Hi team,

Here are the current EGL purchasing guidelines as agreed by MOH.

## Introduction

1. These purchasing guidelines set out what people can buy with the cross-agency disability support funding they have been allocated when they are taking part in an initiative relating to EGL.

## Guidelines

1. When these guidelines apply, people who are allocated a cross-agency personal budget will be able to purchase products, services, activities and/or arrangements that meet each of the following criteria.
	1. Criterion One: The disabled person is seeking to achieve an outcome that is identified in their plan;
	2. Criterion Two: The person needs disability support (ie, additional things they wouldn’t need if they didn’t have a disability) to achieve that outcome; and
	3. Criterion Three: Disability support that meets the first two criteria can be funded unless there is a specific exclusion.
2. Each of these criteria is described further below.

### Criterion One: The disabled person is seeking to achieve an outcome that is identified in their plan

1. Disabled people seek to live everyday lives in the same way that other New Zealanders do. This can include achieving outcomes of participating in education, paid and unpaid work, home and civic life, and in the community through being able to carry out normal daily activities such as communicating, moving about, building relationships, looking after themselves and others, making decisions and finding out about things. The outcomes identified in a person’s individual support plan may fit within any of these general outcomes but will be specific to that person.
2. The following are examples only of, and are not intended to limit, the types of outcomes that may be included in a person’s individual support plan:
	1. moving to independent living
	2. continuing to live within their family or whānau
	3. continuing to live independently
	4. enabling family or carers to receive support so they can continue their caring roles
	5. improving skills and capabilities to support independence and participation
	6. having more opportunities for relationships
	7. having more opportunities for community life and participation
	8. having more opportunities for inclusion in cultural activities
	9. being able to carry out family and whānau responsibilities
	10. participating in education or further training
	11. transitioning from school into adult life
	12. having more paid and unpaid employment opportunities.

### Criterion Two: The person needs disability support to achieve an outcome that is identified in their plan

1. Disabled people may require support to live everyday lives in the same way that other New Zealanders do. Disability supports are the additional goods, services, activities and facilities (or related and incidental costs, such as recruitment, training, insurance or maintenance) that disabled people require to achieve the outcomes they are seeking. This means that disability supports do not include the cost of goods, services, activities and/or facilities that the person would reasonably be expected to provide for from their own money (such as from wages or a benefit) if they did not have a disability.
2. The goods, services, activities and/or facilities a person would reasonably be expected to provide from their own money depends on their particular circumstances, but would normally include the ordinary costs of the following:
	1. bills like electricity, gas, telephone and internet costs
	2. general household fittings, furniture and whiteware
	3. standard electrical goods and consumer products
	4. food, groceries and other household goods
	5. mortgage payments, rent or rental assistance
	6. general vehicle purchase, modifications or maintenance
	7. house and contents insurance, vehicle and life insurance
	8. tickets to movies, shows or sporting events
	9. fuel
	10. plane, train, bus or taxi fares
	11. the repayment of personal debts
	12. donations to charitable or church organisations
	13. other non-disability related services such as legal advice
	14. complementary therapies and non-government funded or subsidised health treatment.
3. A good, service, activity and/or facility, however, becomes a disability support when:
	1. the person would not require them if they did not have a disability, and/or
	2. they are a higher cost than would be the case if the person did not have a disability, and/or
	3. they are additional to, or complement, the goods, services, activities and/or facilities they would require if the person did not have a disability, and/or
	4. they are a ‘payment in kind’ to people providing the person with voluntary support (e.g., a contribution to petrol costs)
	5. they are needed to create opportunities but would not be necessary if the person did not have a disability.

### Criterion Three: Disability supports that meet the first two criteria can be funded unless there is a specific exclusion.

1. Disability supports that meet the first two criteria can be funded unless they fit into one of the following exclusions:
	1. They are neither a disability support that is separately purchased by a Government agency nor a cost-effective way of supporting a person to achieve outcomes identified in their plan.
	2. Other ways in which a disability support could be obtained, such as informal supports, community services and government services available to all members of the community (such as health, education, welfare benefits, employment support, and child, youth and family services) have not been explored and found to be unavailable, insufficient or inappropriate.
	3. The particular support is wholly or partly funded by other government departments or agencies, such as support for conditions that are the responsibility of the Accident Compensation Corporation.
	4. A particular type of support is separately funded by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development and/or the Ministry of Education, unless a person has been considered for those types of support, and:
		1. the relevant Ministry has decided to not fund that type of support for the person, or there will be a significant delay before it is funded; and/or
		2. the cost of this type of support is over and above the amount that is otherwise funded by the relevant Ministry; and/ or
		3. the person would not be able to achieve the outcomes in their plan in any other way.
	5. The support is provided by family carers unless this is allowed under a policy made under Part 4A of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000.
	6. When the support is a personal advocacy service, illegal, involves gambling, or is tobacco or alcohol.