



issues backgrounder

Number 2/June 2017

NSW Parliamentary Research Service

Privatisation in NSW: a timeline and key sources

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Issues Backgrounder features a timeline of privatisations that have occurred in NSW since the Greiner Government completed its first privatisation with the sale of the NSW Investment Corporation in 1989. Since the late 1980s, large-scale privatisation of many government-owned enterprises has occurred at the national, State and Territory levels.¹ The timeline identifies the enabling legislation (where relevant) and the proceeds of the sale in nominal terms. The remainder of this paper lists key sources recently published by the NSW Government, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) and the Commonwealth Government, as well as relevant research, media and stakeholder material.²

Privatisation can be described in two ways. In the broader sense, as used in public debate, privatisation is the full or partial transfer of a public enterprise, property or service to the private sector, and also encompasses public private partnerships. In the narrower sense, privatisation is the full or partial transfer of a public enterprise to the private sector. This may be accomplished by sale or lease. This paper deals solely with the privatisation of public enterprises.

Australian governments have recently adopted a related term, **asset recycling**, or [capital recycling](#), to refer to the privatisation of public assets (enterprises and property) specifically in order to use the proceeds to finance new infrastructure projects. As [noted](#) by [Property NSW](#), the term originated with the property portfolio management industry:

Essentially, property portfolio managers utilise capital recycling as a mechanism to finance the purchase of new properties or re-balance their portfolio of assets, divesting underperforming assets and acquiring new or reinvesting in existing high performing assets.

The NSW Government's [Budget Statement 2014-15](#) describes the purpose of its asset recycling strategy:

In 2011, the Government introduced its asset recycling strategy. The strategy aims to effectively manage the State's balance sheet by unlocking equity, de-risking the balance sheet, and recycling proceeds into new economic and social infrastructure investment. The Government established Restart NSW, to quarantine net proceeds from transactions for the delivery of new infrastructure projects.

Potential assets for recycling are identified by reviewing the State's commercial business interests and undertaking an assessment of the relative benefits of government versus private ownership.

The asset recycling strategy has resulted in several successful initiatives, removing significant liabilities and commercial risks from the State, and contributing over \$6.0 billion towards Restart NSW.

¹ Prior to the 1980s, privatisation occurred rarely in NSW. For example, a number of State enterprises were sold in 1923 and 1925. See M Abbott and B Cohen, [A Survey of the Privatisation of Government-Owned Enterprises in Australia since the 1980s](#), *The Australian Economic Review*, 2014, Vol 47(4)

² For copyright reasons, some linked items are only available to Members of Parliament.

Restart NSW funds have been committed for major projects including WestConnex, NorthConnex, Pacific and Princes Highway upgrades, Western Sydney Land Infrastructure Package and Bridges for the Bush. The Government has also reserved funding for future projects, including the Newcastle CBD revitalisation.

In May 2014, the NSW Government signed up to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) [National Partnership Agreement on Asset Recycling](#) (the Asset Recycling Initiative). Under the Initiative, the Commonwealth provides incentive payments equal to 15 per cent of the sale or lease proceeds that are reinvested in new infrastructure.

Privatisation is a hotly debated topic. Recent inquiries by [NSW](#) and [Commonwealth](#) Parliamentary Committees have covered the issue, and a 2014 Productivity Commission report highlighted some of the risks involved in capital recycling:

Capital recycling involves the linking of two separate decisions; the decision to privatise state-owned assets, and the decision to invest in a new infrastructure project or set of projects. While the linking of the two decisions may be a useful mechanism to alleviate community resistance to privatisation, this should not replace the need to undertake these sets of analyses separately. Ideally, both sets of decisions would be made within a transparent decision-making environment, where a robust cost–benefit analysis is undertaken, and there is scope for independent review.

The main risk from the capital recycling model is the potential for it to distort either of these decisions. In particular, an arrangement where the proceeds of sale are automatically hypothecated to investment in new infrastructure projects may create risks for over-investment in new greenfields infrastructure which, by its nature, typically involves significant risks in the early construction and operational phases. The crucial issue is effective project selection, which is not addressed by locked-in finance.

...

A further potential risk with capital recycling is that the availability of funds from privatisation may mute the incentives for state governments to properly consider the extent to which user charges can be used to ‘fund’ the new infrastructure (on the basis that taxpayers feel they have already paid for it); and/or prevent funds from being directed to higher value uses, which may not necessarily be new infrastructure investment.

A final problem with capital recycling is that it might cement in the public a view that the only time an asset should be privatised is if there is some new infrastructure project in which to invest — that is, that privatisation is not of benefit in and of itself.

As of 12 May 2017, two government assets have been privatised in 2017. The most recent privatisation is the [99-year lease](#) of a 50.4% share of Endeavour Energy. On 11 May 2017, the NSW Government [announced](#) that a consortium led by Macquarie Group’s infrastructure arm had been successful in securing the tender for a price of \$7.6 billion. Along with Ausgrid and Transgrid, the lease of Endeavour Energy represents the final of the three “poles and wires” sales – a key policy of the Liberal/National government in the 2015 State election. Announcing the sale, NSW Treasury [stated](#):

The NSW Government will retain a 49.6 per cent interest in Endeavour Energy and will have ongoing influence over operations as lessor, licensor and as safety and reliability regulator.

The other privatisation is the 35-year long-term concession for the titling and registry business of Land and Property Information (LPI).³ The NSW Government first [announced](#) its plans for the LPI in May 2016, stating that net proceeds from the transaction would be invested in new infrastructure. Prior to its sale, LPI was separated into [four discrete business units](#) in order to facilitate the transaction.

The announcement of the Government's plans for the LPI was not without issue. In particular, the NSW Opposition expressed its lack of support for the proposal, with the Member for Cessnock, Mr Clayton Barr, introducing the [Land and Property Information NSW \(Authorised Transaction\) Repeal Bill 2017](#) into the Legislative Assembly in March 2017 to repeal the [Land and Property Information NSW \(Authorised Transaction\) Act 2016](#). The Bill did not pass the Second Reading Debate stage.

On 12 April 2017, LPI was [leased](#) to a consortium composed of Hastings Fund Management and First State Super for \$2.6 billion. The NSW Government plans to invest \$1 billion of the proceeds into upgrading Parramatta and ANZ Stadiums and refurbishing Allianz Stadium. The remaining \$1.6 billion will be invested into other infrastructure projects through the Restart NSW fund. The Government has stated that at least 30 per cent of the total proceeds will be spent in regional NSW.

As part of the lease, the [Registrar General](#) will monitor and audit performance during the concession period. This body will also have the power to resume control of the LPI business if deemed necessary. The concession is subject to a number of legislative and contractual safeguards, with price rises capped at CPI for its full term.

The NSW Government plans to [privatise WestConnex](#) in the near future, with further details expected to be [announced](#) on or before the 2017-18 State Budget.

³ The South Australian Government is [currently](#) in the [process](#) of privatising its Land Services, having released an [Expression of Interest](#) on 7 July 2016. The Victorian Government announced that it would privatise its [land titles registry](#) in its [2017-18 Budget](#).

2. TIMELINE

PRIVATISED GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES⁴

Year	Government enterprise	Transaction	Proceeds ⁵
1989	NSW Investment Corp <i>New South Wales Investment Corporation (Sale) Act 1988</i>	Sale	\$65 million
1990	NSW Egg Corporation <i>Egg Industry (Repeal and Deregulation) Act 1989</i>	Sale	\$18.519 million ⁶
1990	Kooragang Coal Loader	Sale of 20% share	\$20.2 million ⁷
1990	Newcastle Wharfside Services	Sale	\$18 million ⁸
1990	Port Kembla Coal Loader	20 year lease	\$2.50/tonne ⁹
1991	No. 6 Jetty, Outer Harbour, Port Kembla	Lease	n/a ¹⁰
1991	Inner Harbour RO/RO Terminal, Port Kembla	Lease	n/a
1991	No. 2 Kooragang Berth, Port of Newcastle	6 year lease	n/a
1991	Berths 3 and 4 Darling Harbour	3 year lease	n/a
1991	Liddell State Mine	Sale	-\$8.374 million ¹¹

⁴ The privatisations listed in this timeline were primarily identified through a survey of NSW Government Budget papers and Reports on State Finance papers back to 1989. These papers contained details on the privatisations listed here which are of most significance in terms of the size of the proceeds received by the Government. In the process of researching the details of these privatisations, a number of smaller privatisations were discovered that have also been included. This timeline does not purport to be exhaustive as there may have been other small privatisations that are unreported in the Budget papers and Reports on State Finance papers.

⁵ A number of different sale figures are sometimes reported for privatisations. Unless otherwise noted, the figures here are all referred to as either “gross proceeds” or “gross consideration” in the relevant NSW Government source. Gross proceeds are reported here as they are the largest sale figures generally reported for a privatisation. Other sale figures reported included “sale proceeds” and “net proceeds”. The difference between these figures may be substantial in some cases. For example, the sale of the Port of Newcastle raised \$1,750 million in gross proceeds, \$1,697 million in sale proceeds and \$1,500 million in net proceeds.

⁶ Proceeds from the sale of business and stock before adjustments

⁷ Sale price, which included back dividends of \$1.6 million

⁸ Sale proceeds

⁹ Revenue stream based on a tonnage charge of \$2.50 per tonne during the first year, reducing incrementally to \$2.00 per tonne during subsequent years. In the first year of after being privatised (13 August 1990 to 30 June 1991), the Government received \$31.5 million from the lease. In the first full financial year after privatisation (1991-92), the Government received \$37.6 million from the lease.

¹⁰ In this timeline, n/a has been inserted where a figure was not found in either Annual Reports, Auditor-General Reports, Budget Papers, Reports on State Finances or media releases

¹¹ This figure represents the loss on sale of Liddell State Mine. Sale proceeds figure not available in Annual Reports, Auditor-General Reports, Budget Papers, Reports on State Finances or media releases.

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Year	Government enterprise	Transaction	Proceeds ⁵
1992	Government Insurance Office (GIO) <i>Government Insurance Office (Privatisation) Act 1991</i>	Sale	\$1.8 billion
1992	First State Computing	Sale	\$11 million ¹²
1992	NSW Grain Corp <i>NSW Grain Corporation Holdings Limited Act 1992</i>	Sale	\$90 - \$110 million ¹³
1992	Western Basin Berth 3, Port of Newcastle	20 year licence	n/a
1992	Maritime Services Board Sydney Ports Authority pilotage service <i>Pilotage (Amendment) Act 1992</i>	3 year lease	n/a
1992	Glebe Island Berths 1 and 2, Sydney Ports	5 year lease	n/a
1992	Darling Harbour Berth 7	Lease	n/a
1993	Maritime Services Board Construction and Installation of Signs business	Sale	n/a
1993	MSB Navigation Beacons business	Sale	n/a
1993	MSB Waterfront Construction Services business	Sale	n/a
1994	Government Cleaning Service	Sale	Negligible ¹⁴
1994	School Furniture Complex	Sale	\$5.35 million ¹⁵
1994	The Fish Marketing Authority	Sale	\$3 million ¹⁶
1994	State Bank of NSW <i>State Bank (Privatisation) Act 1994</i>	Sale	\$567.815 million ¹⁷
1995	Gumly Gumly Irrigation District	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸
1995	Jemalong Wyldes Plains Irrigation Ltd <i>Irrigation Corporations Act 1994 No. 41—Proclamation</i>	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸
1995	Lower Murray Irrigation Areas Ltd <i>Irrigation Corporations Act 1994 No. 41—Proclamation</i>	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸

¹² Purchase price of approximately \$11 million plus any tax compensation achievable

¹³ The minimum price for the business equates to a net present value of \$90 million, with the maximum price being \$110 million

¹⁴ The sale proceeds for this privatisation were negligible according to Volume 3 of the Auditor-General's Report for 1994. The sale included five year cleaning contracts, the transfer of all regular cleaners and sale of all equipment to the contractor

¹⁵ Sale proceeds from sale of plant, equipment and stock to Furniture Australia Pty Ltd.

¹⁶ Sale proceeds

¹⁷ Sale proceeds

¹⁸ As described in the Department of Land and Water Conservation Annual Report 1994-95, the irrigation districts and corporations were transferred to irrigator autonomy in order to remove the conflict inherent in the Department of Land and Water being both manager of the water resource and operator of an irrigation area. The irrigation scheme was not made available for sale to private companies

Privatisation in NSW: a timeline and key sources

Year	Government enterprise	Transaction	Proceeds ⁵
1995	Murray Irrigation Limited <i>Irrigation Corporations Act 1994 No. 41— Proclamation</i>	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸
1996	Hay Irrigation District	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸
1996	Axiom Funds Management <i>Superannuation (Axiom Funds Management Corporation) Act 1996</i>	Sale	\$215 million ¹⁹
1997	Sydney Market Authority <i>Sydney Market Authority (Dissolution) Act 1997</i>	Sale	\$0.626 million ²⁰
1998	TAB Ltd <i>Totalizator Agency Board Privatisation Act 1997</i>	Sale	\$1.017 billion
1999	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Limited <i>Irrigation Corporations Amendment Act 1998</i> ²¹	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸
2000	Coleambally Irrigation Ltd <i>Irrigation Corporations Amendment Act 1998</i> ³⁵	Ownership and management transferred to local irrigators	Nil ¹⁸
2002	FreightCorp <i>Freight Rail Corporation (Sale) Act 2001</i>	Sale	\$669 million ²²
2002	Integral Energy Gas Pty Ltd	Sale	\$2.1 million ²³
2002	Powercoal Pty Ltd	Sale	\$323.6 million ²⁴
2003	Pacific Power (International) Pty Ltd	Sale	n/a
2004	Plug & Power (Pacific Solar Pty Ltd business)	Sale	n/a
2004	Pacific Solar Pty Ltd low cost solar cell technology business	Sale	n/a
2005	Qstores and cmSolutions	Sale	\$38 million ²⁵
2006	Emmlink (Country Energy)	Sale	\$85 million ²⁶
2007	Energy Australia Pty Ltd	Sale	\$207 million ²⁷

¹⁹ Sale proceeds

²⁰ Sale proceeds

²¹ This Act authorised a proclamation to be made under section 27 of the *Irrigation Corporations Act 1994* designating Coleambally Irrigation Limited as a class 2 irrigation corporation and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Limited as a class 2 irrigation corporation. A class 2 irrigation corporation is a company whose shares are held by private irrigators.

²² Figure includes proceeds from the sale of FreightCorp operations (\$608m) and National Rail Corporation shares (\$61m).

²³ Sale proceeds

²⁴ Sale proceeds

²⁵ Sale proceeds.

²⁶ Figure represents \$85m in cash received for disposal of a business unit.

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Year	Government enterprise	Transaction	Proceeds ⁵
2010	NSW Lotteries <i>NSW Lotteries (Authorised Transaction) Act 2009</i>	Sale	\$1.008 billion
2010	Country Energy Gas Pty Ltd	Sale	\$107.642 million
2011	WSN Environmental Solutions <i>Waste Recycling and Processing Corporation (Authorised Transaction) Act 2010</i>	Sale	\$234 million ²⁸
2011	Gentrader transaction: Country Energy retail business	Sale	\$1.3 billion
2011	Gentrader transaction: Energy Australia retail business	Sale	\$1.48 billion
2011	Gentrader transaction: Integral Energy retail business	Sale	\$1 billion
2012	Sydney Desalination Plant <i>Water Industry Competition Amendment Act 2011</i>	100% lease for 50 years	\$2.3 billion
2013	Port Botany <i>Ports Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	100% lease for 99 years	\$4.31 billion
2013	Port Kembla <i>Ports Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	100% lease for 99 years	\$760 million
2013	Eraring Energy <i>Electricity Generator Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	Sale	\$657 million
2013	Mt Piper and Wallerawang Power Stations (Delta West) <i>Electricity Generator Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	Sale	\$475 million
2014	Port of Newcastle <i>Ports Assets (Authorised Transactions) Amendment Act 2013</i>	100% lease for 98 years	\$1.75 billion
2014	Green State Power <i>Electricity Generator Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	Sale	\$72 million
2014	Bayswater and Liddell Power Stations (Macquarie Generation) ²⁹ <i>Electricity Generator Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	Sale	\$1.505 billion
2014	Hunter Water Australia Pty Ltd	Sale	\$6.816 million ³⁰

²⁷ Sale proceeds

²⁸ Sale proceeds

²⁹ This sale included assets formerly held by Macquarie Generation, including the Bayswater and Liddell coal-fired power stations

Privatisation in NSW: a timeline and key sources

Year	Government enterprise	Transaction	Proceeds ⁵
2014	Colongra Power Station <i>Electricity Generator Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	Sale	\$233 million
2015	M7 rental payments	Monetisation of M7 base rent payables	\$174.2 million ³¹
2015	Vales Point Power Station <i>Electricity Generator Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2012</i>	Sale	\$21.3 million
2015	Transgrid <i>Electricity Network Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2015</i> <i>Electricity Retained Interest Corporations Act 2015</i>	100% lease for 99 years	\$10.273 billion
2015	Kooragang Island Advanced Water Treatment Plant	Sale ³²	\$35.5 million
2016	Brown Mountain Hydro Power Station and Cochrane Dam	Sale	\$4.5 million
2016	AusGrid <i>Electricity Network Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2015</i> <i>Electricity Retained Interest Corporations Act 2015</i>	50.4% lease for 99 years	\$16.2 billion
2016	Construction Services Group, NSW Public Works	Sale	-\$0.805 million ³³
2016	Pillar Superannuation Administration <i>Superannuation Administration Corporation (Pillar) (Authorised Transaction) Act 2016</i>	Sale	\$35 million
2017	Titling and registry business of Land and Property Information <i>Land and Property Information NSW (Authorised Transaction) Act 2016</i>	35-year lease	\$2.6 billion
2017	Endeavour Energy <i>Electricity Network Assets (Authorised Transactions) Act 2015</i> <i>Electricity Retained Interest Corporations Act 2015</i>	50.4% lease for 99 years	\$7.624 billion

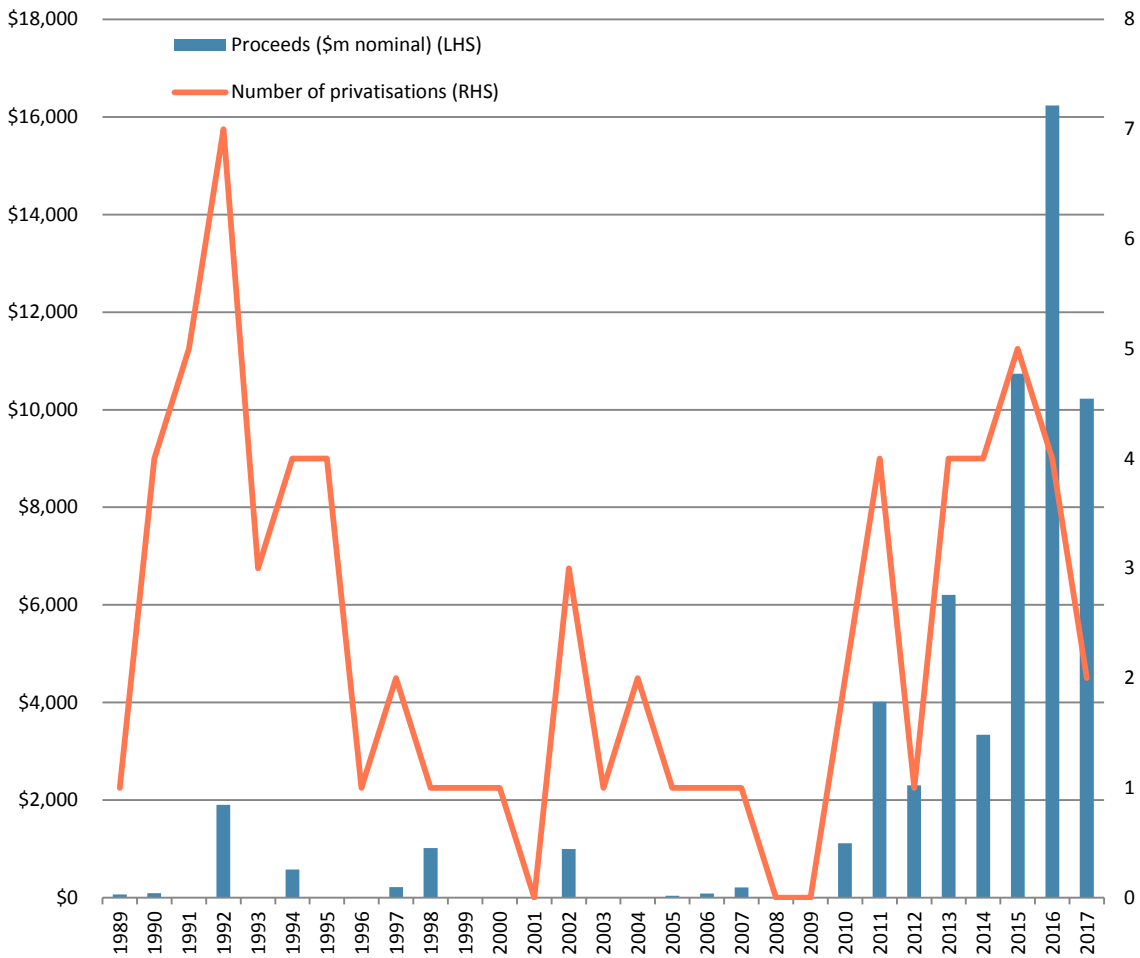
³⁰ Sale proceeds. Note that Hunter Water Australia Pty Ltd was an engineering consultancy subsidiary of Hunter Water Corporation. Hunter Water Corporation remains a state owned corporation.

³¹ Monetisation of M7 base rent payables

³² Contracted for sale on 18 December 2015

³³ Figure represents net cost to the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation. Sale proceeds figure not available in Annual Reports, Auditor-General Reports, Budget Papers, Reports on State Finances or media releases

PRIVATISATIONS IN NSW, PROCEEDS AND NUMBERS



3. NSW

PARLIAMENT

Inquiries

[Leasing of electricity infrastructure](#)

Legislative Council Select Committee on the Leasing of Electricity Infrastructure
June 2015

[Social, public and affordable housing](#) (includes recommendation re long term leasing of public housing properties to community housing providers)

Legislative Council Select Committee on Social, Public and Affordable Housing
September 2014

[The economics of energy generation](#)

Legislative Assembly Public Accounts Committee
November 2012

[The Gentrader transactions](#)

Legislative Council General Purpose Standing Committee No. 1
February 2011

NSW Parliamentary Research Service

[Key Issues for the 56th Parliament](#), Chapter 6
April 2015

[Trends in New South Wales public sector assets and sales](#)
Andrew Haylen
July 2014

[Privatisation: sources and materials](#)
Lenny Roth
October 2011

DEPARTMENT OF PREMIER AND CABINET

[Unsolicited Proposal: Partial Long Term Lease of Ausgrid – Summary of Assessment](#)
NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet
20 October 2016

[Final Report of the Special Commission of Inquiry into the Electricity Transactions](#)
The Honourable Brian John Tamberlin QC
October 2011

[Securing NSW Future Electricity Supplies: Impact Statement](#)
NSW Energy Consultative Reference Committee
March 2008

[Owen Inquiry into Electricity Supply in New South Wales](#)
Anthony Owen
September 2007

Media Releases

[Endeavour lease wraps up poles and wires transactions](#)
11 May 2017

[NSW receives massive infrastructure boost](#)
12 April 2017

[Outstanding results achieved in \\$16.189 billion Ausgrid lease](#)
20 October 2016

[Unsolicited proposal received for Ausgrid](#)
23 September 2016

[Joint statement from NSW Premier Mike Baird and Treasurer Gladys Berejiklian](#)
19 August 2016

[NSW achieves outstanding result in \\$10.258 billion TransGrid lease](#)
25 November 2016

TREASURY

[NSW Government Commissioning and Contestability Practice Guide](#)

The Treasury and the Department of Finance, Services & Innovation
November 2016

[Rebuilding NSW: Review of DAE Report – Economic Impact of SIS – Rebuilding NSW \(Final\)](#)

Report to Department of Premier & Cabinet
ACIL Allen Consulting
8 February 2016

[Economic Impact of State Infrastructure Strategy – Rebuilding NSW](#)

Deloitte Access Economics
November 2014

[NSW Commission of Audit: Final Report – Government Expenditure](#)

Commission of Audit
May 2012

Media Releases

[Endeavour lease wraps up poles and wires transactions](#)

12 May 2017

[Land and Property Information – Registry concession](#)

12 April 2017

[NSW receives massive infrastructure boost](#)

12 April 2017

[Ausgrid lease awarded for excellence](#)

21 December 2016

[Pillar sale secures ten year guarantee for the Illawarra](#)

2 December 2016

[Final poles and wires transaction under way](#)

2 December 2016

[Outstanding result achieved in \\$16.189 billion Ausgrid lease](#)

20 October 2016

LAND AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

[Changes at Land and Property Information](#)

Land & Property Information
2016

Media releases

[LPI transaction to fund new infrastructure](#)

20 May 2016

[Open Data, Digital Economy Drive LPI Reforms](#)

18 September 2015

TRANSPORT FOR NSW

Media releases

[Sydney Metro West: a new railway, more trains for Western Sydney](#)

14 November 2016

[Making it happen at Circular Quay](#)

28 September 2015

[Transforming Newcastle: Port lease secures funds for revitalisation](#)

30 April 2014

INFRASTRUCTURE NSW

[Restart NSW Fund](#)

[State Infrastructure Strategy Update 2014: Recommendations to the NSW Government](#)

Infrastructure NSW

November 2014

[First things first: The State Infrastructure Strategy 2012-2032](#)

Infrastructure NSW

2012

AUDIT OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

[Financial Audit: Volume One 2011](#)

NSW Auditor-General's Report

February 2011

[NSW Lotteries Sale Transaction](#)

NSW Auditor-General's Report: Performance Review

November 2010

[Oversight of Electricity Industry Restructuring](#)

Auditor-General's Report

August 2008

4. COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENTS

COUNCIL ON FEDERAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

[National Partnership Agreement – Asset Recycling Initiative](#)

Council on Federal Financial Relations

July 2014

5. COMMONWEALTH

Legislation

[Federal Financial Relations Act 2009](#)

Under the [Federal Financial Relations Act 2009](#), the Federal Government is able to make payments to the States and Territories as part of the [Asset Recycling Initiative](#) (ARI). The ARI provides States and Territories with financial incentives for the sale of public assets and the recycling of the capital into infrastructure.

Parliament

Committees

[Performance and management of electricity network companies](#)

Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications

June 2015

[Privatisation of state and territory assets and new infrastructure](#)

Senate Standing Committees on Economics

March 2015

[Asset Recycling Fund Bill 2014 \[Provisions\]](#)

Senate Standing Committees on Finance and Public Administration

June 2014

Productivity Commission

[Public Infrastructure – Inquiry Report](#)

July 2014

[Electricity Network Regulatory Frameworks – Inquiry Report](#)

June 2013

[Economic Regulation of Airport Services – Inquiry Report](#)

March 2012

[Australia's Urban Water Sector – Inquiry Report](#)

October 2011

Infrastructure Australia

[Modelling of potential policy reforms](#)

February 2016

[Australian Infrastructure Plan](#)

February 2016

[Australian Infrastructure Audit](#)

May 2015

[State of Play on Australia's Key Economic Infrastructure Sectors](#)

December 2013

[Update Paper – Balance Sheet Impacts of Sell to Build Background](#)

December 2013

[Australia's Public Infrastructure — Part of the Answer to Removing the Infrastructure Deficit](#)

October 2012

[Infrastructure Finance and Funding Reform: Report prepared by the Infrastructure Finance Working Group](#)

April 2012

Department of Industry, Innovation and Science

[Energy White Paper 2015](#)

April 2015

Other reports

[Competition Policy Review: Final Report](#)

Competition Policy Review Panel

March 2015

[Towards Responsible Government: The Report of the National Commission of Audit](#)

National Commission of Audit

February – March 2014

6. RESEARCH

Phillip O'Neill, [Managing the private financing of urban infrastructure](#), *Urban Policy and Research*, Vol. 35, No. 1, 2016: 32

Wendy Steele et al., [What's critical about critical infrastructure](#), *Urban Policy and Research*, Vol. 35, No. 1, 2016: 74

Sarah Sheppard, Privatisations: an advocacy role for the competition regulator? *Australian Journal of Competition and Consumer Law*, Vol. 23, No. 2, 2015: 140

Paul Docherty and Steve Easton, The long-run efficiency gains in public-to-private transfers: new evidence from earnings announcements, *Journal of Banking and Finance Law and Practice*, Vol. 26, No. 4, 2015: 227

Alex Sundakov, Why is there backlash against privatising regulated infrastructure?, *Australian Journal of Competition and Consumer Law*, Vol. 23, No. 4, 2015: 136

Malcolm Abbott and Bruce Cohen, [A survey of the privatisation of government-owned enterprises in Australia since the 1980s](#), *The Australian Economic Review*, Vol. 47, No. 4, 2014: 432

Malcolm Abbott, [The Impact of Energy Asset Privatisation on State Government Debt Management and Service Provision in Victoria and New South Wales](#), *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 70, No. 1, 2011: 94

For a list of further journal articles on privatisation, see the [Parliamentary Library Catalogue](#).

7. MEDIA

Sydney Morning Herald, [NSW closes its poles and wires sale with \\$3 billion deal](#), 11 May 2017

The Australian, [UBS, Macquarie in contention for WestConnex sale](#), 9 May 2017

The Australian, [Transurban's Scott Charlton warns of unrealistic pricing](#), 5 May 2017

ABC Online, [Why Victoria's budget splash raises questions about privatisation](#), 3 May 2017

The Courier Mail, [The public servant poised to make three times more than the Premier](#), 3 May 2017

Australian Financial Review, [Watching Macquarie as banks pitch year's biggest sell-side mandate](#), 1 May 2017

The Australian, [Land and Property Info sale puts NSW in surplus](#), 13 April 2017

The Land, [LPI office goes for \\$2.6b - how much going to the bush?](#), 12 April 2017

Australian Financial Review, [NSW risks losing \\$400m privatisation incentive for land titles sale](#), 12 April 2017

Daily Telegraph, [Endeavour Energy value soars to \\$9 billion with taxpayers set to reap in close to \\$4.5 billion](#), 11 April 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [Land titles registry sell-off is scraping the bottom of the barrel](#), 7 April 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [NSW government risks reputational stain over land titles registry sale](#), 5 April 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [Labor fires privatisation and safety warning amid rail asset overhaul](#), 4 April 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [Bidders for NSW's land titles registry linked to tax havens, ASIC documents reveal](#), 3 April 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [Commuters will have months of pain, but Gladys Berejiklian never asked if it was worth it](#), 29 March 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [Land titles registry sell-off: The 'last-minute' decision that could cost NSW up to '\\$200 million'](#), 29 March 2017

The Guardian, [Australians hold values that are essentially leftwing. This week in politics proves it](#), 18 March 2017

Sydney Morning Herald, [I'm no socialist, but markets need to work for the greater benefit of everyone](#), 16 March 2017

The Guardian, [From public good to profit margin: how privatisation is failing our communities](#), 6 March 2017

For a list of further articles on privatisation, see the [Parliamentary Library Catalogue](#)

8. STAKEHOLDERS

[Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry](#)

[Business Council of Australia](#)

[Committee for Economic Development of Australia](#)

[Community and Public Sector Union](#)

[Law Council of Australia](#)

[Law Society of NSW](#)

[McKell Institute](#)

[People's Inquiry into Privatisation](#)

[Public Interest Advocacy Centre](#)

[Public Service Association](#)

[Water Services Association of Australia](#)

Author: Daniel Montoya and Laura Ismay

Last updated: 6 June 2017

For further information please contact the Research Service on 9230 2356

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