

1. **allocative efficiency** the economy's ability to shift resources to where they are most valued and can be used most efficiently
2. **deregulation** the removal of legislation and other rules that constrain the operation of market forces and it aims to improve the efficiency of industries
3. **dynamic efficiency** the economy's ability to shift resources between industries in response to changing patterns of consumer demand
4. **national competition policy** an agreement between Australia's commonwealth and state governments signed in 1995 to encourage microeconomic reform throughout the Australian economy
5. **structural change** involves changes in the patterns of production that reflect change in technology, consumer demand, global competitiveness and other factors; it results in some products, processes and even entire industries disappearing, while other emerge
6. **technical efficiency** the ability of an economy to achieve the maximum level of output for a given quantity of inputs
7. **workable competition** the government's objective to achieve the maximum level of competition within an industry that is compatible with the market structure and specific conditions of the industry i.e. a situation where all markets are contestable