalments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From 1 January 2014, the ATO has allowed certain businesses to use a simplified method of working out their monthly Pay As You Go tax instalments.</li><li>• Businesses choosing to use this new method only need to calculate their actual instalment income on a quarterly basis. For the first two months of each quarter, a reasonable estimate of instalment income will suffice. In the third month of the quarter, the instalment will be based on the difference between the actual income for the quarter and the estimated income from the first two months of the quarter.</li><li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.7 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>

### 3. Deregulation measures contained in stand-alone bills

Attorney-General's	<b>Amending Acts 1980 to 1989 Repeal Bill 2015</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will introduce the Amending Acts 1980 to 1989 Repeal Bill 2015, which will repeal approximately 870 amending and repeal Acts made between 1980 and 1989 across all portfolios.</li><li>• Repealing amending Acts reduces regulatory burden by making access to the current law simpler for both businesses and individuals. This Bill builds on the Amending Acts Repeal Bills from the Autumn 2014 and Spring 2014 Repeal Days, which together repealed over 1,700 amending Acts. Amending Acts enacted after 1989 will be proposed for repeal on future Repeal Days.</li><li>• The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.6 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>
Attorney-General's	<b>Statute Law Revision Bill (No. 2) 2015</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will introduce the Statute Law Revision Bill (No. 2) 2015. This Bill will correct technical errors in legislation and repeal spent and obsolete provisions, and repeals six spent Acts.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• The Attorney-General's Department has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.1 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>
Health	<b>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Amendment Bill</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Minister for Health introduced the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Amendment Bill 2015.</li><li>• The purpose of the Bill is to reduce the regulatory burden and provide greater clarification for businesses and Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) by removing ambiguity and improving consistency in the way the Act outlines procedures FSANZ must undertake in the consideration of food regulatory measures.</li><li>• The minor amendments are machinery in nature and will not substantially alter the existing arrangements for businesses, non-government organisations or individuals.</li></ul>

### 3. Deregulation measures contained in stand-alone bills

Treasury	Competition and Consumer Amendment (Deregulatory and Other Measures) Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Minister for Small Business will introduce a bill to amend to the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i>.</li><li>• The amendments will streamline the administration of the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i> and reduce compliance burdens under it. This includes removal of unnecessary or duplicative requirements relating to: reporting of food-related product safety incidents; and ministerial consent to bring an action for breaches of the Act occurring overseas. These changes are expected to reduce red tape for businesses without reducing the protections available under the law. This measure will also clean up some minor drafting errors in the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i>.</li><li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.5 million in compliance costs.</li></ul>	

## 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Agriculture	Abolishing the Australian Landcare Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, Parts 4 and 5 of Section 27 of the <i>Natural Resources Management (Financial Assistance) Act 1992</i>, which establishes the Australian Landcare Council (ALC) will be repealed.</li> <li>• In May 2014, the Government announced that the ALC and the Natural Heritage Trust Advisory Committee would be replaced by one central, non-statutory body - the National Landcare Advisory Committee. There are currently no members on the ALC as the appointment terms for the majority of ALC members lapsed in 2013 and the remainder have resigned.</li> <li>• Key stakeholders including the National Farmers' Federation, Australian Conservation Foundation, World Wildlife Fund along with national, state and territory Landcare networks and peak agricultural bodies were consulted on the proposed repeal and no concerns were raised.</li> </ul>	
Agriculture	Repealing of <i>Dairy Adjustment Act 1974</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Dairy Adjustment Act 1974</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>• The purpose of the Act was to provide Commonwealth financial assistance for dairy adjustment programs. The Act enabled the Commonwealth to enter into agreements and make payments to the states for the purpose of dairy adjustment programs.</li> <li>• The Act is redundant and can be repealed. The last agreement came into effect in 1976. There are no agreements currently in place between the Commonwealth and a state. All agreements entered into with the states have run their course and all loans, payments and repayment obligations have been finalised.</li> </ul>	
Agriculture	Repealing the <i>Domestic Meat Premises Charge Act 1993</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Domestic Meat Premises Charge Act 1993</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>• The Act will be redundant upon repeal of the <i>Meat Inspection Act 1983</i> (see further below). The Act provides for the imposition of a prescribed charge payable by an operator or owner of an accredited killing or processing plant (meat premises).</li> <li>• There are no meat premises that meet the charge criteria.</li> </ul>	
Agriculture	Repealing the <i>Meat Export Charge Act 1984</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Meat Export Charge Act 1984</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>• The Act is redundant. It was enacted to impose a charge on applications for the inspection of export meat and meat products.</li> <li>• The inspection of meat and meat products for export was overhauled in the Australian Government's Export Certification Reform Package in October 2011. Cost recovery arrangements are now set out under the Australian Export Meat Inspection System and fees are collected under other Commonwealth legislation.</li> </ul>	

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Agriculture	<p>Repealing the <i>Meat Export Charge Collection Act 1984</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Meat Export Charge Collection Act 1984</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>The Act will be redundant upon repeal of the <i>Meat Export Charge Act 1984</i> (see above). It was enacted to provide for the collection of the charge imposed by the <i>Meat Export Charge Act 1984</i>.</li> </ul>	
Agriculture	<p>Repealing the <i>Meat Inspection Act 1983</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Meat Inspection Act 1983</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>The Act is redundant. It was enacted to provide for the domestic inspection of meat that is intended for human consumption or for use as animal food.</li> <li>None of the activities empowered by the Act are currently carried out by the Commonwealth. Domestic meat inspection is carried out by the states and territories under their own legislation.</li> </ul>	
Agriculture	<p>Repealing the <i>Meat Inspection Arrangements Act 1964</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Meat Inspection Arrangements Act 1964</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>The Act is redundant. It was enacted to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an arrangement with a state or state meat authority for Commonwealth inspectors to inspect meat for consumption in Australia.</li> <li>The Act provides for arrangements between the Commonwealth and a state or with a state meat authority, to appoint state meat inspectors to the Australian Public Service. The Commonwealth no longer employs state meat inspectors under the Act. Inspection for the purpose of domestic meat consumption is undertaken solely by state or state meat authority employees under a law of a state.</li> </ul>	
Agriculture	<p>Repealing the <i>Primary Industry Councils Act 1991</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Primary Industry Councils Act 1991</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>The Act is redundant. It was enacted to establish councils to assist the Government with the development of sound, consistent and comprehensive policies concerning primary industries.</li> <li>At present, no industry councils are established by this Act and none have been established under this Act since 1993. Two councils were previously established under the Act but are now ceased—the Grains Industry Council (established in 1991 and ceased in 1999) and the Australian Pig Industry Council (established in 1993 and ceased in 1998).</li> <li>The Minister for Agriculture is currently supported by the Agricultural Industry Advisory Council for advice on contemporary issues affecting Australia’s agricultural, fishing and forestry sectors. Additionally, the Forest Industry Advisory Council provides advice on proposed legislation or policies affecting the forestry sector.</li> </ul>	

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Environment	<b>Abolishing the Biological Diversity Advisory Committee</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, amendments will be made to abolish the Biological Diversity Advisory Committee (BDAC).</li><li>• The BDAC is a ministerial advisory committee created under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act). The membership of the BDAC lapsed in February 2007. A range of other existing mechanisms have since been used to provide advice to the Minister, including through the Department, stakeholder consultation, scientific input, the Threatened Species Commissioner, the Indigenous Advisory Committee and the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li></ul>
Environment	<b>Abolishing the Natural Heritage Trust Advisory Committee</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, amendments will be made to abolish the Natural Heritage Trust Advisory Committee (NHTAC).</li><li>• The role of the NHTAC is to provide advice to the Natural Heritage Ministerial Board about the integration of the objectives of environmental protection, natural resources management and sustainable agriculture in relation to programmes funded through the Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Account. It has not met since 2010.</li><li>• The Natural Heritage Ministerial Board continues to serve as the formal mechanism for liaison and cooperation between the Environment and Agriculture Ministers on all matters relating to programmes funded through the Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Account. The Board is advised by the Department of the Environment and the Department of Agriculture.</li><li>• The NHTAC and the Australian Landcare Council will both be abolished and their functions merged in the non-statutory National Landcare Advisory Committee.</li><li>• The National Landcare Advisory Committee Advisory Committee advises the Board on the development and implementation of the National Landcare Programme.</li></ul>
Environment	<b>Removing an inconsistent reference to the Australian National Botanic Gardens in the EPBC Act</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, amendments will be made to remove an inconsistent provision from the EPBC Act that relates to the part of the Australian National Botanic Gardens in the Jervis Bay Territory which is now redundant.</li><li>• The provision became redundant in 2000 when this part of the Australian National Botanic Gardens was incorporated into Booderee National Park to be jointly managed by the Director of National Parks and Wreck Bay Community.</li></ul>

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Environment	Removing duplication regarding the management of Heard Island and McDonald Islands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, amendments will be made to remove duplication regarding the management of Heard Island and McDonald Islands (HIMI).</li> <li>The provisions in the EPBC Act that exclude HIMI from the requirement for protected area management plans are redundant because the islands are now part of the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve and the exemption for Commonwealth reserves now applies.</li> <li>The Reserve is covered by the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve Management Plan 2014-2024. The Plan addresses natural heritage management; biodiversity science, knowledge management and use; cultural heritage management; use and appreciation of protected areas; stakeholders and partnerships; and business management.</li> </ul>	
Health/Human Services	Amending the <i>Health and Other Services (Compensation) Act 1995</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, sections 18(2) and 23A of the <i>Health and Other Services (Compensation) Act 1995</i> (HOSC) will be amended to remove the requirement for compensation recipients to submit a statutory declaration about benefits provided under Commonwealth Government programmes for Medicare, nursing home, residential care and, from 1 July 2015, home care services.</li> <li>Compensation recipients will save time by being able to declare that the information provided is true and correct using the existing forms required to complete this process, which will be updated to reflect the removal of the statutory declaration requirement.</li> <li>Section 23(6) of the HOSC Act will also be amended to remove the requirement for a Notice of Judgment or Settlement form to be signed by both the compensation recipient and the compensation payer and instead only the compensation payer is required to sign.</li> <li>The Department of Health and the Department of Human Services have estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$41.4 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Prime Minister & Cabinet	Repealing the <i>Aboriginal Affairs (Arrangements with the States) Act 1973</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Aboriginal Affairs (Arrangements with the States) Act 1973</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>This Act allowed state public servants to be appointed to the Australian Public Service and enabled Australian Public Servants to undertake duties under the laws of the States relating to Aboriginal Affairs. The Act is redundant as the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> currently provides for these arrangements to be put in place.</li> </ul>	

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Prime Minister & Cabinet	<p>Repealing the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Queensland Discriminatory Laws) Act 1975</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Queensland Discriminatory Laws) Act 1975</i> will be repealed.</li> <li>• This Act superseded certain provisions of the laws of Queensland that discriminated against Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders living in reserves in Queensland. The laws targeted by this Act have since been repealed. The <i>Racial Discrimination Act 1975</i> provides general and specific protection for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland.</li> </ul>
Social Services	<p>Facilitating easier public access to aggregate data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the ‘protected information’ provisions under the <i>Social Security Act 1999</i>, the <i>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999</i>, the <i>Student Assistance Act 1973</i>, and the <i>Paid Parental Leave Act 2010</i> will be amended to allow members of the public to access aggregate data that does not disclose information about a particular person.</li> <li>• Among other benefits, the change will allow the Department to build more self-service type facilities for the public to access more timely aggregated and de-identified data to meet their information needs.</li> <li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of around \$3,000 in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Social Services	<p>Repealing Part 3.14A of the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i> (Retirement assistance for farmers)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, redundant provisions relating to Part 3.14A – Retirement Assistance for Farmers, will be repealed from the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>.</li> <li>• The scheme operated for a period from 1997 to 2001. During this time qualified farmers (and their partners) were able to transfer their farm assets, up to a maximum of \$500,000, to family members who had been actively involved in the farm without the transfer being taken into account for access to social security payments. An equivalent scheme for the service pension and income support supplement operated under the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i>. As transfers under the scheme no longer have any effect for means testing purposes, the measure is spent and can be removed. Removal of these provisions will simplify administration.</li> <li>• This is complemented by the Defence measure which repeals the equivalent spent provisions under the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i>.</li> </ul>

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Social Services	Repealing Part 3.14B of the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i> (Retirement assistance for sugarcane farmers)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, redundant provisions relating to Part 3.14B – Retirement Assistance for Sugarcane Farmers, will be repealed from the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>.</li> <li>• The scheme operated from 2004 to 2007. During this time qualified sugarcane farmers (and their partners) were able to transfer their sugarcane farm assets to eligible family members who had been actively involved in the sugarcane farm without the transfer being taken into account for access to social security payments. An equivalent scheme for the service pension and income support supplement operated under the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i>. As transfers under the scheme no longer have any effect for means testing purposes, the measure is spent and can be removed. Removal of these provisions will simplify administration.</li> <li>• This is complemented by the Defence measure which repeals the equivalent spent provisions under the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i>.</li> </ul>	
Social Services	Repealing spent indexation provisions in the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i> and the <i>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, spent indexation provisions will be repealed from the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i> and <i>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999</i>.</li> <li>• These Acts contain provisions outlining how and when certain payments should or should not be indexed. The provisions identified have passed their date of effect and are regarded as spent. They are therefore no longer required in either of the Acts.</li> </ul>	
Social Services	Repealing spent savings, application and transitional provisions in Schedule 1A of the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, various savings, applications and transitional provisions will be repealed from the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>.</li> <li>• The spent savings, application and transitional provisions relate to rules that were required to deal with former legislative amendments dealing with persons transitioning from one set of arrangements to another.</li> <li>• A number of savings and transitional provisions in Schedule 1A no longer have any effect as they deal with circumstances that can longer no occur. Removing these redundant provisions will simplify the social security legislation and make it more accessible.</li> </ul>	

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Treasury	<b>Repeal of inoperative Acts within the Treasury portfolio</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day the following Acts will be repealed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Income Tax (Withholding Tax Recoupment) Act 1971</i>;</li> <li>- <i>Occupational Superannuation Standards Regulations Application Act 1992</i>;</li> <li>- <i>Taxation Laws (Clearing and Settlement Facility Support) Act 2004</i>;</li> <li>- <i>State Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act 1972</i>; and</li> <li>- <i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1959</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• These Acts are inoperative. They expand the volume of the law without achieving any policy goal and can therefore be repealed.</li> </ul>	
Treasury	<b>Repealing the Inoperative Provisions in the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> – Regional Headquarters</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day the provisions relating to pre-establishment expenditure for regional headquarters will be repealed.</li> <li>• This concession allows for companies to seek a determination from the Treasurer that they are a regional headquarters, which entitles them to concessions relating to the pre-establishment expenditure.</li> <li>• In 2001, the rules for pre-establishment expenditure generally were extended. Since this time, no entity has sought to have the Treasurer make a determination under this provision. Further, no determination currently remains in effect, so the provisions are inoperative and can be repealed.</li> </ul>	
Treasury	<b>Repealing inoperative provisions in the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> - Securities Concessions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day the provisions relating to tax concessions for certain securities will be repealed.</li> <li>• The <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> contains a number of provisions providing modified tax treatment for specific types of securities, generally those issued by the Commonwealth.</li> <li>• A number of types of securities that receive special treatment are no longer issued. Some may not exist at all. In other cases the special treatment provided results in the same outcome as applies under the ordinary law. As a result, the provisions are inoperative and can be repealed, subject to appropriate savings provisions to protect existing securities.</li> </ul>	

#### 4. Deregulation measures contained in the Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2015) Bill

Veterans' Affairs	Repealing Division 8 of the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act</i> (Retirement assistance for farmers)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, spent provisions in the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i> Division 8 relating to the Retirement Assistance for Farmers Scheme will be repealed.</li> <li>• The scheme operated from 1997 to 2001. During this time farmers of retirement age were able to transfer their farm assets, up to a maximum of \$500,000, to family members who had been actively involved in the farm without the transfer being taken into account for access to the service pension or income support supplement. An equivalent scheme for age pensioners operated under the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>. As transfers under the scheme no longer have any effect for means testing purposes, the measure is spent and can be removed. Removal of these provisions will simplify administration.</li> <li>• This measure is complemented by repeals of the equivalent spent provisions in the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>.</li> </ul>
Veterans' Affairs	Repealing Division 8A of the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act</i> (Retirement assistance for sugarcane farmers)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, spent provisions in the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986</i> Division 8A relating to the Retirement Assistance for Sugarcane Farmers Scheme will be repealed.</li> <li>• The scheme operated from 2004 to 2007. During this time qualified sugarcane farmers (and their partners) were able to transfer their farm assets to eligible family members who had been actively involved in the farm without the transfer being taken into account for access to service pension or income support supplement. An equivalent scheme for age pensioners operated under the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>. As transfers under the scheme no longer have any effect for means testing purposes, the measure is spent and can be removed. Removal of these provisions will simplify administration.</li> <li>• This measure is complemented by repeals of the equivalent spent provisions in the <i>Social Security Act 1991</i>.</li> </ul>

## 5. Deregulation measures announced in conjunction with 2015 Autumn Repeal Day

Attorney-General's	Bulk repeal of spent and redundant instruments (Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulation (No. 1) 2015)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will table the Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulation (No. 1) 2015.</li> <li>• This regulation repeals 160 spent and redundant legislative instruments from across government as well as repealing provisions from other legislative instruments. The instruments repealed include 17 social security and aged care instruments and 30 civil aviation instruments that are spent or otherwise no longer required.</li> <li>• This Regulation builds on the Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulations from the Autumn 2014 and Spring 2014 Repeal Days which repealed over 10,000 spent and redundant instruments.</li> <li>• The Attorney-General's Department estimates this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.1 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Immigration & Border Protection	Implementing recommendations from the 457 review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Assistant Minister for Immigration and Border Protection will announce the Government's response to the independent review into the integrity of the 457 visa programme. Implementation of the report's 22 recommendations has begun and is due to be completed by the end of 2015.</li> <li>• Reforms to the 457 visa programme will benefit both businesses and applicants through:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- streamlining the processing of sponsorship, nomination and visa applications;</li> <li>- reforming sponsorship requirements to reduce the time and cost to businesses;</li> <li>- increasing the sponsorship approval period from 12 to 18 months for start-up businesses; and</li> <li>- providing greater flexibility in relation to English language requirements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$29.9 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Social Services	Reducing Employment Pathway Plan update requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Minister for Social Services will announce changes to the Disability Employment Services Employment Pathway Plan.</li> <li>• As part of the proposed changes, update requirements will be reduced (from the current minimum quarterly update) to at least once every six months, and or when a change in circumstance occurs whichever is sooner, for participants in the Ongoing Support phase of assistance. The Government will trial new arrangements from 1 April 2015.</li> <li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.3 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 5. Deregulation measures implemented in conjunction with 2015 Autumn Repeal Day

Treasury	Enhancing portability for Private Ancillary Funds on winding up
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On part of 2015 Autumn Repeal Day, the Assistant Treasurer will announce that the guidelines around Private Ancillary Funds (PAFs) are being amended to address inconsistencies between the treatment of PAFs and public ancillary funds (PuAFs).</li><li>• A PAF, which is a private fund set up to provide money or property to deductible gift recipients (DGRs), cannot transfer its assets to DGRs that are endorsed as ancillary funds when it is being wound up. In contrast, a public ancillary fund (PuAF) that is winding up is not subject to the same restriction.</li><li>• This inconsistency in treatment will be addressed by enabling PAFs access to the same portability provisions as PuAFs, that is, PAFs will be permitted to transfer their net assets to other ancillary funds in the winding up phase. This measure will provide PAFs with additional flexibility in the disposal of net assets in the winding up phase.</li></ul>

## 6. Summary of key regulatory measures that increase regulatory burden

*This section provides a summary of the key regulatory costs reported or announced since the 2014 Spring Repeal Day that increase the cost for businesses, community organisations, families and individuals of complying with Commonwealth regulations. This can include changes to regulation that raise burden, as well as decisions that impact on Government programmes and assistance. For example, when new programmes arise and/or ceasing programmes are replaced by new initiatives, these initiatives may introduce new compliance costs for voluntarily-participating businesses and individuals.*

Attorney-General's	Strengthening data retention obligations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 30 October 2014, the Attorney-General introduced the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Bill 2014. The measure will require the telecommunications industry to retain certain types of data for two years 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.</li> <li>The Attorney-General's Department engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) to consult with industry to determine the upfront capital costs of the data retention scheme. PwC found that the upfront capital costs (not including ongoing costs) are likely to be between \$188.8 million and \$319.1 million.</li> <li>The initial assessment agreed by the OBPR is that this measure will lead to an annual increase of \$73.8 million in compliance costs. Consistent with the regulatory burden measurement framework, this represents the average annual cost of implementation over the first ten years, and includes both upfront and ongoing capital and operational costs. Under the legislative framework for data retention, providers will be able to recover from law enforcement and security agencies the cost incurred in providing requested data. Those costs will be recoverable on a no-profit/no-loss basis.</li> <li>These final costs are subject to adjustment pending the Government's response to the bipartisan recommendations of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security in relation to the measure, and the Government's commitment to making a reasonable contribution to industry towards the upfront capital costs of implementation.</li> </ul>
Environment	Green Army Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 26 February 2014, the Minister for the Environment introduced the Social Security Legislation Amendment (Green Army Programme) Bill 2014 to establish the Green Army. The Bill received Royal Assent on 30 June 2014.</li> <li>Two rounds of applications under the scheme have been sought, in April and November 2014. The Green Army is a hands-on, practical, grassroots environmental action programme that supports local environment and heritage conservation projects across Australia. The burden associated with the Green Army measure is primarily due to individuals educating themselves and applying for the programme.</li> <li>The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual increase of \$3.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 6. Summary of key regulatory measures that increase regulatory burden

Industry	Establishing the Entrepreneurs' Infrastructure Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 2014-15 Budget, the Government announced that it will establish the Entrepreneurs' Infrastructure Programme, a flagship initiative for business competitiveness and productivity at the firm level. It forms part of the Australian Government's new industry policy outlined in the Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda.</li> <li>• The Programme uses quality facilitators and advisers, drawn from industry, to ensure businesses get the advice and support they need to improve their competitiveness and productivity. The primary focus is on providing access to the best advice and networks to solve their problems rather than focusing on financial assistance. Practical support for businesses includes: advice from people with relevant private sector experience; co-funded grants to commercialise new products, processes and services; funding to advantage of growth opportunities; and connection and collaboration opportunities.</li> <li>• The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$4.5 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Industry	Establishing the Industry Skills Fund
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 2014-15 Budget, the Government announced that it will establish the Industry Skills Fund – Growth Stream.</li> <li>• The Fund assists industry to invest in training and support services and to develop innovative training solutions. It will help build a highly skilled workforce that can take advantage of new business growth opportunities and adapt to rapid technological change. The Industry Skills Fund – Growth Stream opened for applications on 19 January 2015. The Fund is a key element in the Australian Government's Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda and will provide up to 200,000 training places and support services over four years.</li> <li>• The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual increase of \$3.7 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>
Social Services	Transferring Disability Employment Services – Disability Management Services to non-government providers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 6 November 2014, the Assistant Minister for Social Services announced the outcome of the Disability Employment Services – Disability Management Services (DES-DMS) Tender process.</li> <li>• From 2 March 2015, the Australian Government Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (CRS Australia) will no longer deliver DES-DMS as the non-government sector has shown it can effectively deliver the service. The business of CRS Australia will instead be delivered by successful tenderers with a record of high performance in helping people with disability find and keep a job. This will also be the first time that the entire disability employment market has been fully open to competition. Competitive tenders drive efficiency and innovation in service delivery, resulting in increased benefits and better outcomes for people with disability. However there will be some short-term regulatory impacts that arise such as the application costs for the partial tender for all organisations that applied. Regulatory impacts will also arise from the ongoing reporting requirements on the successful.</li> <li>• The Department of Social Services has estimated that this measure will lead to an annual increase of \$2.3 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>

## 6. Summary of key regulatory measures that increase regulatory burden

Treasury	Amending accounting standards for financial instruments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 17 December 2014, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) made amendments to the accounting standard on financial instruments to provide investors and other users of financial statements with more useful information about an entity's loan impairments (credit losses).</li> <li>• The main objective of this standard is to provide more timely information about an entity's credit losses by requiring the entity to account for loan impairments on the basis of expected credit losses rather than waiting for a credit loss to have occurred. An entity's financial statements prepared in accordance with this standard will simultaneously be in compliance with the corresponding standard issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.</li> <li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this amendment will lead to an annual increase of \$32.2 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Treasury	Introducing a new accounting standard for revenue from contracts with customers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 12 December 2014, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) made a new accounting standard relating to the financial reporting of revenue from contracts with customers.</li> <li>• The objective of this standard is to establish the principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. An entity's financial statements prepared in accordance with this standard will simultaneously be in compliance with the corresponding standard issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.</li> <li>• The Treasury portfolio has estimated that this standard will lead to an annual increase of \$15.1 million in compliance costs.</li> </ul>	
Treasury	Foreign purchases of agricultural land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 11 February 2015, the Government announced that the screening threshold for foreign purchases of agricultural land will be reduced from \$252 million to \$15 million from 1 March 2015 and that the Government will introduce a foreign ownership register of agricultural land from 1 July 2015.</li> <li>• These changes increase scrutiny and transparency around foreign investment in agriculture. The new \$15 million threshold will apply to the cumulative value of agricultural land owned by the foreign investor, including the proposed purchase. Consistent with free trade agreement commitments, this will apply to all non-government investors except those from the United States, New Zealand, Chile, Singapore and Thailand. All proposed direct investments by foreign government investors, including in agriculture, will continue to be reviewed regardless of value.</li> <li>• The Government is currently consulting on a range of options to strengthen Australia's foreign investment framework. Final figures are still to be determined based on a range of implementation options and will be accounted for in the Spring Repeal Day.</li> </ul>	