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Health Alert

August 2012

A New Planning System for NSW – Government reveals once-in-a-generation reform

Introduction

The Government has released its highly anticipated Green Paper which offers the promise of radical and daring reform to the NSW planning system.

These reforms are relevant to anyone who owns or occupies land, or undertakes development, in NSW.

The Green Paper responds to, and advances, the work undertaken in the recent planning system review, and promises an all new system which is to focus on:

- Up-front community participation;
- Strategic planning;
- Streamlined assessments; and
- The sharing of infrastructure costs,

while promoting all new policies, plans, zones, assessment times and rights of review.

The Green Paper is not law. It is a report of Government policy that is released to stimulate discussion and invite comment on proposed new laws, in this case for a new planning system.

'A New Planning System'

The main high-level components of the new planning system are:

- Early community involvement in strategic planning to shape future development;
- Placing significant emphasis on upfront policy preparation to guide development;
- Ensuring that infrastructure is planned and delivered to support new and existing communities;
- Reducing delay in the assessment of proposals;
- Ensuring that councils and the government are accountable for delivering results;
- Providing greater access to information; and
- Promoting a 'can do' planning culture.

The Green Paper presents the Government's proposal within four principal areas, which are unified through a new delivery culture. The **four** key areas of reform are summarised below.

1. Community participation

The Government advocates up-front community involvement, at the strategic planning stage, to empower the community to shape future development. This is a major shift in the new system, where the citizen's role is as important as that of the authority. This first part of the proposed new system includes:

- **A public participation charter:** to require (and set 'standards' for) appropriate community participation in plan making and development assessment;
- **Strategic community participation:** to effectively engage the community early, at the strategic planning stage, in setting planning outcomes for an area (rather than for individual applications);

- **ePlanning:** to enable access to comprehensive planning information;
- **Participation and consultation:** provision for community, local government, environmental groups, key stakeholders and industry in the making of new plans;
- **Regional Planning Boards:** being comprised of community, environmental group representatives, key stakeholders, industry and local government; and
- **Land and Environment Court:** appeal rights being maintained.

2. Strategic focus

The Government plans major structural change at all levels of the system. Resources and focus on land use, zoning and development control are to be shifted to the strategic planning phase, with a move to an evidence (and performance) based system. This second part of the proposed new system incorporates:

- **NSW Planning Policies (NPPs):** which are to articulate Government policy on about 10-12 major issues such as 'Housing Supply and Affordability' and 'Retail Development'. NPPs will set high-level direction and replace all State Environmental Planning Policies (**SEPPs**) and Planning Directions. They will not be statutory instruments, but will inform all other plans. Development control provisions in SEPPs will be collapsed into Sub-regional Delivery Plans (**SRDPs**) or Local Land Use Plans (**LLUPs**) – see below;
- **Regional Growth Plans (RGPs):** which are to provide direction on how the Government expects a region to grow over a 20 year period. They will be integrated growth plans which align strategic planning with infrastructure delivery and be reviewed every 5 years. They will not be statutory instruments;
- **SRDPs:** which are to be prepared by State and local government, stakeholders and in consultation with the community. SRDPs are to be completed within 2 years, be the principle mechanism to deliver zoning outcomes in LLUPs, and are to provide a framework for code based assessment. Regional Planning Boards are to advise on Regional and Sub-regional plans;
- **LLUPs:** which are to contain four plain English parts – a strategic context, spatial land use zones (we understand to be partly informed by current Standard Instrument Local Environmental Plans (**LEPs**), infrastructure growth and service delivery and development guidelines/standards. All current LEPs and Development Control Plans (**DCPs**) are to be abolished and replaced by fewer SRDPs and LLUPs. Non-compliance with planning controls will not be a 'prohibited' development;
- **New Zones:** which are to accompany existing zones and capture investment opportunities and preserve local character in certain circumstances. The proposed new zones are: Enterprise, Suburban Character and Future Urban Release Areas.

3. Streamlined approvals

The Government advocates a shift to a performance based system in which duplicative layers of assessment are removed, decisions are fast and transparent and code complying development is maximised. This third part of the proposed new system incorporates:

- **Depoliticised decision making:** so that decisions are made based on evidence by independent expert panels. The Government recommends that councils adopt independent panels (**IHAPs**) for all projects currently determined by elected members. Decisions are to be streamlined to independent and expert decision makers;
- **Strategic compliance:** to accelerate development that is consistent with strategic planning, via:
  - strategic compatibility certificates so that 'good' development, consistent with regional plans, can be considered straight away before LLUPs are finalised;
  - development that complies with envelopes and standards developed through sub-regional planning, cannot be refused (**code assessment**). Other components are to be merit assessed by a consent authority (**merit assessment**); and
  - removing referrals and concurrence;
- **State significant assessment:** is to be reformed to deliver projects sooner by:
  - further integration of assessment;
  - improving Environmental Impact Statement (**EIS**) processes (eg. EISs are to be prepared by accredited consultants only); and
  - matching the level of assessment to the stage of the approval, case management and standard Director General Requirements (**DGRs**);
- **Smarter and timely merit assessment:** to promote economic growth, including:
  - bringing Joint Regional Planning Panels into the assessment process;
  - adopting an 'amber light' approach - to enable a developer to modify a Development Application

(which, without amendment, would be refused); and
- publicly available smart/standard consent conditions;

- **Increasing code assessment (complying development):** to reduce cost and speed up approvals by:
  - imbedding codes in LLUPs and increasing the types of development that are exempt;
  - extending the types of development that can be approved by accredited certifiers; and
  - introducing timely approvals:

    10 days: for 'code complying development';

    25 days: for 'code complying development (variation)' - non compliant component is merit assessed within 21 days or deemed to be approved; and

    50 days: for 'merit assessment development';
- **Extend reviews and appeals:** to increase the accountability of decision makers, including independent reviews of council decisions on spot re-zoning and the Department's decision to issue a 'strategic compatibility certificate'.

4. Provision of Infrastructure

The Government proposes major changes to infrastructure delivery, with integration of planning for infrastructure and the strategic planning of land use, so that infrastructure supporting growth is funded and delivered. This fourth part of the proposed new system incorporates:

- **Growth Infrastructure Plans:** to be prepared by the Department, which integrate strategic planning for growth with infrastructure provision;
- **Contestable infrastructure:** to enable greater private sector participation in infrastructure delivery which supports growth;
- **Fairer, simpler system of infrastructure contributions:** to support the rapid supply of housing in growth areas (although precise details are not given in the Green Paper); and
- **Public Priority Infrastructure:** to streamline assessment for major infrastructure delivery.

Some issues for industry

The Government's bold new vision offers substantial and beneficial planning reforms. However, as the most difficult stage of the reform process now commences, emphasis needs to be placed on how the vision will be implemented on the ground. The issues set out below are considered relevant to the industry.

1. State government policy recognition?

The proposed new NPPs do not directly address health care services, retirement villages or the aged care sector. While 'Housing supply and affordability' and 'Infrastructure' are identified as potential State policies, specific policy recognition should be given to the health care, retirement living and aged care sectors, either specifically or within other State policies.

This is important because policy direction at the top is directed towards influencing subordinate plans which control development and infrastructure funding.

2. Loss of the Seniors SEPP

All SEPPs including the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* (**Seniors SEPP**) are to be removed from the new planning system. Development control provisions in SEPPs are to be collapsed into new SRDPs or LLUPs.

It is unclear how the provisions in the current Seniors SEPP, which generally override current local planning controls, and provide beneficial concessions, are to be retained (if at all) if they are simply to be included within regional or local controls.

What happens if the new regional or local planning controls chose not to promote the health care services, retirement living or aged care sector (through the new upfront 'community' processes), thereby making it difficult to obtain approval on the merits? This is a key issue, because it may result in a loss of development potential to the industry.

3. Regional Planning Boards

Regional Planning Boards are to advise on new SRDPs and be comprised of community, environmental group, local government, industry and stakeholders. Planning at the regional level is a welcome reform.

However, if planning at the regional level (which is subsequently to be adopted into new LLUPs) quarantines high value land from certain forms of development (eg. because land has perceived environmental, suburban or scenic value), this is likely to present a practical risk for the industry because high amenity sites will be lost. This is potentially compounded by the loss of the Seniors SEPP.

4. Details about upfront community participation

Upfront community participation is proposed, where citizens have the same influence as an authority. Orderly and early proactive community participation is a welcome reform.

However (leaving to one side the issue of whether truly

representative, upfront and pro-active community participation will actually occur across the entire State), in the absence of clarity about how 'community' involvement is to be enshrined within the new system, it presents a practical risk for the industry in the following ways:

- Firstly, there seems to be a risk that any new timely assessment system could easily be hijacked by drawn-out, up-front community strategic planning over many years, in which there is blanket community opposition to certain forms of development (eg. residential flat building retirement villages). There are clear examples of this being the case under the current system. How is this a timely, pro-development new system?

  (A lengthy process such as this would only be compounded if large areas are ultimately zoned 'Suburban Character' by the 'community' practically restricting incompatible kinds of development, even on their merits.); and

- Secondly, if 'communities' are not supportive of a particular industry, this may potentially mean that certain development could be clustered on low value sites, in fringe areas with poor amenity and infrastructure, or in supportive communities or regions only

  (While strategic compatibility certificates are proposed to be issued for 'good' development consistent with regional plans before LLUPs are finalised. How could such a certificate overcome the issues raised above, if the SRDP is not supportive of a particular industry sector to begin with?).

5. Practical impact of new zones

The proposed new 'Suburban Character' and 'Enterprise' zones (coupled with the recent E5 'Environmental Protection' zone - for areas with high ecological value and which would be protected as public conservation land - in the Standard Instrument) appear to provide greater opportunity to quarantine sites from development via upfront 'community' participation.

While the 'Enterprise' zone is intended to facilitate a broad range of development types, once development actually commences within the zone that kind of development will necessarily influence the merits of subsequent proposals.

Where initial types of development are incompatible with the health care, retirement village or aged care sectors, the zone effectively quarantines those forms of development from moving into the area. These proposed new zones cannot be an effective offset for the loss of the Seniors SEPP.

Written submissions

The Government is now seeking response and feedback on the Green Paper and the recommendations of the review panel. Written submissions on the Green Paper can be made:

- online from 16 July 2012 via: www.haveyoursay.nsw.gov.au/newplanningsystem; or
- by mail to: GPO Box 39, Sydney NSW 2001.

Written submissions are sought by 14 September 2012.

There is also an online discussion forum at: www.haveyoursay.nsw.gov.au/newplanningsystem for interested parties.

White Paper

Following community and industry submissions on the Green Paper, the Government will release a White Paper and draft laws in the latter part of 2012. The White Paper will provide greater refinement on how the new system will be implemented.

At that time, community and industry input will also be invited on the White Paper and the draft legislation. The Government anticipates introducing new legislation into the Parliament in early 2013.

While the Green Paper shows great promise, given the cornerstone of the new system is community participation, it is important that stakeholders remain engaged with the reform process and continue to pro-actively inform the next stage.

Further information

Greater detail about the NSW planning reforms, including a range of additional issues which may be relevant to you business, can be found in this Environment & Planning Alert.

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Second draft of the Australian charities and not-for-profits bills - any better than the first?

On 6 July 2012, the second draft of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Bill 2012*, and *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (Consequential and Transitional) Bill 2012* (**ACNC Bills**) were issued. This is the second draft of the proposed legislation to establish the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (**ACNC**) and a national regulatory framework for the not-for-profit (**NFP**) sector.

Aims of reform

The Commonwealth's stated broad aims for the reform of the NFP sector are:

- Improve the way government and the NFP sector work together;
- Streamline and simplify regulation; and
- Promote long term sustainability of the NFP sector.

Areas of uncertainty

Reform is well overdue, but there is considerable concern whether the second draft of the ACNC Bills and their timing will achieve much of the first and second aims. In particular:

- Without support and complementary legislation by the States, incorporated associations will face dual reporting obligations. Under the second draft of the ACNC Bills, all registered entities will be required to provide ACNC with Annual Information Statements. Medium and large entities (except for 'Basic Religious Charities') will be required to provide ACNC with financial reports;
- The Commonwealth has promised that reporting by charities that are companies limited by guarantee to ACNC will replace reporting to ASIC, but the second draft of the ACNC Bills make no provision in that regard;
- The first financial reporting to ACNC will be in respect of the year ending 30 June 2014, with lodgement due 6 months after then. However, the first Annual Information Statement for registered entities must be lodged by **31 December 2013** in respect of the year ending **30 June 2013**. The detail of reporting requirements will be set out in regulations that are yet to be announced;
- Detail on the extent and nature of governance standards that all registered entities (other than Basic Religious Charities) will have to meet, and external conduct standards that all registered entities will have to meet, will also be in regulations;
- While the second draft of the ACNC Bills provide for exemptions from governance standards and financial reporting requirements for Basic Religious Charities, the present drafting of those exemptions means that some religious entities will in fact have more obligations and reporting requirements under the new national framework than they have at present.
- The Basic Religious Charities exemption has very limited application. There are many exceptions from the definition of Basic Religious Charities. In particular, a body corporate that is registered under the *Corporations Act 2001* is not a Basic Religious Charity. Also, Basic Religious Charities are required to lodge Annual Information Statements with ACNC, and must comply with the external conduct standards.

Transition arrangements regarding ACNC endorsement

On 1 October 2012, existing charities endorsed by the ATO will be automatically registered as charities with ACNC. Those charities will have the option to opt out within 6 months. From 1 October 2012, entities that are not existing charities endorsed by the ATO will need to apply to ACNC for charity registration. The ATO will still have the role of interpreting and applying conditions for tax exempt and DGR status.

Report by the Standing Committee on Economics

On 15 August 2012, the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics released a report on the second draft of the ACNC Bills. It has made a number of recommendations for improving the ACNC Bills, and recommended that subject to those recommendations, the parliament passes the ACNC Bills.

Plan for passage through parliament

On 23 August 2012, the Government introduced the ACNC Bills into parliament. The Government made various changes to the second draft of the ACNC Bills in accordance with the recommendations made by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics.

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The Government has proposed to pass the ACNC Bills in the 2012 Spring Sittings (14 August 2012 to 29 November 2012).

The ACNC Bills have been referred for review to the Senate Standing Committee on Community Affairs and the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Corporations and Financial Services. We will comment on the outcome of the reviews and the revised ACNC Bills in our next edition of *Health Alert.*

The second draft of the ACNC Bills, explanatory materials and factsheet can be obtained by clicking here.

The revised ACNC Bills as introduced into parliament, and explanatory materials can be obtained by clicking on the following links. Link 1 or Link 2.

Things to consider moving forward

Apart from awaiting important developments and details on the above, the NFP sector will also need to take into account and adjust for the outcome of:

- The Commonwealth's review of the company limited by guarantee structure and its use by the NFP sector;
- Whether any progress is achieved in having a nationally consistent approach to fundraising;
- The Commonwealth's statutory definition of 'charity', due to be announced soon;
- Developments in the taxation and exemption of NFPs. The Government proposed to tax NFPs conducting certain unrelated commercial activities, and also make changes to conditions required for entities to be tax concession entities. The Government also proposed to amend the definition of NFP, and the proposed change will have a concession for groups of income tax exempt entities. The draft legislation was introduced into Parliament on 23 August 2012.

Watch this space

We will continue to monitor progress on the ACNC Bills and the related developments affecting the status and operations of NFP entities and will report further in future editions of *Health Alert* as more details are released.

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Electronic health records legislation – amendments to make the system more effective, secure and integrated

The Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records (**PCEHR**) system is a key component of the Federal Government's national health reform agenda. The *PCEHR Act 2012 (Cth)* commenced operation from 1 July 2012. From this date, Australians have been able to register for an electronic health record.

The *Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records (Consequential Amendments) Act 2012* (**The Act**) which also commenced on 1 July 2012, makes amendments to other Acts in operation to ensure the PCEHR system can operate effectively.

What are the consequential amendments?

1. *Healthcare Identifiers Act 2010*

The Act primarily amends the *Healthcare Identifiers Act 2010* so that the unique identifiers for patients and healthcare providers created under the *Healthcare Identifiers Act,* can be used in the PCEHR system. The amendments recognise that there will be a variety of different entities jointly delivering the PCEHR system. In this regard, the amendments deal with the permitted collection, uses, and disclosure of information in connection with the PCEHR system. Furthermore, the amendments ensure that the integrity and security of the information contained in the system is maintained.

2. *National Health Act 1973* (Cth)

The Act amends the *National Health Act 1973 (Cth)* so that Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and/or Medicare Benefits Scheme (MBS) information may be included in the PCEHR system, where the person wishes for this to occur. These amendments do not erode the general prohibition on linking PBS and MBS information.

3. *Health Insurance Act 1973* (Cth)

The Act makes amendments to the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (Cth) so that health care records created by Medicare can be included in a person's PCEHR, where that person wishes that information to be included on their electronic record section: 130(1) of the *Health Insurance Act.*

There have been three new definitions added to the *Heath Insurance Act* to incorporate the concepts used in the PCEHR Act. Specifically, this includes the definitions for

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'PCEHR systems operators', 'registered consumers' and 'registered repository operator'. The definitions have the same meaning as they do in the PCEHR: section 3(1) of the *Health Insurance Act.*

The powers of the Chief Executive of Medicare have been expanded so that he or she may disclose information about a particular child's immunisation for inclusion in the child's PCEHR, if there is consent on behalf of the child: section 46E(1)(ba) & (bb) of the *Health Insurance Act.*

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Legislation update

Commonwealth Legislation

Personally Controlled Electronic Health Records Act 2012

This Act was assented to on 26 June 2012 and establishes the national *Personally Controlled Electronic Health Record* (**PCEHR**) system in response to the National *E-Health Strategy* endorsed by Health Ministers in 2008. The object of the PCEHR system is to allow the secured sharing of health information between consumers and their healthcare providers. The PCEHR system will operate on a voluntary opt-in basis for consumers and healthcare provider organisations.

The Act establishes the regulatory framework for the PCEHR system, including:

- creating the role of the PCEHR System Operator (initially performed by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Aging) who will be responsible for the operation of the system;
- establishing clear privacy protections as well as providing clarification on how state and territory privacy laws will apply; and
- permitting the Minister of Health and Aging to make PCEHR rules that regulate the system including the registration and access controls of consumers and organisations wishing to participate in the PCEHR system.

Click here for further information.

NSW Legislation

Health Legislation Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was discussed in the June 2012 Health Alert. The Bill was assented to on the 21 of June 2012 with no amendments. Click here for further information.

Health Services Amendment (National Health Reform Agreement) Bill 2012

This Bill was discussed in the June 2012 Health Alert. The Bill was assented to on 20 June 2012 with no amendments. Click here for further information.

Workers Compensation Legislation Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was assented to on 27 June 2012. The Bill amends the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998* (NSW) by making a number of changes to the scheme for the payment of weekly benefits to injured workers during periods of incapacity for work.

Amongst the changes, the amendments include:

- changes to the calculation of weekly payments and lump sum payments;
- changes to the eligibility of workers compensation payments;
- no compensation will be payable to a worker after 5 years of weekly payments;
- a new dispute resolution process for disputes about work capacity decisions;
- new limits to an employer's liability for medical and hospital treatment and rehabilitation; and
- new compliance measures to ensure compliance by workers and employers with the return to work obligations of injured workers.

Click here for further information.

VIC Legislation

Health (Commonwealth State Funding Arrangements) Bill 2012

This Bill was discussed in the June 2012 Health Alert. The Bill was assented to on 27 June 2012 with no amendments.

Click here for further information.

QLD Legislation

Health and Hospitals Network and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was discussed in the June 2012 Health Alert. The Bill amends the *Health and Hospitals Network Act 2011* (Qld) and was assented to on 27 June 2012 with a few amendments, which include:

- an insertion of the definition of the term "clinician" to be a hands-on practitioner who is currently registered

and actively practising in providing health care to patients and other persons; and

- differential treatment of the roles of chief executive, employer and employees to ensure the maintenance of a State-wide approach to employment terms and conditions for health service employees.

Click here for further information.

Health Legislation (Health Practitioner Regulation National Law) Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was assented to on 27 June 2012. The Bill amends a large number of Acts including the H*ealth and Hospitals Network Act 2011* (Qld), *the Health Practitioner Registration Boards (Administration) Act 1999* (Qld) and the *Mental Health Act 2000* (Qld). The principal objective of the Bill is to abolish the state registration scheme for Queensland medical radiation practitioners and occupational therapists. These changes will support their transition into the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the Health Professions which started on 1 July 2012.

The Bill repeals the *Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Act 2001* (Qld) and amends the *Health Practitioner (Professional Standards) Act 1999* (Qld) and *Health Practitioner Registration Boards (Administration) Act 1999* (Qld).

Click here for further information.

SA Legislation

Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was passed through the House of Assembly and was last introduced into the Legislative Council on 17 July 2012. The principal objective of the Bill is to supplement the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for practitioners in the relevant health professions.

The Bill amends the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010* (SA) with a number of changes, including:

- establishing a time frame within which appeals to a Tribunal must be made;
- insertion of definitions for pharmacist controlled company, pharmacist controlled trust, pharmacy services providers and more;
- additional rules in respect of the registration of premises as a pharmacy and additional restrictions relating to the provision of pharmacy services; and
- new causes under which disciplinary action may be brought.

Click here for further information

WA Legislation

Mental Health Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 20 June 2012 and amends the *Mental Health Act 1996* (WA). The principal objective of the Bill is to remove two of the five alternative criteria that enable a psychiatrist to make a person they consider to be mentally ill an involuntary patient. The two alternate criteria removed by the Bill include:

- where the person is at risk of lasting damage to an important relationship resulting from the damage to the reputation of the person to be detained; and
- where the person is at risk of serious damage to their own reputation.

By removing these two criteria, the Bill aims to prevent the arbitrary detention and treatment of people who have not committed a crime and do not pose a threat to the health and safety to themselves, to others, or to their own financial wellbeing.

Click here for further information.

National Health Funding Pool Bill 2012

This Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 20 June 2012. If assented to, the Bill will establish the Western Australia State Pool Account as part of the National Health Funding Pool. The object of the Bill is to make provision for the funding of health services in accordance with the *National Health Reform Agreement.*

Click here for further information.

TAS Legislation

Mental Health Bill 2012

This Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly on 21 June 2012 and, if assented to, will replace the current *Mental Health Act 1996* (TAS). The purpose of the Bill is to ensure that people affected by a mental illness are treated within a framework that is consistent with a human rights approach and one that is focused on consumers and their rights.

Some of the key features of the Bill include:

- a person with decision-making capacity is not able to be assessed, treated or detained against their will;

- establishment of a single independent Tribunal with the authority to make decisions about the treatment of a person in the hospital and/or community;
- a mandatory review mechanism for all treatment orders within prescribed timeframes; and
- the establishment of the office of Chief Civil Psychiatrist who, alongside the Chief Forensic Psychiatrist, is able to intervene directly in the assessment, treatment and care of patients.

Click here for further information.

National Health Funding Administration Act 2012

This Act was assented to on 29 June 2012. The Act established the Tasmania State Pool Account as part of the National Health Funding Pool. The object of the Act is to make provision for the funding of health services in accordance with the *National Health Reform Agreement*.

Click here for further information.

Tasmanian Health Organisations Amendment Bill 2012

This Bill was assented to on 29 June 2012 and has amended the *Tasmanian Health Organisations Act 2011* (TAS). The purpose of the Bill is to address technical issues relating to the operation of the *Tasmanian Health Organisations Act 2011* (TAS), including:

- ensuring liabilities incurred by or damages suffered by Tasmanian Health Organisations in relation to Crown contracts are recoverable by the Crown;
- providing a power to deal with emerging minor savings and transitional matters through subordinate legislation; and
- amending the transitional provisions in the Act to make the necessary clarifications to the power to transfer contracts in relation to Tasmanian Health Organisations.

Click here for further information.

ACT Legislation

Health (National Health Funding Pool and Administration) Bill 2012

This Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 7 June 2012. If assented to, the Bill will establish the Australian Capital Territory State Pool Account as part of the National Health Funding Pool. The object of the Bill is to make provision for the funding of health services in accordance with the *National Health Reform Agreement*.

Click here for further information.

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