



Dashboard Impact Analysis: Implementation of Support Determinations in NDIS old framework plans – exclusions and safeguards for NDIS participants

Department of Health, Disability and Ageing

Proposed approach

In the 2026-27 Budget, the Australian Government announced it would reset funding for some National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) supports from 1 October 2026 through a 'support determination'.

The impacts of the support determination measure as announced in the 2026-27 Budget was assessed in a previous Impact Analysis published on 14 May 2026¹. This Dashboard Impact Analysis complements that assessment and should be read alongside it; it does not assess the impacts of the original measure. The focus of this analysis is the impacts of:

- targeted exclusions for specific support types to ensure the original policy intent is achieved, and
- the safeguards for high support needs participants who require continuous 24-hour care for their disability support needs.

2026-27 Budget Support Determination Measure

The original support determination measure announced in the 2026-27 Budget will impact budget allocations in participants' old (current) framework plans for:

- social economic and community participation² (SECP), and
- improved daily living skills³ (IDLS) supports.

Funding amounts of SECP and IDLS in participants' plans will be reset by 50 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Funding for other support categories in participants' plans will not be impacted.

The support determination measure will be applied to participant plans progressively over a 12-month period. The measure will apply to participants whose plans are created or reassessed from 1 October 2026, and to participants with renewed plans from 1 February 2027. The intent is that all participants who receive funding for SECP and IDLS supports will have their funding reset by 30 September 2027.

¹ Accessible at <https://oia.pmc.gov.au/published-impact-analyses-and-reports/national-disability-insurance-scheme-reforms>

² Previously referred to as 'social, civic and community participation supports'.

³ Previously referred to as 'capacity building daily activities'.

Safeguards for participants – focus of this impact analysis

To implement this measure, the Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme (the Minister) will make two disallowable legislative instruments to:

1. Implement the 50 per cent reduction to SECP and 10 per cent reduction to IDLS. This will also set out the excluded subgroups of supports within these support categories that the reduction will not apply to.
2. Make a new plan variation pathway for high support needs participants with 24-hour disability support needs.

Both instruments will commence on 1 October 2026.

Targeted exclusions for specific support types

Implementation of the support determination will ensure subgroups of supports in the SECP and IDLS support categories that protect participants' health, safety, and employment arrangements are excluded from funding resets. These exclusions encompass employment supports, high intensity supports, intensive and complex behaviour supports, disability-related health supports, supports for customised and wearable technology and hearing services.

The National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) will review claims and payments data to identify participants who may have these subgroups of supports in their plans and triage participants that require further analysis.

- Where funding allocations to the excluded subgroups can be reliably determined, the NDIA will limit the application of the support determination to the funding of SECP and IDLS supports within scope.
- Where records confirm a participant's plan has excluded supports, but the funded amounts cannot be accurately determined, a CEO-initiated plan reassessment will be undertaken by the NDIA.
- Where there is no evidence that excluded supports are funded, the support determination will apply in full.
- Participants who were not funded for an excluded subgroup of support, but have purchased support in an excluded subgroup through flexible use of their plan funding, may seek a reassessment where they have had a significant and ongoing change to their circumstances since their last plan approval.

A legislative framework has been established to implement the proposed approach. The *National Disability Insurance Scheme Amendment (Securing the NDIS for Future Generations) Act 2026* (the Amending Act), passed Parliament on 19 August 2026 and received Royal Assent on 20 August 2026. The Amending Act contains amendments agreed to by Parliament to ensure that a support determination can only apply to the SECP and IDLS support categories, consistent with the original policy intent. A legislative note confirms that excluded support subgroups in these support categories include supports in employment and disability-related health supports. Additional support subgroups will also be excluded including:

- high intensity supports
- intensive and complex behaviour supports
- customised and wearable technology supports
- hearing supports.

Safeguards for high support needs participants

The Amending Act also provides high support needs participants with a mechanism to apply to the NDIA to have plan funding increased through a plan variation after the support determination is applied to their plan.

High support needs participants with 24-hour disability support needs will be able to apply for a plan variation after a support determination has taken effect. A participant cannot apply for a plan variation until after a support determination has taken effect.

Participants, or their nominee, will be able to apply for a plan variation within 90 days of a support determination being applied to their plan; that is, after their plan is created, reassessed or renewed. The NDIA may extend this period by written notice in exceptional circumstances. If a participant does not have a nominee, they can be assisted by someone such as a provider, support worker or advocate. The NDIA cannot initiate a plan variation on behalf of a high support needs participant in relation to the impact of a support determination.

A plan variation, if approved by a delegate, may increase funding for specific supports⁴ to ensure a participant's 24-hour disability supports are safely maintained at a support ratio necessary for their disability support needs.

To ensure consistency in eligibility requirements and decision making, a participant is defined as having high support needs if they:

- receive 24-hour funded NDIS support, and
- have a total budget in their plan for Assistance with Daily Life, Home and Living, and Assistance with Social Economic and Community Participation of \$215,030 or more (combined) before a support determination was applied.

24-hour disability support means NDIS funded disability supports that are funded through the day and night to meet a participant's ongoing disability-related support needs. This can include a combination of shared supports, individual supports and overnight assistance.

Participants can request a review of decisions made under the high support needs new plan variation pathway. This includes decisions about whether a participant meets the definition of a high support needs participant for the purposes of the pathway, and whether a plan variation under the pathway is approved.

⁴ Funding can be reinserted into the support categories Assistance with Daily Life and Home and Living.

Policy problem

The policy problem under consideration in this Impact Analysis is how to implement support determinations in a way that delivers the intended funding resets while preventing unintended impacts on other funded supports and the safety of participants with high support needs. This requires consistent, safe and administratively workable approaches to excluding specified supports from reductions and ensuring 24-hour disability care arrangements are maintained.

When the National Disability Insurance Scheme Amendment (Securing the NDIS for Future Generations) Bill 2026 (the Bill) was introduced to Parliament, it did not provide for specified subgroups of supports to be excluded from the support determination. The Bill also did not provide for additional safeguards for participants with high support needs affected by a support determination to maintain 24-hour support arrangements.

A series of amendments to the Bill were supported by the Government and agreed by Parliament. These are included in the Amending Act and establish a legislative framework for these protections, which are consistent with the Government's original policy intent. The amendments make it clear that subgroups of supports within the SECP and IDLS categories can be excluded from the impact of the support determination. Amendments also establish a new plan variation pathway for high support needs participants.

Implementation planning is focused on accurately identifying and preserving funding for excluded subgroups of supports while limiting unnecessary plan reassessments and ensuring the high support needs new plan variation pathway is clear, objective and accessible for eligible participants.

Summary of impacts and methodology

The proposed approach preserves critical supports from the impact of a support determination, and the variation pathway provides a safeguard for high support needs participants to maintain 24-hour care. It supports Scheme sustainability while preventing or correcting unintended reductions to supports that are critical to participant health, safety and employment.

The support determination is part of the NDIS reforms announced in the 2026-27 Budget, which were projected to reduce NDIS expenses by \$38.1 billion over four years from 2026-27 to 2029-30.

Based on the Scheme Actuary's latest June 2026 projections, the exclusion of subgroups of supports and high support needs variation pathway could increase NDIS expenses by \$0.8 billion over four years from 2026-27, compared to the policy parameters used in 2026-27 Budget. This does not include costs for implementation.

Status quo

The status quo would be that the support determination applied funding resets without any exclusions or safeguards.

Proposed option (part A) – Targeted exclusions of support subgroups from support determination

Implementation of this option will require high administrative effort, including additional NDIA workforce to undertake manual plan analysis and data transposition activities. Participants claiming excluded support subgroups would have their plans manually checked to identify funding allocated to the relevant subgroups. The funding identified through this process would then be excluded from the support determination after it is applied. Participants would not be required to take any action in most cases. Where the amount of funding allocated is unable to be determined, a plan reassessment may be required, and the NDIA will initiate a plan reassessment with affected participants.

Proposed option (part B) – New plan variation pathway for participants with high support needs

This option defines the cohort with 'high support needs' as participants who:

- receive 24-hour funded NDIS supports, and
- have a total budget in their plan for Assistance with Daily Life, Home and Living, and Assistance with Social Economic and Community Participation of \$215,030 or more (combined) before a support determination was applied.

It enables participants to apply for a plan variation to increase the funding for certain groups of supports in their plan to ensure 24-hour disability supports can be maintained after a support determination has been applied. This option is open to all participants who believe they are eligible to apply. There are two decisions to be made by the NDIA as part of the variation pathway:

1. Does the participant meet the high support need definition
2. Does the participant require a plan variation to maintain safe 24-hour disability supports.

Both of these decisions are reviewable.

Alternative option (part A) – Plan reassessment for all participants with identified excluded subgroups and self-managed participants

The alternative option would require the NDIA to conduct plan reassessments for approximately 300,000⁵ participants. This would include those participants where claiming data and manual analysis by the NDIA of planning documents identify excluded supports that are funded or being utilised, and all self-managed participants (as data is not available to determine their use of excluded supports)⁶. Due to the significant resource requirements and inefficiency of this option it is not feasible for the NDIA to implement.

⁵ This represents all participants who utilised an excluded SECP or IDLS subgroup and all self-managed participants.

Alternative option (part B) – Exclude high support needs participants from the support determination

The alternative option considered would exclude all high support needs participants from the support determination.

However, given that some high support needs participants might still have their 24-hour disability support needs met even if the support determination was applied in full, this option was considered to be disproportionate to the safeguarding risk. Participants have a variety of different support and funding arrangements and some may be able to use their plans flexibly to maintain their 24-hour disability supports even with the support determination in place.

Given this, a variation pathway was considered to be more suitable than a broad carve-out of participants with high support needs. A broad carve-out would risk poorly targeted funding adjustments, and inconsistent application of the support determination across all participants in the Scheme who are funded for SECP and IDLS. The variation pathway is a more equitable approach to delivering on the Government's intent to establish safeguards for high support needs participants who require continuous 24-hour care for their disability support needs, while maintaining policy intent of restoring SECP and IDLS funds to more sustainable levels.

Analysis and methodology

The analysis considered those affected, the likely scale and direction of impacts, the reliability of available data, and implementation risks. The analysis distinguishes between exclusions that can be applied using objective administrative data and those requiring participant-level assessment.

The analysis draws on:

- administrative and claims data to identify affected support subgroups and participant cohorts
- planning records and approved planning tools to assess whether excluded supports can be reliably identified
- operational advice on system, workforce and delivery impacts
- stakeholder feedback on participant, provider and market risks.

This qualitative multi-criteria analysis compares the proposed approach with the status quo. The methodology to assess the options prioritises the core consideration of participant risk and preservation of essential supports that safeguard participant health, safety and wellbeing. This is balanced with consideration of the cost to Government to implement the policy and what is legally and operationally feasible.

Option	Benefits	Other costs	Net impact	Regulatory burden
Proposed option (part A) - Targeted exclusions from support determinations	Reduced risk of participant harm, clearer safeguards and reduced risk of unintended	Moderate increased Scheme costs. High implementation	Positive overall impact if exclusions can be applied	Expected minor increase to regulatory burden compared to the status quo on

Option	Benefits	Other costs	Net impact	Regulatory burden
<u>Indicative impact*</u>: <i>*Category of spending: total participants (88,000) who claimed. Note: this does not include participants self-managing SECP and IDLS supports.</i> Supports in employment: 21,000 participants High intensity supports: 29,000 participants Intensive & complex behavioural supports: 2,000 participants Disability-related health supports: 31,000 participants Customised and wearable technology supports: 14,000 participants Hearing services: 2,000 participants	consequences of the original support determination measure announced in the 2026-27 Budget.	cost for manual data analysis, quality assurance processes, and communications to participants. Some delay and escalation handling costs are likely. These costs would be incurred by the NDIA. There is also a potential cost to participants if they need to undergo reassessment or seek further review.	consistently and accurately.	participants who have exclusions applied to their plan. These participants will require some additional communication and will need to spend approximately 2 hours understanding any exclusions applied to their plan. Where participants have been using funding flexibly to access excluded supports they will experience an increased regulatory burden of approximately 3 hours if they choose to apply for a reassessment to access the exclusions. Providers will need to understand how support determination exclusions are applied and may need to adjust service agreements to align to supports available.
Proposed option (part B) - New plan variation pathway for high support needs cohort Total high support needs participants in 2025: 72,000* <i>*Total participants with funded 24-hour disability support needs who had a payment in 2025.</i>	This approach ensures 'high support needs' participants can apply for a variation to have plan funding increased (and backdated) after the support determination is applied to ensure their 24-hour	Moderate increase to Scheme costs, high implementation cost for the NDIA workforce to undertake plan variations. Other costs are dependent on the	Positive safeguard for participants with 24-hour disability support needs. Will reduce the risk of unintended	Expected increase in regulatory burden on participants seeking a plan variation. The burden will be immediate for participants who have a gap in 24-hour paid disability supports after the application

Option	Benefits	Other costs	Net impact	Regulatory burden
	disability support needs are met.	number of participants who apply for the variation. There will also be an increase in costs to the Administrative Review Tribunal for matters related to reviewable decisions for plan variations. Providers may also face costs or moderate cashflow challenges when delivering unfunded services to participants who are awaiting the outcome of a variation.	impacts from funding resets.	of the support determination. Participants seeking a variation to increase plan funding after a support determination has been applied will need to submit a plan variation application. It may take approximately 2 hours to complete, submit and provide relevant evidence in support of the application. There may also be an increased burden on nominees to support participants to prepare and apply for a new plan variation. Providers may face increased administrative costs to manage rostering changes and supporting participants while awaiting the outcome of a variation. The level of impact on providers will vary depending on how many high support needs participants they deliver support to.
Alternative option (part A) – Plan reassessment for all participants with identified excluded subgroups and self-	Reduced risk of unintended consequences of funding resets.	Significant implementation cost to Government through increased	Positive safeguarding approach for participants. High regulatory	Expected increase in regulatory burden on approximately 300,000 participants who would undergo a plan

Option	Benefits	Other costs	Net impact	Regulatory burden
managed participants (approx. 300,000)	Strong mitigation of safeguarding risk to participants. High accuracy of amounts to be excluded from support determination as the current support needs of participants will be considered during the reassessments.	workforce requirements for NDIA to complete the reassessments. High impact on NDIA's ability to implement other reform priorities and support effective engagement with participants and providers.	burden for participants, providers and the NDIA.	reassessment. This may take approximately 3 hours required for plan reassessment plus preparation and other correspondence activities. Increased burden on service providers due to support required for participants in preparation for plan reassessments and uncertainty regarding ongoing service arrangements pending the outcome of the plan reassessment. Additional burden for participants and providers related to the need to update any service agreements.
Alternative option (part B) – Exclude high support needs participants from the support determination	Reduced risk of unintended consequences of funding resets. Strong mitigation of safeguarding risk to participants.	Higher Scheme costs and minor implementation costs associated with NDIA ICT builds to identify and exclude participants with 24-hour disability support needs from the support determination.	Positive safeguarding approach for excluded participants. However, given that some high support needs participants might still have their 24-hour disability support needs met even if the support determination	Lower regulatory burden compared to proposed option. However, a broad carve-out would risk poorly targeted funding adjustments, and inconsistent application of the support determination across all participants in the Scheme who are funded for SECP and IDLS. The variation pathway is a

Option	Benefits	Other costs	Net impact	Regulatory burden
			was applied in full, this option was considered to be disproportionate to the safeguarding risk. Participants have a variety of different support and funding arrangements, and some may be able to use their plans flexibly to maintain their 24-hour disability supports. A broad carve-out may result in inconsistent and inequitable application of the support determination.	more equitable approach to delivering on the Government's intent to establish safeguards for high support needs participants who require continuous 24-hour care for their disability support needs, while maintaining policy intent of restoring SECP and IDLS funds to more sustainable levels.

Economic and social impacts

Status quo	Proposed option
People: Without clear exclusions, participants may experience unintended reductions to supports that Government intends to preserve. Participants with high support needs may face disruption of critical supports. Participants who are using SECP supports to enable them to work may need to cease work or reduce work hours.	People: The proposed exclusions and new plan variation pathway would reduce the risk of unintended impacts on participants. They would preserve specified supports from the operation of a support determination and allow high support needs participants to pursue the variation pathway who have 24-hour funded disability support needs to ensure those supports are maintained. Exclusions and the new plan variation pathway protect critical supports linked to health, safety, employment, and continuity of care.

Status quo	Proposed option
Businesses: Providers may face uncertainty about whether supports remain funded. This may affect service continuity, especially for providers delivering employment supports or disability-related health supports. There will be a reduction in demand for services from providers which may impact staff hours and workforce numbers. Businesses employing participants requiring employment supports may face uncertainty about their employee's ability to remain in work or their hours of work.	Businesses: Providers would benefit from clearer rules on which supports are affected by a support determination. Some providers may still face uncertainty where participant plans require manual analysis or reassessment or where there is an application for a plan variation. There will be an impact on workforce numbers (increased workforce demand) compared to the status quo.
Others: Informal carers may experience increased pressure if support changes disrupt participant routines or service access. Stakeholders have raised concerns about participant harm, provider viability and the need for clear safeguards. Informal caregivers will be likely to have increased caring responsibilities when supports are reset.	Others: Informal carers benefit from improved continuity of funded supports. The proposal may reduce avoidable complaints, review activity and service disruption if exclusions are applied accurately. Informal caregivers will be likely to experience less impacts on the amount of care they need to provide as the exclusions will limit funding reductions. Stakeholders are likely to support safeguards, but may seek greater transparency on the cohorts, supports and evidence used to apply exclusions and methodology used to consider new plan variation applications.

Regulatory burden

Status quo	Proposed option
People: Participants would have the full support determination applied. They can apply for a plan variation or reassessment if they meet the relevant requirements. With no exclusions to the support determination, participants would have to explore other options outside the NDIS to access the support they need.	People: There will be some burden on participants to understand which supports have been excluded and which have not. In some circumstances, participants may need to undergo a reassessment which would involve discussing their current needs with a planner – a process which takes approximately 3 hours. There will also be added burden on a cohort of high support needs participants with 24-hour disability support needs, to prepare and apply for a variation of their plan.
Businesses: Providers may incur time costs explaining changes, supporting participants, adjusting service bookings or responding to uncertainty about funding. There would be a material impact on the number of hours of support providers are able to deliver.	Businesses: Providers may face minor to moderate burden in understanding the exclusions, understanding criteria for the new plan variation pathway, responding to participant queries and adjusting service arrangements accordingly. Burden is lower than if there were no exclusions, or if reassessment was required for all participants to implement the exclusions. There will still be a reduction in the number of hours of

Status quo	Proposed option
Others: Informal carers may need to help participants understand changes, gather information or engage with the NDIA. They would face moderate burden associated with seeking other supports.	support providers are funded to deliver but this impact is reduced due to the exclusions. Others: Informal carers and nominees may face some information and engagement costs. These costs should reduce if communications are clear about the changes. Additionally, there will be more support hours available in participant plans compared to the status quo as a result of the exclusions and variation pathway, which should positively impact the care and support workforce which delivers NDIS services.

Other considerations and implementation

What success looks like

Success means the exclusions and new plan variation pathway are implemented in a way that:

- preserves supports that Government has determined be unaffected by support determinations, including supports critical to participant health, safety and employment,
- ensures high support needs participants with 24-hour disability support needs are able to have this level of support maintained,
- applies exclusions and assessment of new plan variations consistently and transparently across participants, providers and NDIA decision-makers,
- minimises avoidable reassessments, complaints and escalation activity, and
- is legally robust and supported by objective and auditable exclusion criteria wherever possible.

Indicators of success may include:

- the proportion of in-scope plans where exclusions are applied correctly at reassessment or renewal, measured through quality assurance, sampling, complaints and reassessment requests,
- the number and proportion of participants identified as potentially meeting the high support needs criteria who submit a plan variation request,
- the number and proportion of high support needs participants who have plan variations approved, and
- number and proportion of plan variation requests processed within statutory timeframes.

Monitoring by the department, NDIA and NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission would assess whether exclusions and assessments of plan variations are operating as intended, protecting identified supports and participant cohorts while avoiding unnecessary administrative burden and implementation risk.

Implementation approach

Implementation will require coordination between the department and the NDIA on policy, operational, data, system and communication activities to give effect to the support determination exclusions and new plan variation pathway.

Key implementation activities include:

- develop data markers, approved data sources and exception processes,
- prepare operational guidance, training and quality assurance processes for NDIA staff,
- deliver communications for participants, providers and other stakeholders, and
- monitor implementation outcomes, including complaints, review activity, market impacts and participant safety indicators.

Identifying and mitigating implementation risks

The proposed approach has been designed to anticipate implementation risks with clear mitigations embedded from the outset. The NDIA's implementation will prioritise participant safeguards and continuity of critical supports, ensuring the measure is delivered consistent with the Government's original policy intent.

Preserving funding for excluded subgroups of supports

The key implementation risk is that some participants with critical supports, such as employment supports, lose access to these supports after a support determination is applied. To address this risk, the implementation approach needs to:

- reliably identify participants who are funded for excluded subgroups of supports, and
- ensure these funds are excluded from the impact of the support determination.

Residual risks associated with implementing the proposed approach include:

- NDIA ICT systems do not reliably distinguish funding for excluded support subgroups within participant plans, therefore participants may have funding for excluded supports incorrectly impacted by a support determination,
- participants and providers may experience delays, uncertainty or the need for plan reassessments where available information is insufficient to identify excluded supports,
- large-scale manual reassessment activity may exceed operational capacity, and
- implementation outcomes may vary where decisions rely on proxy data, incomplete records or interpretation of historical planning information.

These risks will be mitigated through the following:

Manual NDIA processing using multiple data sources: manual processes will draw on claims, payments, historical planning records and participant information to identify excluded supports and preserve the associated funding. Using multiple data sources provides a stronger evidence base where no single source contains sufficient information.

Opportunities for reassessment: participants may remain eligible to seek a plan reassessment where the support determination has reset their funding because they have not claimed for an excluded subgroup of support. This also applies where a participant has been flexibly claiming for an excluded subgroup of support without specific funding for that subgroup. In both cases, the participant must be able to demonstrate a significant and ongoing change to their needs or circumstances since their last planning decision.

Operational readiness: clear operational guidance and streamlined assessment processes will support timely identification of excluded supports and resolution of cases involving incomplete or unclear information. This will minimise delays and reduce the need for unnecessary plan reassessments. Nationally consistent operational guidance, staff training and quality assurance arrangements will support accurate and consistent decision-making. These controls will help identify errors, manage judgement-based decisions and promote consistent implementation.

Dedicated resourcing and triage: targeted identification and prioritisation arrangements will focus manual reviews on participants most likely to be affected. This will limit unnecessary reviews and direct operational resources to cases requiring detailed delegate consideration.

Ensuring high support needs participants who require 24-hour disability supports can maintain support arrangements

The key implementation risk is that some participants with 24-hour disability support needs may experience a funding shortfall after the support determination is applied, creating a risk to continuity of essential support arrangements.

To address this, the variation pathway must:

- identify eligible participants consistently, and
- determine whether the support determination has created a shortfall in the funding needed to maintain necessary 24-hour disability supports.

This targeted approach avoids automatically excluding all high support needs participants from the impact of a support determination, while providing a safeguard where the support determination would otherwise affect the participant's ability to maintain 24-hour disability supports.

Residual risks associated with implementing the proposed approach include:

- participants with high levels of informal supports may not meet the definition because they do not receive funded 24-hour supports,
- participants may experience delayed access to additional funding where demand for plan variations exceeds operational capacity,
- participants may not apply for a variation despite being eligible,
- providers deliver unfunded services while awaiting the outcome of the decision, and
- a high volume of review requests may occur where participants disagree with delegate decisions.

These risks are mitigated through the following:

Ongoing monitoring of the impacts on informal supports: this risk will be monitored through implementation, including feedback from participants, carers and providers. Participants with significant and ongoing changes to their circumstances, including changes to informal supports, can continue to seek a plan reassessment.

Operational readiness: the NDIA is establishing dedicated resources to implement the plan variation pathway. Where possible, the NDIA will also proactively identify and engage participants who may be eligible for the variation pathway.

Clear communications and support: proactive NDIA communications and engagement will support high support needs participants to be aware of the variation pathway. These participants can also be assisted by a nominee, support worker, advocate or provider to apply for the variation. The NDIA will also be closely monitoring implementation and has the capacity to undertake a CEO-initiated plan reassessment if required.

Objective criteria: the use of objective eligibility criteria and a set calculation method reduces uncertainty for participants, providers and decision-makers, and supports more consistent outcomes. It may also provide greater confidence to providers where they continue providing supports while an eligible participant's variation request is being assessed.

These safeguards and mitigations are intended to ensure the pathway operates consistently and remains focused on high support needs participants whose support arrangements would otherwise be at risk.

Planned evaluation

The Amending Act includes a statutory review requirement to ensure the reforms are subject to independent evaluation following implementation. The review will assess the operation, effectiveness and impacts of the reforms. This includes whether they are achieving their intended objectives of improving the sustainability, integrity and administration of the NDIS while maintaining appropriate support for participants. The review will take place in 2029.

The statutory review is intended to strengthen transparency and accountability by providing Government, Parliament and stakeholders with an evidence-based assessment of the reforms. The review will draw on administrative data, evaluation activities and stakeholder feedback, providing an important mechanism to assess whether support determinations are delivering on the intended objectives while maintaining appropriate safeguards.

The statutory review is not expected to impose any material regulatory burden on participants, providers or other stakeholders. Any consultation undertaken as part of the review will be voluntary and limited in duration. Accordingly, the review is expected to have a negligible regulatory burden while supporting effective oversight of the broader reform package.

In addition to the requirement for a statutory review, an evaluation is planned for the NDIS reforms announced in the 2026-27 Budget. This was noted in the NDIS Reforms Impact Analysis published on 14 May 2026. It is anticipated to involve a full evaluation in 2030-31, with an interim evaluation in 2028-29. Work is being undertaken to consider handling of the planned evaluation alongside the requirement for the statutory review and an additional statutory review associated with the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Amendment (Getting the NDIS Back on Track No. 1) Act 2024*.

Statement of Sufficiency

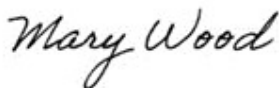
I confirm that this Dashboard Impact Analysis (IA) prepared for **Implementation of support Determinations in NDIS old framework plans – exclusions and safeguards for NDIS participants** meets the requirements set out in the *Australian Government Impact Analysis Framework*.

I confirm that the level of analysis is proportionate to the policy issue being considered.

I note the Dashboard IA provides analysis of the impacts of the proposal using the 7 IA questions and:

- a high-level summary of costs and benefits and an estimate in the change in the regulatory burden, of the policy options under consideration
- high-level analysis of the policy option against the government's key strategic priorities
- a summary of relevant distributional effects and evidence of key stakeholder feedback incorporated into the policy design
- other details required to understand and assess the proposal.

Endorsed by



Mary Wood
Deputy Secretary – Disability and Carers Group
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing
29/9/2026