

## National Competition Policy



## Water Reform: Where Now?

Paul Swan
National Competition
Council

## Today's presentation

- 1 CoAG Water Reform Agreements
- 2 The Role of the NCC
- The next NCC report on water reform
- 4 Reform Progress to Date
- **5** Where Now? Key challenges
- 6 What this means for Queensland

# 1. The CoAG Water Reform Agreements



## The Need for Reform - the Queensland Context

• The bulk of Queensland's rivers are coastal and Queensland's water resources are less heavily committed than the Southern States

#### but

- parts of Queensland may experience water shortages if current usage continues
- While salinity has not been an issue in the past, recent studies suggest the potential is large and is yet to emerge



## The Need for Reform

- Extensive and unsustainable use of water has lead to problems for
  - farmers
  - rural towns
  - the environment





#### COAG water reform



To address these problems, significant policy changes were necessary

In 1994 COAG endorsed a framework of reform to promote an efficient and sustainable industry

### Components of Water Reform Framework

- \$ pricing reform and full cost recovery
- Clear lines of responsibility between government and water authorities
- Establishing secure access to water separate from land
- permanent & interstate trading
- providing water for the environment
- public education and consultation

#### 2. Who is the NCC?



- 5 Councillors, 20 Secretariat staff
- The central role of the NCC is to report on reform progress
  - NCC recommends to the Treasurer whether States have made sufficient progress for NCP payments.



## The role of governments

- The agreement of all governments decided what reforms were included
- The role of Governments is to implement the agreed reforms
  - Many policy options to meet the requirements of the agreement
    - Concerns with the <u>policy</u> option chosen must be addressed with governments



## The Role of the NCC

- The NCC's role is to report & assist compliance with the NCP agreements
  - If government policy/implementation <u>breaches</u>
     the CoAG agreement, NCC concern
- Reports of progress for water reform in June 1999 and June 2001
  - the NCC has also conducted supplementary assessments

# 3. The Next NCC Report on Water Reform



#### June 2001 Assessment

- The next assessment of water reform will occur in June 2001
- In November 2000, CoAG agreed to extend the life of the NCC until September 2005
- There will be annual assessments after June 2001



### June 2001 Assessment Framework:

## MWW.ncc.gov.au

National Competition Council Level 12, 2 Lonsdale Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Ph: 03 9285 7479 Fax: 03 9285 7477

Email: info@ncc.gov.au

# 4. Progress to Date...





#### Legislation

- All States and Territories have now passed legislation that underpins the reform process
  - this has taken somewhat longer than originally envisaged
  - Qld, NSW, WA and the NT all passed significant Water Acts late in 2000



#### Urban Water Reforms

- Urban reform is well advanced
  - all jurisdictions have largely implemented full cost recovery in urban sector
  - service providers now earn positive RoR
  - cross-subsidies are being wound back
  - consumption based pricing is leading to people conserving water



#### Rural Water Reform

- Rural reform still has some way to go
  - All states are making progress to implement full cost recovery
  - allocation and trading regimes are being put in place. Trading is leading to water going to the most productive uses
  - investment decisions now based on rigorous appraisals of economic viability and ecological sustainability



## Other Areas of Reform

- All governments established clear lines of responsibility in the areas of resource management, regulation, service provision
- Local people have a greater say in the management of water, particularly in irrigation districts
- All sectors (urban, NMU, irrigation) now subject to annual benchmarking



#### 5. Where Now?





## Rural full cost recovery

• Full cost recovery in rural water pricing is a key reform challenge





## Rural Full cost recovery

- In June 2001, the NCC will report on:
  - schemes where full cost recovery is met
  - those with price paths to achieve beyond 2001
  - those where full cost recovery unlikely to be achieved with CSOs made transparent
  - cross subsidies made transparent



#### Water Property Rights

• Jurisdictions are continuing the process of establishing clear property rights for water



#### Water Property Rights

- In June 2001, the NCC is looking at the efficacy of water property rights across all governments
- NCC is looking at the delivery of the *overall package* to ensure sufficient certainty in property rights
- NCC paper on property rights released on the website in February 2001



## Environmental Flows

 All governments have begun the process of setting environmental allocations in planning and legislation



## Environmental Flows

 Progress has been slow and there is a long way to go. Needs to all be in place by 2005

 Needs to be supported by better understanding or river health, and ecology of flow regimes



#### Water Trading

 All governments now recognise the benefits of water trading

but....



#### Water Trading

- Evolution of successful trading policies is mixed across the States
  - Some states are well advanced while others are yet to address community concerns to the concept
  - There is a need to look beyond intrastate to interstate trades

# 6. What this means for Queensland





#### In Summary

- Continued progress with full cost recovery urban and rural
- Finalised WAMPs and WRPs to be assessed against Water Act 2000 and Queensland's implementation timetable
- Any new investment in rural schemes to be assessed against Qld's economic viability guidelines
- Removal of impediments to trade