



25 July 2025

Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP
Treasurer
PO Box 6022
House of Representatives
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600
Via email: ReformRoundtable@treasury.gov.au

Dear Treasurer

ECONOMIC REFORM ROUNDTABLE

The Australian Finance Industry Association (AFIA) is the only peak body representing the entire finance industry in Australia.¹ We appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the government's Economic Reform Roundtable consultation.²

We represent over 150 members, including bank and non-bank lenders, finance companies, fintechs, providers of vehicle and equipment finance, car rental and fleet providers, and service providers in the finance industry. We are the voice for advancing a world-class finance industry and our members are at the forefront of innovation in consumer and business finance in Australia. Our members finance Australia's future.

We collaborate with our members, governments, regulators and customer representatives to promote competition and innovation, deliver better customer outcomes and create a resilient, inclusive and sustainable future. We provide new policy, data and insights to support our advocacy in building a more prosperous Australia.

INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

AFIA supports the Economic Reform Roundtable being focused on three main themes:

- Productivity: Making our economy more productive.
- Resilience: Building resilience in the face of global uncertainty.
- Fiscal sustainability: Strengthening the budget and making it more sustainable.

¹ [Australian Finance Industry Association \(afia.asn.au\)](https://afia.asn.au).

² The Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP, Treasurer, *Invitations to Economic Reform Roundtable and opening of consultation*, (27 June 2025).

As Australia reaches for productivity gains, AFIA believes data and the digital economy must be central to any policy responses. Nowhere are the dividends of digital innovation more evident than in financial services, with financial services representing 7.5 per cent of national output.³ AI and digital technologies are no longer optional add-ons in the finance industry, they are core infrastructure in the financial system and can be harnessed for growth and productivity.

Policy consideration should not be focused on whether innovation is happening — rather whether our regulatory and policy architecture is fit for purpose for the new era of innovation. Ultimately regulation is where Australia's productivity manifests — because regulation is the determining factor as to where scarce capital, labour and technology are allocated.

However, balanced regulation is not the same as the absence of regulation. The financial system has always balanced stability with dynamism. Although the risk remains that if regulation is too far disposed toward caution, it can protect for today's risks but foreclose tomorrow's gains.

In that regard, AFIA notes with interest the recently announced 'Leeds Reforms' proposed by the UK Labour Government, aimed at "attracting investment in the finance sector by reintroducing informed risk-taking into the system, cutting unnecessary red tape, driving more finance into public markets".⁴ We encourage government to emphasise regulation for growth, not risk, here in Australia too.

Additionally, we specifically:

- encourage the government to amend the Statement of Regulatory Expectations for financial regulators to specify expectations and outcomes for regulation to deliver productivity, growth and wellbeing outcomes
- encourage the government to continue to focus on reducing regulatory red tape through better regulation initiatives, not just through streamlining legislation, but simplifying our government and regulatory agencies⁵
- support the government to continue to allocate and expand investment towards financial literacy, digital literacy and cybersecurity upskilling for consumers and SMEs, and
- support the government to expand the membership of the Council of Financial Regulators to include the ACCC, so competition and innovation can be prioritised.

As detailed in AFIA's recent report, commissioned with King & Wood Mallesons (KWM) and Sapere – *The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Australian Finance Industry* – AI is already being used to generate customer and business benefits.⁶ Back-end systems, compliance processes, credit assessments, fraud

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#), September 2024 (Industry Gross Value Added, Chain volume measures) & ABS, [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed](#), February 2025, (Trend Detailed monthly and quarterly Labour Force Survey data, including hours, regions, families, job search, job duration, casual, industry and occupation).

⁴ HM Treasury, *Leeds Reforms to rewire financial system, boost investment and create skilled jobs across UK*, (15 July 2025).

⁵ Australian Securities and Investments Commission, *Regulatory Simplification*, (accessed 25 July 2025) <http://www.asic.gov.au/about-asic/regulatory-simplification>

⁶ AFIA, *AFIA urges government to adopt supportive AI frameworks to unlock billions in economic growth*, (22 May 2025).

detection, financial hardship assistance programs — all are increasingly AI-enabled. Machine learning models are already reshaping how capital flows through the economy. All are delivering better, faster, results for customers and financial firms.

Throughout the supply chain, AI and digital technologies are revolutionising financial services by enhancing efficiency, security and personalisation. The promise of AI is not just efficiency — it's better resource allocation across the entire economy. But, without the right policy arrangements and regulatory settings, these gains will not materialise.

AFIA concurs with efforts to support Australian prosperity through attention to housing markets. Appropriate housing is fundamental – the housing market should be accessible, reflect efficient allocation of capital and resources, support labour mobility (including the attraction and retention of skilled labour) as well as flexible enough to support lifecycle stages and across communities. Housing markets, although largely driven by supply and demand, are all shaped by government policies including tax and regulation. Any reforms in these areas must be assessed carefully for their impact.

AFIA recognises the extent of the fiscal challenge facing the nation. Equally, it is important to acknowledge we have become too reliant on income tax, which disproportionately burdens those in the workforce in the context of an ageing population as well as affects work incentives and other factors. We believe a holistic review of taxation in Australia is needed, with a long-term vision and which considers all components of the revenue base to arrive at a program of comprehensive reform with productivity growth and intergenerational fairness front of mind. We also believe that tax initiatives and incentives should be carefully directed towards our greatest economic (social and environmental) challenges, being housing affordability, climate change, and financial wellbeing, particularly in retirement. We should adopt evidence-based and proven strategies.

EFFICIENT CAPITAL MARKETS REQUIRE BALANCED REGULATION

Underpinning Australia's financial system is the principle of efficient markets, which allocates Australia's scarce financial and other resources to their greatest benefit, supporting growth, productivity and prosperity.

Robust competition from new entrants and incumbents encourages financial firms to innovate and increase their operational efficiency, as AFIA noted in our submission to the Council of Financial Regulators' Small and Medium-Sized Banks review.⁷ Furthermore, efficient markets are the primary channel for price discovery and risk allocation ensuring that resources are allocated to those best placed to utilise them efficiently.

⁷ AFIA, *CFR Small and Medium-sized Banks Review*, ([14 February 2025](#)).

Similarly, as noted in our submission to ASIC's consultation paper on private markets, AFIA believes that we need to be mindful of the roles of diverse participants in capital markets and the relationship between markets when considering the appropriate regulatory framework for the private market, to ensure that they do not circumscribe their efficiency as part of Australia's broader capital markets.⁸ We note and welcome ASIC's commencement of a shorter initial public offering (IPO) timetable as part of a two-year trial and recommend that ASIC and policymakers consider similar solutions to encourage greater and simpler issuance of corporate debt-securities.⁹

AFIA encourages the government to consider policy measures that would deepen and develop the Australian corporate bond market. This would have positive implications for Australia's debt capital markets and increase the stability and resilience of Australia's financial system and economy as well as provide additional investment opportunities for institutional investors, such as superannuation funds seeking greater domestic and fixed income asset classes in their portfolio mixes to generate and/or hedge returns as well as manage members' drawdowns.

AFIA's position regarding regulatory intervention into capital markets is that it should be guided by the following principles:

1. Evidence-based – the cost of intervention should be assessed at the same time as any assumed benefits of intervention.
2. Balanced – in the event of intervention, policy must be targeted and right sized – proportionate, scalable, functions-based, and tech-neutral.
3. Recognise the role of markets – prima facie, policy should support competition and innovation in the first instance, noting the role of markets in supporting efficient capital mobilisation and allocation.
4. Co-regulatory – statutory regulation should not displace self-regulation, which should play the primary role in setting high standards, getting ahead of change and customer expectations, and adapting existing frameworks to drive better customer and industry outcomes.
5. Promote Australia as a financial services centre – regulation should maintain national competitiveness and innovation, including ensuring Australia retains its attractiveness for global capital and its global position as a financial centre.

It is incumbent upon all policymakers, particularly government and the Parliament, to ensure the regulatory settings are appropriately set and administered to ensure Australia's capital markets are working well, with a goal to lifting living standards and prosperity for Australians.

Any regulatory initiatives should be technology neutral and enabling of innovation through the digital economy, recognising the productivity and efficiency dividends these developments bring. As we commence extending the Consumer Data Right (CDR) to the non-bank lending sector, it's important to

⁸ AFIA, *ASIC Discussion Paper on the dynamics between public and private markets*, (28 April 2025).

⁹ ASIC, *ASIC clears path for faster IPOs*, (10 June 2025).

focus on how best to balance its consumer-centric objectives with the cost and resource burden of implementation and ongoing maintenance. Focusing CDR obligations on lending use cases with proven consumer take-up and benefit will maximise its value. We appreciate the efforts of the government to streamline and target the CDR, but we strongly believe further changes are needed to ensure the system is focused on consumer lending products. We encourage the government to make further clarifications to the rules to assist implementation and target the system towards the policy intent of supporting data portability for consumer lending products.

AFIA also encourages the government to respond swiftly to the final report of the Independent review of Australia's Credit Reporting Framework, including recommendations to establish a clear framework for soft enquiries in primary law, and on clarifying use of the Access Seeker provision.¹⁰ Certainty on these provisions will increase consumer choice, competition and innovation between credit providers and lenders by ensuring smaller providers are able to access credit data information, which they otherwise wouldn't have access. We encourage the government to look closely at data sharing from a contemporary perspective, particularly given improvements in technologies and inherent risks with other or alternative forms of sharing, collating and storing personal and financial data.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REPRESENTS A PRODUCTIVITY OPPORTUNITY

AI has the power to significantly enhance the Australian finance industry, drive efficiency, better experiences for customers and give local finance firms a competitive edge globally. As the Assistant Minister for Productivity, Competition, Charities and Treasury, the Hon Andrew Leigh MP, noted with respect to current research on artificial intelligence (AI) adoption in a recent speech to the McKell Institute: "the biggest employment risk from AI may not be job displacement – it may be working for a business that doesn't adopt it and falls behind or fails entirely".¹¹

A recent report published by AFIA, commissioned with King & Wood Mallesons (KWM) and Sapere – *The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Australian Finance Industry* – has highlighted the transformative potential of Generative AI, with adoption across the finance industry expected to double in the next three years.¹² In a high adoption scenario, it was found that the finance industry's adoption of Generative AI is projected to add almost \$60 billion to Australian GDP by 2035, without structural reform.

The technology is expected to drive significant productivity gains, optimise operations, and improve customer experiences through applications, such as streamlined document processing, personalised communications and automated quality assurance. Customers are wanting faster, simpler, clearer financial services, and AI can enhance personalisation, cut response times, and reduce complexity. In a survey of the Australian finance industry, it was found that Generative AI is already being explored for tasks like document review, personalised marketing, and quality assurance, with significant potential for further innovation.

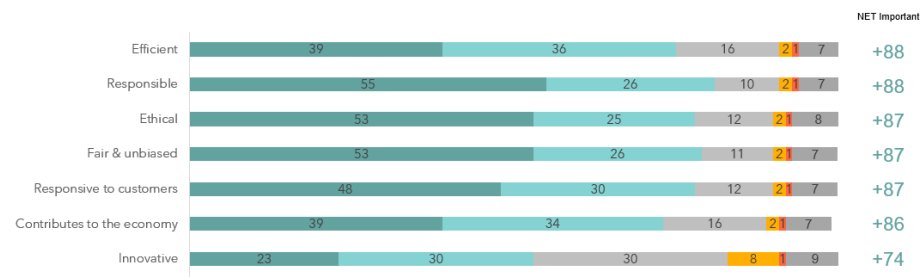
¹⁰ Attorney-General's Department, *Review of Australia's Credit Reporting Framework – Final Report*, (30 September 2024).

¹¹ The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP, *Address to the McKell Institute, Sydney*, (25 June 2025).

¹² AFIA, Sapere & KWM, *The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Australian Finance Industry*, (May 2025).

Furthermore, in consumer attitudes research completed last year by Pyxis Polling & Insights for AFIA, it was found that Australians – consumers and SME customers – want the finance industry to be efficient, above other characteristics. Efficiency refers to various factors including speed and convenience, but also customisation, reliability, interoperability, and additional customer value, such as through resources and tools to enhance financial literacy and money management as well as digital interfaces streamlining transactions, disclosures and customer support services.

The number #1 thing Australians want the Finance Industry to be is efficient



A balanced and light-touch approach to the regulation of AI will be crucial, as overly restrictive rules could undermine the productivity opportunity for our economy, innovation and efficiency of the finance industry, and the contestability of Australian financial firms globally. Effective AI strategies, risk assessments, and reporting systems in corporate governance will be essential to ensure safe and responsible AI use, and government intervention should only occur to address specific risks and gaps rather than impose broad, sweeping regulation that could limit innovation and investment.

AFIA is encouraged by the Treasurer’s recent comments with regard to AI regulation, noting that the government is “overwhelmingly focused on capabilities and opportunities, not just guardrails”.¹³ Furthermore, AFIA agrees with the regulatory approach proposed by the Assistant Minister Leigh: “Start by applying existing laws. Where those fall short, make technologically neutral amendments”.¹⁴

On the regulation of AI, our AI report made the following key findings:

- AI in the finance industry is already highly regulated and many of the potential uses of AI are covered by existing rules and regulations that are designed to protect consumers, protect privacy and prevent discrimination.¹⁵

¹³ Michael Read & Phillip Coorey, ‘Chalmers pushes back on union demands to regulate AI at work’, *Australian Financial Review*, 14 June 2025, <https://www.afr.com/policy/economy/chalmers-pushes-back-on-union-demands-to-regulate-ai-at-work-20250613-p5m75k>

¹⁴ The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP, *Address to the McKell Institute, Sydney*, (25 June 2025).

¹⁵ AFIA, Sapere & KWM, *The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Australian Finance Industry*, (May 2025), Annexure 6.

- Principles-based regulation would impose a significant compliance burden on the finance industry due to the need for individual companies to assess how the regulation will impact them and how it interacts with existing regulatory obligations.
- Rather than introducing AI-specific regulation, the Government should focus on issuing sector-specific guidance for the public and private sector relating to how AI can be used safely and responsibly. This approach has been successful in both Singapore and Hong Kong.¹⁶
- If AI is to be specifically regulated it must only occur where there is a clearly identified harm or gap within the existing regulatory landscape. Any the imposition of AI-specific regulation must be carefully balanced to ensure that it does not unnecessarily restrict investment and deployment by organisations and government in AI.

RESILIENCE THROUGH FINANCIAL CRISIS AND GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY

During the COVID-19 global pandemic crisis and aftermath, the government announced support for the securitisation market via the Structured Finance Support Funds (SFSF) to be administered via the Australian Office of Financial Management (AOFM).¹⁷ The SFSF was legislated to support securitised lenders, allocating \$15 billion via the AOFM to stabilise funding markets during the COVID-19 global pandemic. The SFSF supported lenders during the pandemic who were at risk of losing market access. As of 31 December 2024, \$3.8 billion in cumulative investment commitments had been made by SFSF, with \$1.36 billion in public securitisation market investments made from March to July 2020.

The existence of the SFSF and the AOFM's experience during the GFC and ongoing investment capabilities in the market was critical to the ability to re-establish a fund, and the speed at which this could be done, for the COVID-19 global pandemic crisis. While the investments made by the AOFM in Australia's public securitisation market were well below the allocated \$15 billion, the fact that the government announced the measure to support the securitisation market and established the fund was critical to restoring confidence in our financial and capital markets. It was particularly notable that the government announcement on the SFSF was made concurrently with the RBA's announcement about the Term Funding Facility (TFF), thereby instilling confidence across Australia's financial system.

It would be foreseeable that in such a situation of significant global and/or domestic stress or turmoil, future market interventions in financial and capital markets would be warranted by both the RBA and the government. It will be important for a mechanism to be available to be called upon by the government, and thus, for the AOFM to maintain a function and investment capabilities in this area.

AFA recommends that the government establish a mechanism to support capital markets, particularly securitisation, for use during any future financial crisis. A review of the AOFM and SFSF would ensure lessons learned from previous financial crises are embedded into such a mechanism and the function of the fund is supported through ongoing investment capabilities ready to be drawn upon and a clear

¹⁶ Ibid., Annexure 5.

¹⁷ The Hon Josh Frydenberg MP, Treasurer, 'Government to invest up to \$15B in support of SME lending', ([19 March 2020](#)).

government mandate and good governance arrangements. Additionally, we believe the government should consider carefully the benefits and costs of government-backed schemes to target particular policy outcomes, such as small business and housing finance, to ensure such schemes are appropriate for our capital market conditions and so these schemes operate without undue influence in normal circumstances. Lessons should be drawn from our Australian Business Securitisation Fund (ABSF)¹⁸, Canada's NHA Mortgage Backed Securities program¹⁹, and the UK's recently announced government-backed Mortgage Guarantee Scheme.²⁰

HOUSING INITIATIVES MUST TARGET POLICIES THAT ADDRESS SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Home ownership in Australia has long been promoted as part of the Australian dream. Many aspects of this dream are no longer available or feasible in current housing markets or relevant for the future needs and preferences of many Australians.

Housing affordability is mixed across Australia, with housing prices decreasing in some urban areas, but increasing for certain housing stock and in some regional areas. Housing location, design and infrastructure needs are changing. However, planning and development is not delivering the best mix of housing supply. While some constraints on housing supply relate to geography and urban characteristics, construction activity is significantly impacted by regulations and restrictions.

To construct additional and more affordable housing, local, state and territory governments should adjust planning rules to allow more homes to be built in the inner and middle suburbs of our major cities. However, governments should also reform land use and planning controls to minimise housing risks and negative impacts for our communities, including adverse development consents, consequences of natural disasters, and insufficient infrastructure and energy services.

AFIA recommends that density restrictions should be reviewed to allow more modern development across key transport corridors, rezoning and use restrictions should be reviewed with a view to permitting more integrated communities, and that heritage protection should be balanced with other modern building requirements.²¹

In terms of demand, AFIA believes that policymakers should consider carefully the cumulative effects of the various government-backed schemes with a view to streamlining the schemes and avoiding crowding out effects. While there continues to be a significant portion of Australians that do not own their home despite numerous housing strategies, government initiatives, and home purchase assistance schemes,

¹⁸ Australian Office of Financial Management, *Securitisation*, (accessed 23 July 2025), <https://www.aofm.gov.au/securitisation>

¹⁹ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *NHA Mortgage Backed Securities*, (accessed 23 July 2025), <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/project-funding-and-mortgage-financing/securitization/nha-mbs>

²⁰ HM Treasury, *Leeds Reforms to rewire financial system, boost investment and create skilled jobs across UK*, (15 July 2025).

²¹ AFIA submission to the Senate Economics Committee, *Inquiry into Australia's Financial Regulatory Framework and Home Ownership*, (2 October 2024).

including the First Home Owner Grant²², First Home Super Saver Scheme²³, First Home Guarantee²⁴, and stamp duty and other concessions, these schemes are varied and it is difficult for prospective homeowners to understand what is available for them.

The Government has also announced an expansion of the First Home Guarantee Scheme, guaranteeing all first home buyer loans to allow for 5 per cent deposits.²⁵ Furthermore Labor's Help to Buy shared equity scheme opens later this year where the Government can co-purchase up to 40 per cent of the upfront cost of a first home purchase, with expanded price caps and income thresholds for eligible applicants.²⁶

AFIA recommends a comprehensive housing approach be adopted following a review of all these various government schemes, including additional schemes, initiatives and incentives available through local and state governments, to ensure we have a holistic and long-term approach to housing and that we evaluate in aggregate, rather than isolation. Additionally, we should recognise the changing needs and preferences of Australians with regards to housing and ensure our plans include evidence-based policies and proven pathways for home ownership, leasing and rental, affordable housing for targeted parts of our communities, and other housing options.

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics report entitled *Better Competition, Better Prices*, chaired by Dr Daniel Mulino MP, recommended in March 2024 that the government consider the merits of a government-backed RMBS scheme with consideration given to the design and an evaluation of the Canadian residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) model.²⁷

As noted above, consideration of such broad-based market interventions by government into the lending market should be evaluated with a view to incentivising investment into a gap in the market for productivity enhancing ends, rather than replacing an existing market segment, and take into account the varied experiences with such housing programs in the US, Canada, and potentially the UK.

TAX INCENTIVES MUST TARGET POLICIES THAT ARE WORKING TO DRIVE THE ENERGY TRANSITION IN TRANSPORT

AFIA believes well-regulated markets are key to Australia's productivity, growth and wellbeing ambitions. Therefore, market interventions should be well-designed, targeted and justified through evidence-based and proven policies.

²² Revenue NSW, *First Home Owner (New Homes) Grant*, (accessed 22 July 2025), <https://www.revenue.nsw.gov.au/grants-schemes/first-home-buyer/first-home-owner-new-homes-grant>

²³ Australian Taxation Office, *First home super saver scheme*, (17 March 2025).

²⁴ Housing Australia, *First Home Guarantee*, (accessed 22 July 2025), <https://www.housingaustralia.gov.au/first-home-guarantee>

²⁵ <https://alp.org.au/news/labor-to-deliver-5-deposits-for-all-first-home-buyers-and-build-100-000-homes/>

²⁶ The Hon Anthony Albanese MP & the Hon Clare O'Neil MP, *Labor to deliver 5% deposits for all first home buyers and build 100,000 homes*, (13 April 2025).

²⁷ House of Representatives Standing Committee on Economics, Parliament of Australia, *Better Competition, Better Prices – Report on the inquiry into promoting economic dynamics, competition and business formation*, (2024), p. 122.

The Government's fringe benefits tax (FBT) exemption for electric vehicles (EVs) and plug-in hybrid vehicles has supercharged Australia's uptake rates, helping Australia achieve its 2030 emissions reduction target. Furthermore, this initiative will play a key role in creating a second-hand EV and hybrid market that makes the transition in transport sustainable and accessible for Australia.

According to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water, the transport sector accounts for 22 per cent of Australia's emissions, our third largest emitter. Passenger cars and light commercial vehicles contributed 60 per cent of our transport emissions alone, and over 10 per cent of total emissions.²⁸

AFIA has consistently supported the FBT exemption as a key component of the government's policy agenda to reduce emissions and as an important part of achieving our net zero ambitions. We encourage the government to look at the results of the policy pragmatically and with a view to the wider range of benefits the FBT exemption brings immediately and longer-term.²⁹

According to AFIA's recent EV and Hybrid Finance report, the demand for low-emissions vehicles is surging, with over \$6.17 billion in electric and hybrid vehicle finance delivered in 2024 — a 50% year-on-year jump.³⁰ Commercial finance is driving the transition, accounting for the majority of growth in 2024. Novated leasing remains a major driver, representing nearly 70% of all transactions.

A recent report published by AFIA, commissioned with Deloitte Access Economics – *The Role of the Finance Industry in the Transition to Sustainable Transport* – identified key barriers to EV and hybrid vehicle uptake, including underdeveloped charging infrastructure, fragmented policy settings, and the phasing out of financial incentives.³¹

While 2024 closed with record-breaking numbers, early 2025 has already revealed the sensitivity of the market to policy shifts. Following the announcement of the end of the FBT exemption for plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), vehicle sales in this category saw a sharp decline in April 2025.

The decrease in PHEVs being financed after losing the exemption proves this policy was working and shows that the policy is still required to drive lasting changes in consumer purchasing behaviour, especially given Australia is lagging other parts of the world in the deployment of public and private charging infrastructure. Incentives to change behaviour must be based on policies that are proven to work, including learning lessons from overseas, and applying these in meaningful ways for Australia, and acknowledging the requirements of Australians and our markets.

²⁸ Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, *Reducing transport Emissions*, (accessed 22 July 2025), <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/transport>

²⁹ AFIA submission to Senate Economics Committee, *Inquiry into Treasury Laws Amendment (Electric Car Discount) Bill 2022*, (17 August 2022).

³⁰ AFIA, *Australia's finance boom: \$6 billion in 2024 as electric and hybrid vehicle funding surges*, (16 June 2025).

³¹ AFIA, *AFIA calls for stronger policy support to accelerate Australia's transition to net zero transport*, (28 March 2025).

AFIA recommends maintaining Australia's progress transitioning to lower-emissions transport through a package of interrelated programs, leveraging those policies that are working in Australia and learning from the success of policies in other countries, particularly Europe, where policies have focused on ensuring infrastructure, flexibility in financing, flexibility in transport modes and fleet modernisation, and energy security and integration of energy models.

The government should:

1. maintain the FBT exemption for EVs and re-introduce the FBT exemption for plug-in hybrids, giving flexibility for novated leasing and fleets.
2. introduce upfront discounts and adjust the luxury car tax (LCT), giving incentives for those wanting to purchase and own their vehicle.
3. fast-track deployment of charging infrastructure, via public and public-private partnership investment and integration of vehicle, charging and household/business energy management.
4. double down on public-private partnerships, such as through the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC).

CLOSING COMMENTS

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this important discussion about the future of Australia's economy.

I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss our recommendations and provide the Treasury with further information about the specialised finance products, services and technologies offered across the Australian finance industry, including large financial firms, non-bank lenders, smaller specialised lenders and fintechs.

Should you wish to discuss our submission or require additional information, please contact David Delprat, Senior Policy Advisor, on 0409 017 984 or at david.delprat@afia.asn.au.

Yours sincerely



Diane Tate
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