



NATIONAL BLOOD AUTHORITY
AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL REPORT ON FRESH BLOOD PRODUCTS

**ANNUAL REPORT
2024-25**



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Background

Australia's national blood supply is centrally coordinated to ensure adequate, safe, secure and affordable supply of fresh blood products. The Australian Red Cross Lifeblood (Lifeblood) is the sole provider of fresh blood products in Australia. The National Blood Authority (NBA) manages the supply and funding through a Deed of Agreement, which sets out the blood supply and funding arrangements between the NBA, on behalf of all governments, and Lifeblood.

All blood collected by Lifeblood is obtained through voluntary donation and is used for medical purposes.

Lifeblood collects donated whole blood, apheresis platelets and apheresis plasma. Plasma collected by Lifeblood is used for clinical purposes and is also supplied to CSL Behring for the manufacture of plasma-derived products.

Australia's blood supply system remains resilient. Australia is nationally self-sufficient for fresh blood products and has maintained uninterrupted access to fresh blood products without the need to activate the National Blood Supply Contingency Plan. Despite continued post-COVID growth in clinical demand, national blood stewardship initiatives and wastage reduction strategies have delivered measurable improvements in efficiency, sustainability and cost control for fresh blood products.

Introduction

The NBA was established by the *National Blood Authority Act 2003* following the signing of the original National Blood Agreement by all state and territory health ministers. The National Blood Agreement sets out the primary and secondary policy objectives of all Australian governments in relation to the Australian blood sector. The Australian Government, and state and territory governments, signed the agreement in 2002 and, in so doing, agreed to implement a coordinated national approach to policy setting, governance and management of the Australian blood sector, including administrative and financial arrangements.

The National Blood Agreement's primary policy objectives are:

- to provide an adequate, safe, secure and affordable supply of blood products, blood-related products and blood-related services in Australia; and
- to promote safe, high-quality management and use of blood products, blood-related products and blood-related services in Australia.

To achieve these policy objectives the NBA has:

- implemented a range of national policies and programs as depicted in **Attachment A**. In addition to the achievements listed in **Attachment A**, the NBA has implemented the [*Statement of National Stewardship Expectation for the Supply of Blood and Blood Products*](#) (Stewardship Statement), [*NSQHS Blood Management Standard*](#) and six [*Patient Blood Management \(PBM\) Guidelines*](#)
- undertaken national information collection, reporting and publishing activities relating to blood and blood products and associated services.

This report forms part of the NBA national data collection, reporting and publishing activities. It aims to:

- provide accurate, informative and comprehensive information on Red Blood Cells (RBC), platelets and Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP) in a single accessible document
- support the Australian governments in implementing national policies, standards and guidelines, and in improving practices related to fresh blood product management and wastage reduction.

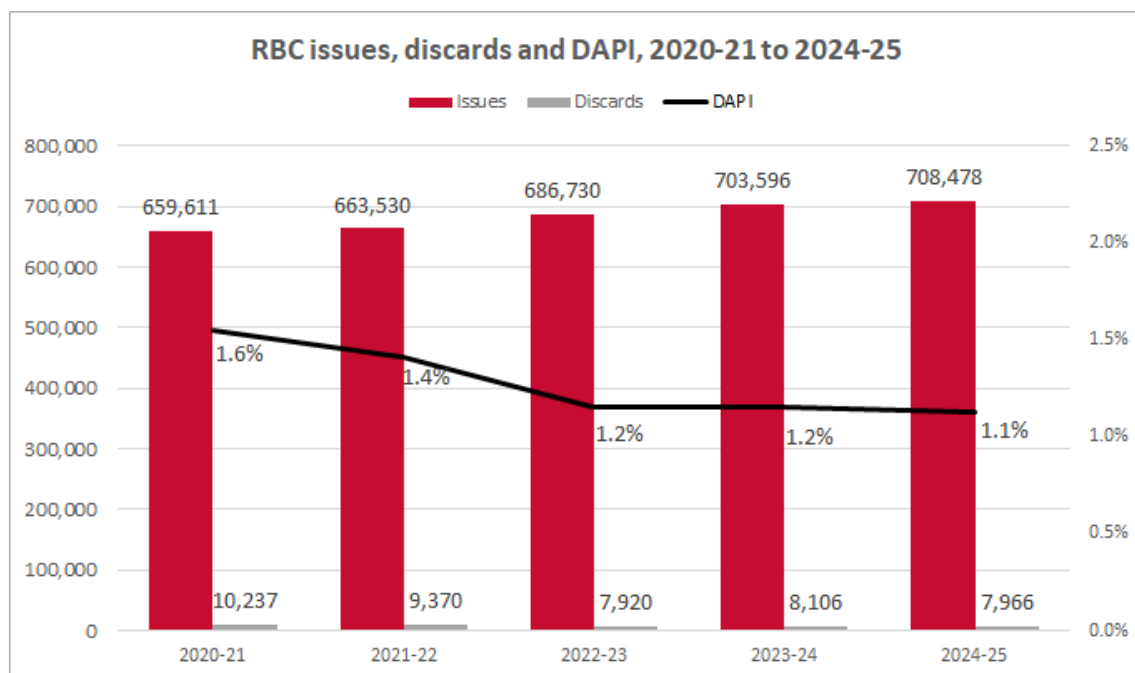
More detail about the NBA can be found on the website www.blood.gov.au

Summary of Data Findings

This report data indicates that national blood stewardship strategies are effectively balancing rising demand for blood products with improved efficiency and reduced wastage. However, persistent challenges remain, particularly in remote and very remote locations. Ongoing pressure on O RhD negative supply also continues to pose a strategic risk to national supply security.

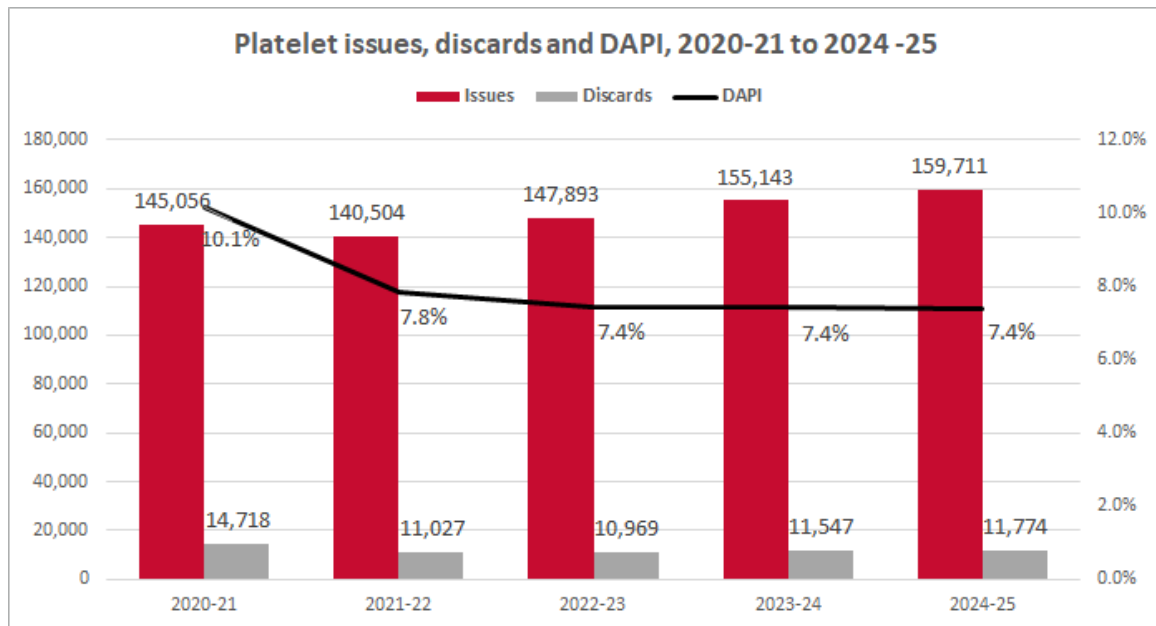
Key findings

1. Sustained RBC demand continues, with issues exceeding 0.7 million units in 2024-25. Despite higher demand, RBC wastage fell to historically low levels, reflecting sustained improvements in inventory management and clinical practice. The financial impact of RBC wastage has continued to decline since 2020-21, delivering ongoing cost savings on wastage.

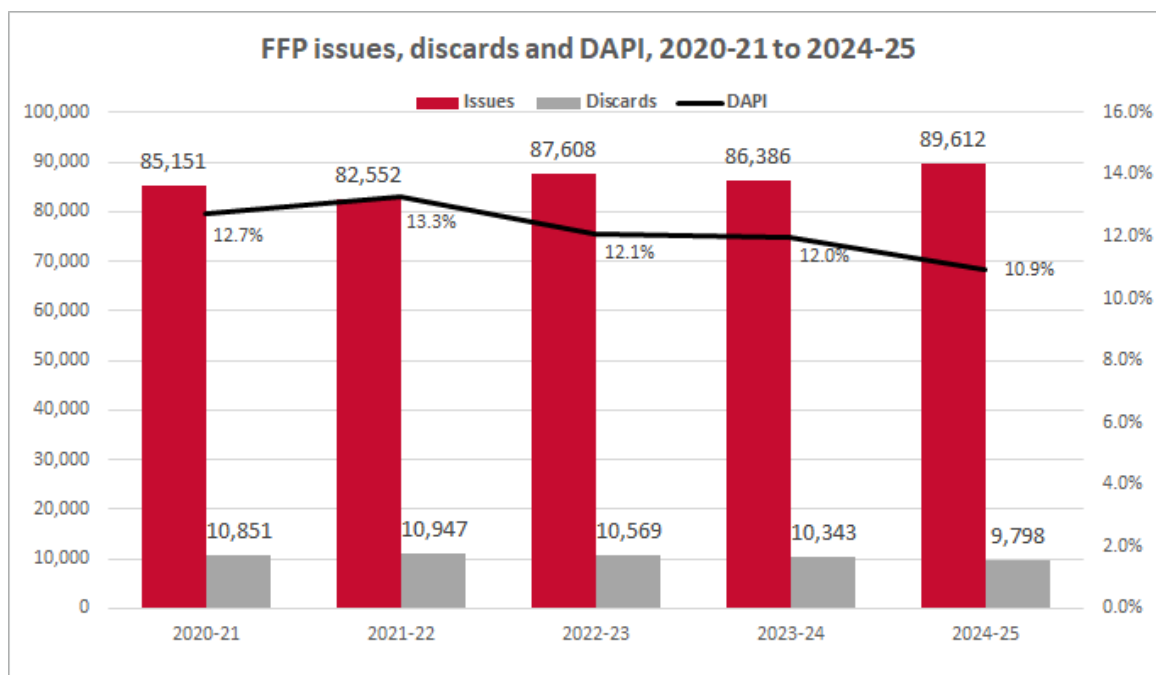


Note: DAPI = Discards as a percentage of issues

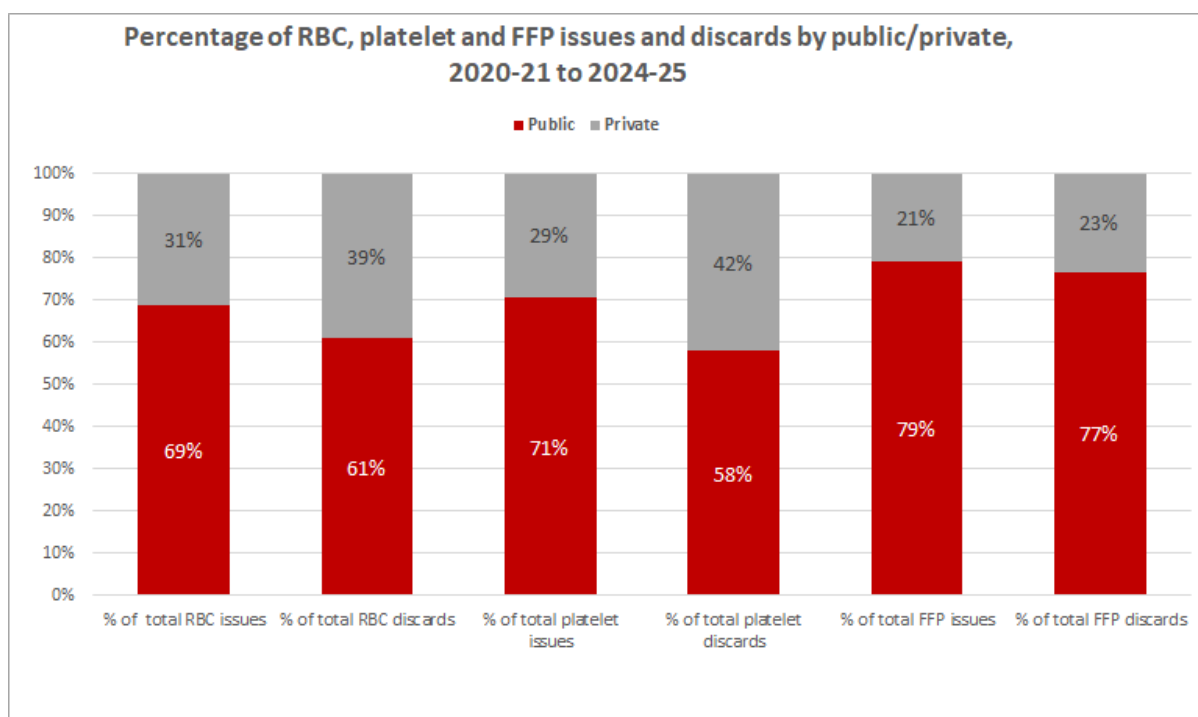
2. Platelet demand reached its highest level over the five-year reporting period, at around 160,000 units in 2024-25. The extension of platelet shelf life to seven days in March 2021 has delivered enduring benefits from 2021-22 onwards, with wastage stabilising at lower levels and delivering ongoing cost savings on wastage.



3. FFP demand continued to increase, reaching nearly 90,000 units in 2024-25, while the wastage declined to 11%, resulting in sustained cost savings on wastage over the past five years.



4. Public hospitals continued to account for the majority of fresh blood product use and consistently achieved lower wastage rates across all product types compared with the private sector.



5. Geographic remoteness remains the strongest determinant of high wastage rates. While absolute volumes are low, Remote and Very Remote areas face persistent challenges in inventory management and wastage reduction due to distance, demand variability and product shelf-life constraints. Refer to **Attachment B** for more information about remoteness.
6. Routine orders continued to dominate across all product types, indicating stable and predictable supply arrangements. Growth in special orders for RBC reflects increasing demand for patient specific orders, with implications for future supply planning and inventory management.

For further information on the data sources and associated caveats, refer to **Attachment B**. Detailed data analyses are provided in the relevant **RBC, Platelet, and FFP sections**, with supporting data in **Attachments C to E**.

Red Blood Cells

RBC transfusions improve oxygen-carrying capacity by increasing the red cell count. Conditions that may need a red cell transfusion are anaemia caused by chemotherapy treatment, blood loss due to trauma/surgery, and inherited or acquired haematological disorders. RBC must be stored at 2°C to 6°C and have a variable shelf life from 14 days to 42 days. More information about RBC and safe transfusion can be found in the [Blood Component Information 2025](#) and [Blood Book 2020](#) on the [Lifeblood website](#).

A key initiative implemented by the NBA has been the *National Blood and Blood Product Wastage Reduction Strategy 2013-2017 (Wastage Strategy)*, which promoted ‘working smarter to minimise Blood and Blood product wastage’. The implementation of the *Wastage Strategy*, together with the *National Inventory Management Framework*, *NSQHS standards*, *PBM Guidelines*, and *PBM Guideline Implementation Strategy*, collectively contributed to a reduction in RBC issue growth between 2012-13 and 2017-18, as shown in **Figure 1**. Over the same period, wastage measured by DAPI (Discards as a percentage of issues) decreased substantially, from 5.1% in 2012-13 to 2.2% in 2017-18.

The [National Blood Management Improvement Strategy 2018-2024 \(2018-24 Strategy\)](#) builds on the achievements of the earlier *Wastage Strategy*. It was developed to improve management and reduce wastage of blood and blood products. The implementation of *2018-24 Strategy* contributed to a sustained reduction of RBC wastage, decreasing from a DAPI of 1.9% in 2019-20 to 1.0 in 2024-25, despite increased demand for RBC following the COVID-19 pandemic.

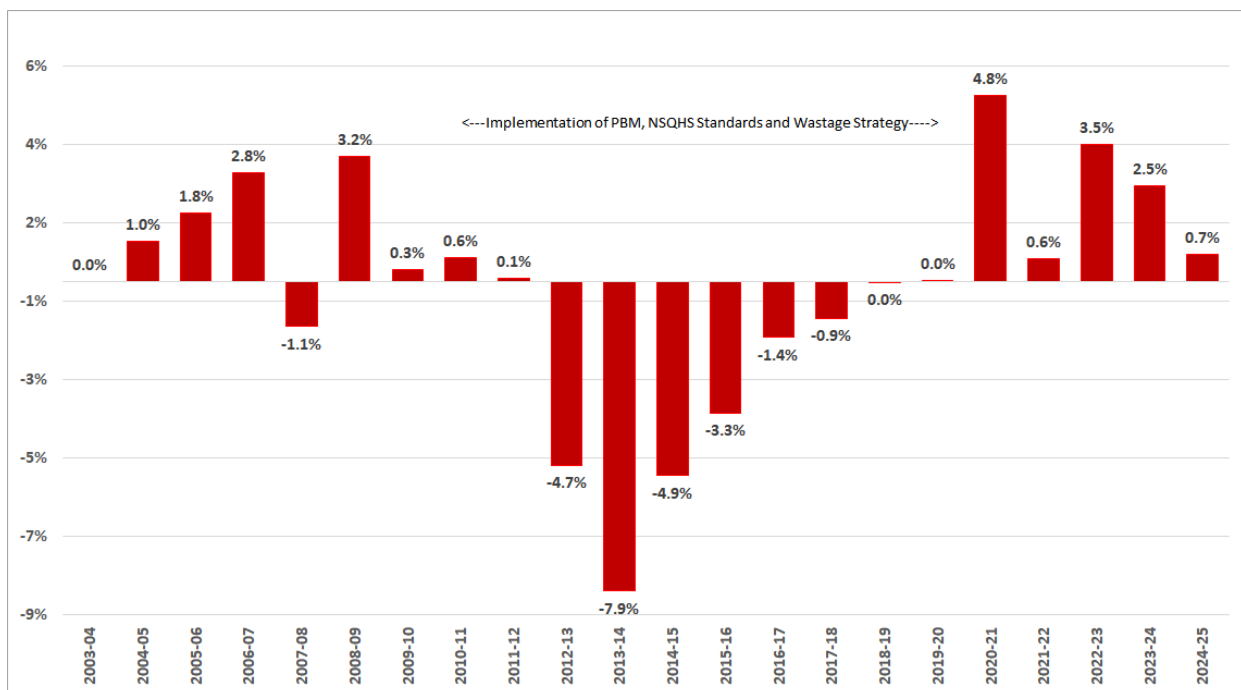


Figure 1: RBC issues growth, 2003-04 to 2024-25

The reduction in the growth of RBC issues, and wastage, would not have achieved without the concerted effort of jurisdictional programs, clinical and scientific champions and a willingness by healthcare professionals to adopt a patient focused approach rather than a product focused approach. This shift has supported the more appropriate and safer use of blood and blood products.

This section provides a high-level overview of RBC issues over a ten-year period from 2015–16 to 2024–25, along with detailed data and analysis of RBC issues, transfers and discards, and orders for the five-year period from 2020–21 to 2024–25. RBC issues, transfers, and discards were also analysed by state, public/private, and remoteness to inform whether RBC supply was adequate and equitably distributed across the health system. Detailed data is provided in **Attachment C**.

RBC Issues for 2015-16 to 2024-25

The national issues of RBC, excluding paediatric RBC, had declined between 2015-16 and 2019-20, followed by an increase from 2020-21 onwards. The earlier decline reflects the sustained impact of national policies and programs at improving ordering, appropriate use and inventory management, as described previously. The subsequent increase is associated with the heightened demand for health services following the COVID-19 pandemic.

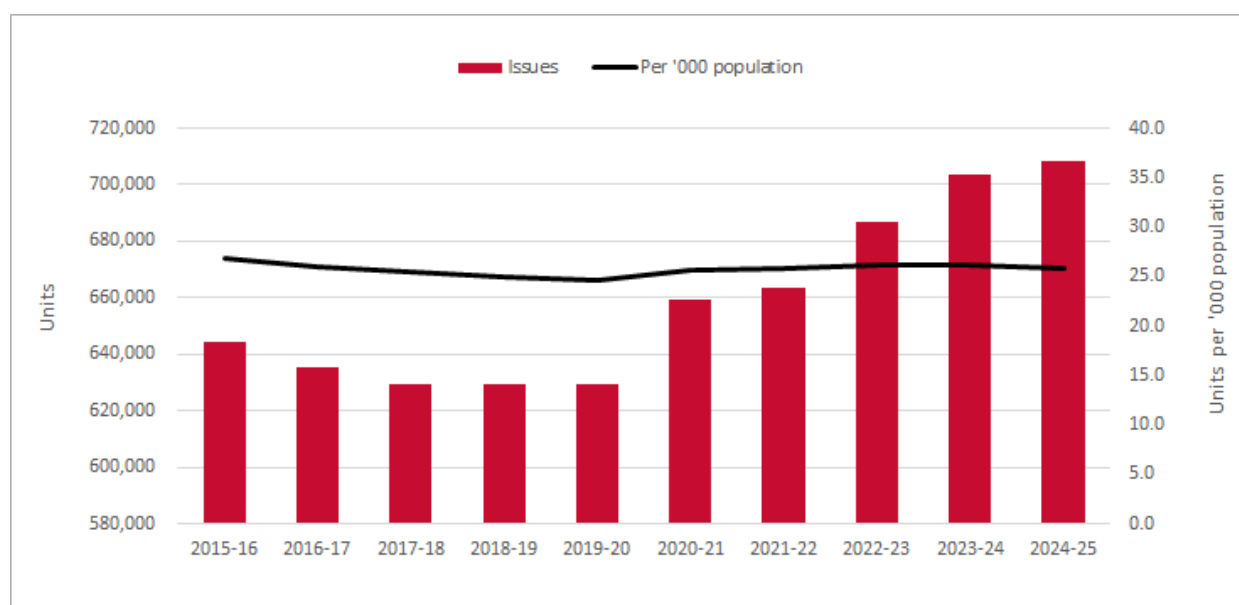


Figure 2: RBC issues and per 1,000 population, 2015-16 to 2024-25

There has been an increase in the total number of RBC issues across all jurisdictions over the past five years except in the Northern Territory (NT). This increase is largely attributed to increased demand for health services following COVID-19 related delays. In contrast, the rate of RBC issues per 1,000 population declined in New South Wales (NSW) and Queensland (QLD), reflecting population growth in these jurisdictions.

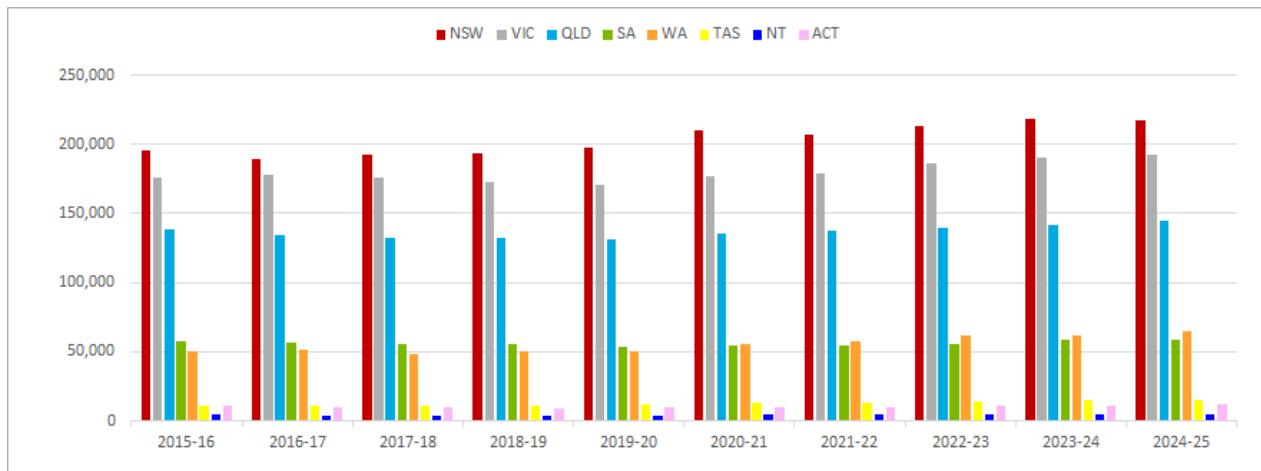


Figure 3: RBC issues by Jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

RBC Issues, transfers and discards for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Demand for RBC has increased over the past five years, while wastage has declined. This reduction in wastage has led to lower costs to Australian governments associated with discarded RBC. In 2020-21, the cost of RBC discards was \$3.9 million, with a DAPI of 1.6%. By 2024-25, this had decreased to \$3.0 million, representing a saving of \$0.9 million and a reduction in DAPI to 1.1%.

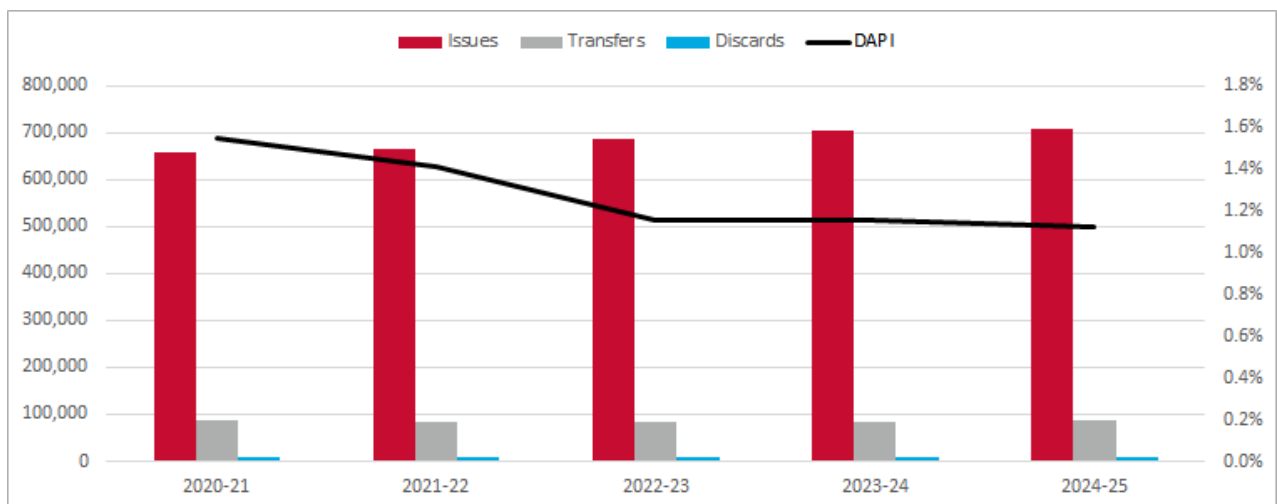


Figure 4: RBC issues, transfers, discards and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

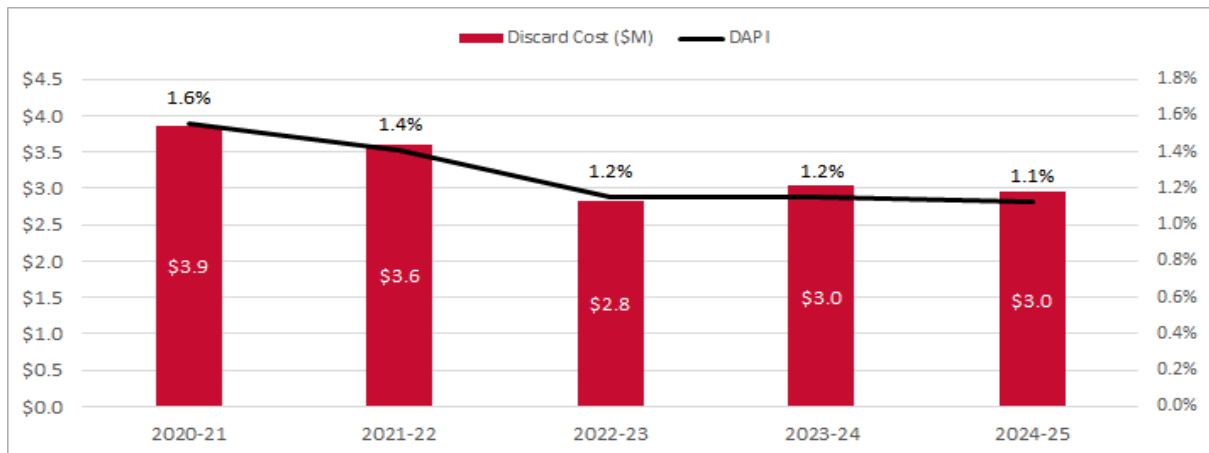


Figure 5: RBC discard cost and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

From 2020–21 to 2024–25, the public sector demonstrated higher demand for RBC, along with lower wastage and transfer rates, compared with the private sector. Approximately two-thirds of RBC were issued to the public sector and one-third to the private sector. The average DAPI over the five years was 1.1% for the public sector and 1.6% for the private sector. In 2024–25, the DAPI was lower in both sectors, at 1.0% for the public sector and 1.3% for the private sector.

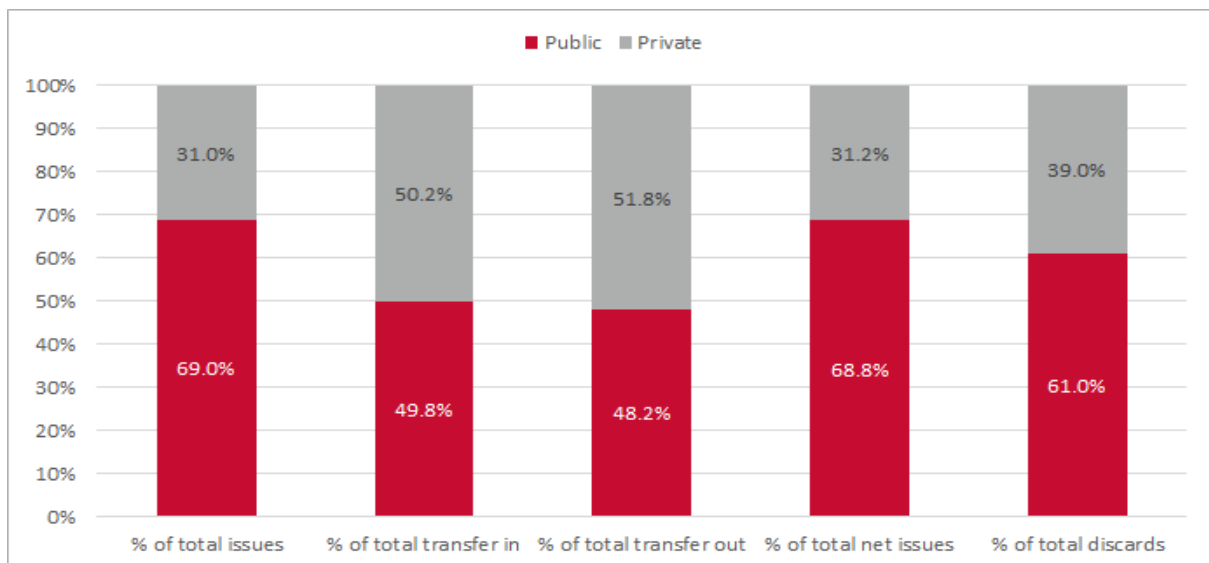


Figure 6: Percentage of RBC issues, transfers and discards by public/private, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Remoteness is a key factor in the volumes of issue, transfers and discards, and DAPI rates. Although the absolute number of discards in Remote and Very Remote areas is small, the comparatively high DAPIs highlight the ongoing challenges of managing inventory and minimising wastage in these areas. A certain level of discards of blood and blood products is both inevitable and appropriate, as it is necessary to ensure products are available where and when they are clinically required.

RBC DAPI rates in Very Remote areas have improved substantially, decreasing from 15.7% in 2020–21 to 4.1% in 2024–25, although they remain higher than in all other remoteness categories. Despite this, the actual volume of discards in Very Remote areas is low compared

with Major Cities. In 2024–25, discards in Very Remote areas totalled 29 units (DAPI 4.1%), compared with 5,885 units in Major Cities (DAPI 1.0%).

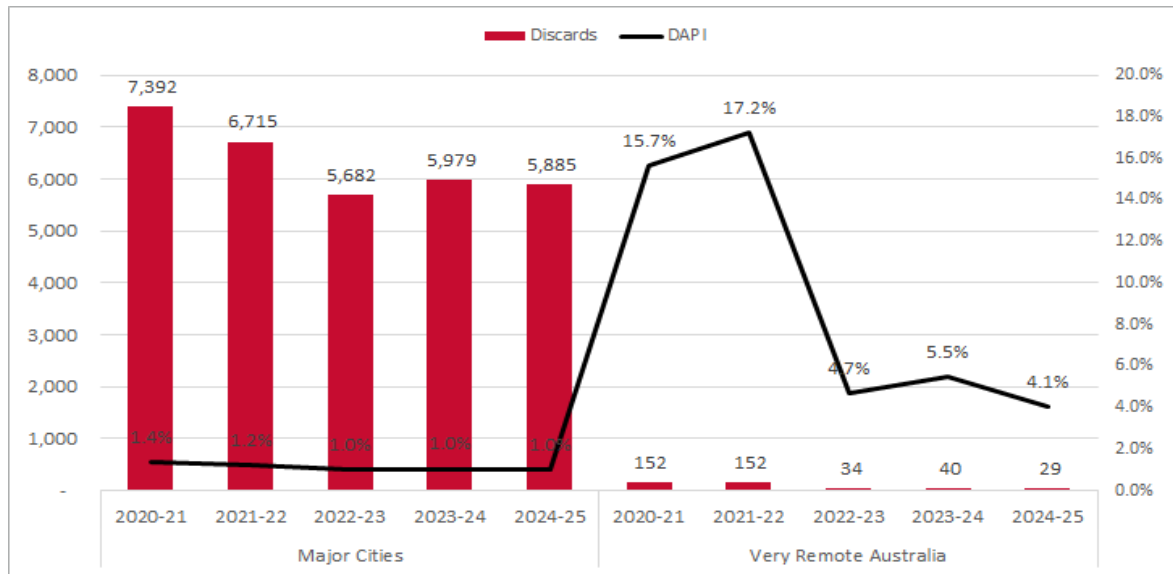


Figure 7: RBC discards and DAPI in the major cities and very remote areas, 2020-21 to 2024-25

RBC ABO issues and discards for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Group O RhD positive is the most common blood group in Australia, accounting for an estimated 38% of the population. From 2020–21 to 2024–25, group O RhD positive comprised an average of 40% of all RBC units issued. During the same period, group O RhD positive also accounted for an average of 29% of all RBC discards.

From 2020–21 to 2024–25, the average proportion of issued O RhD negative RBC was 16%, which is 9 per cent higher than the population estimate of 7%. Over the same period, O RhD negative RBC accounted for an average of 32% of all RBC discards.

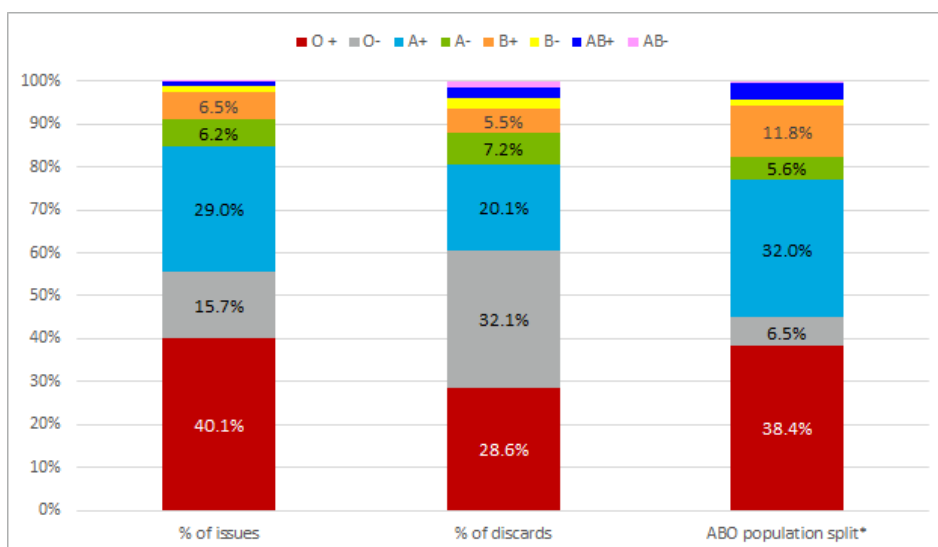


Figure 8: ABO issues and discards as % of all RBC issues and discards, 2020-21 to 2024-25

* Hirani, R., Weinert, N., Irving, DO. The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data. MJA 2022

The disproportionate issues of O RhD negative RBC to the population has placed significant pressure on Lifeblood and donors. To help address the pressure the NBA, National Blood Transfusion Committee (Australian Red Cross Lifeblood), Australian and New Zealand Society of Blood Transfusion, National Pathology Accreditation Advisory Council, Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine and Australian College of Emergency Medicine, developed and published a joint national statement on the Emergency Use of Group O RBC. *The National Statement for the Emergency Use of Group O Red Blood Cells* was published in February 2023 and is available on the NBA website ([Inventory management for blood and blood products | National Blood Authority](#)).

RBC Orders for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Orders for RBC are placed through BloodNet, the online ordering and inventory management system. Orders can be of a type of stock or special orders and can be a priority of Life Threatening, Urgent or Routine.

The *Australian Health Provider Blood and Blood Products Charter* defines the order types, priorities and the associated service expectations.

Order priorities are defined in the *Charter* as follows:

- Life Threatening – Orders where there is a critical (life-threatening) need for immediate delivery of a product and delivery will be made by the most rapid transport mode available.
- Urgent – Orders where there is an unforeseen clinical need or likely clinical need for product prior to the next routine delivery and delivery will be made by the earliest available standard transport mode.
- Routine – Orders where the acceptable time for delivery is on the next scheduled delivery by standard transport mode.

Order types are defined as follows:

- Stock – Orders for replenishment of stocks, taking into account the health provider inventory levels
- Special – Patient specific orders, blood components of extended phenotype and/or which require special processing or calling in of donors, e.g. washed red cells, frozen-thawed red cells.

Over the five-year period 2020-21 to 2024-25, routine orders accounted for an average of 95% of all RBC orders by priority, while stock orders represented 81% of all RBC orders by type. Over the same period, special orders increased as a proportion of total orders, rising from 17% in 2020-21 to 19% in 2024-25.

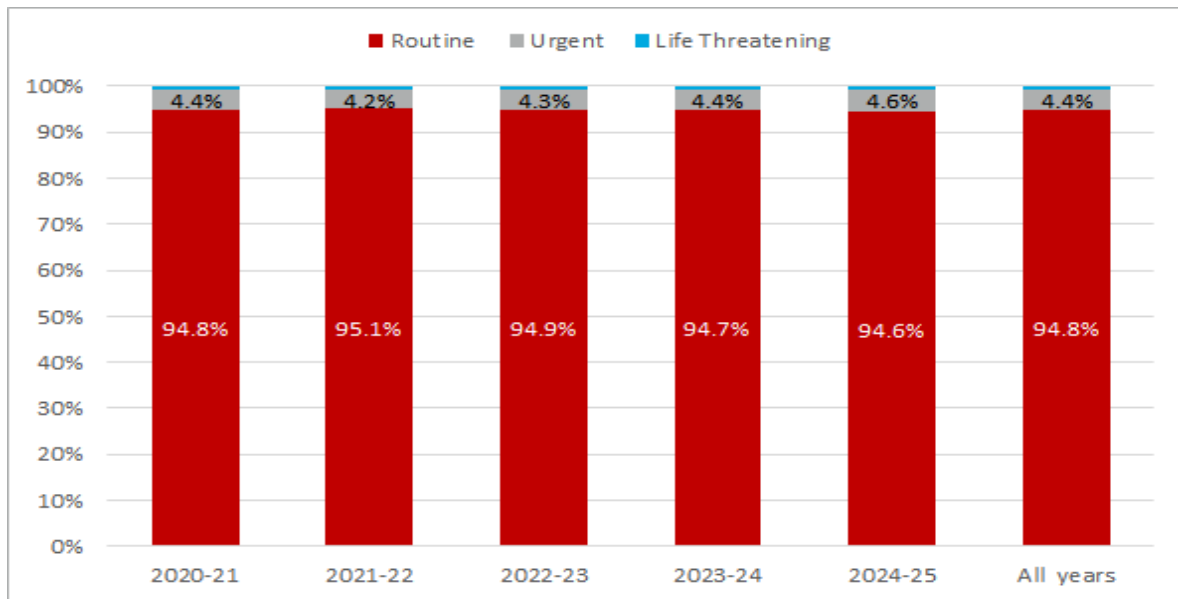


Figure 9: Percentage of RBC orders by order priority, 2020-21 to 2024-25

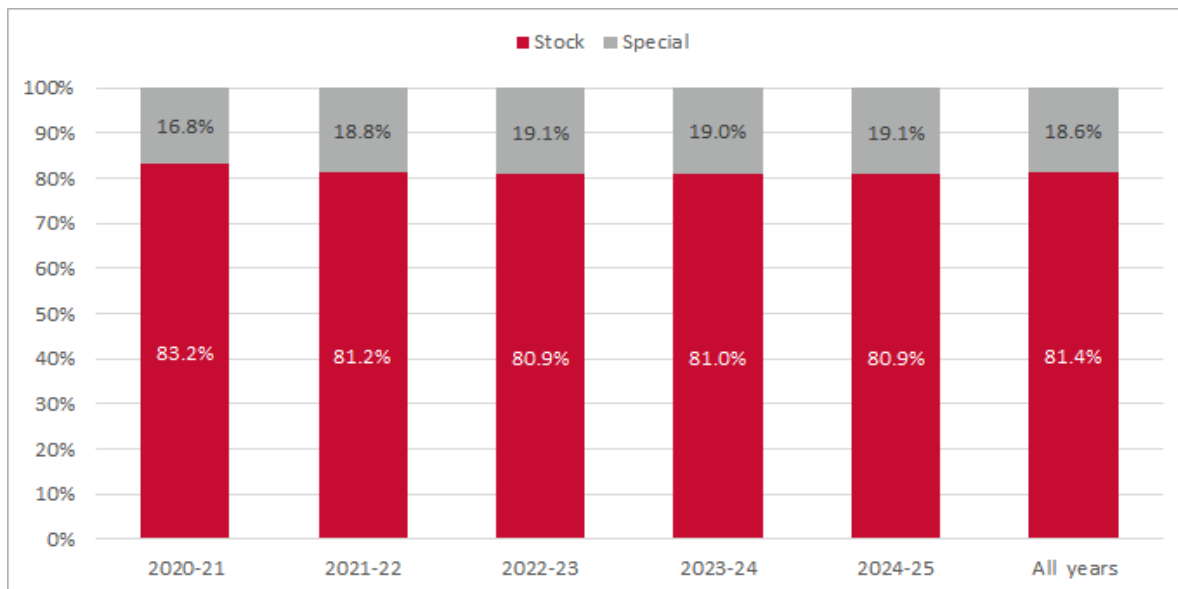


Figure 10: Percentage of RBC orders by order type, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Platelets

Platelets prevent or stop bleeding by forming a plug that is held in place by clotting proteins. Patients may require platelet transfusions if they have a low platelet count or non-functional platelets. This could occur due to high-dose chemotherapy, bone marrow transplantation, major surgery while on platelet inhibiting drugs, liver disease requiring surgery, severe trauma, or leukaemia and bone marrow cancers. Platelets are kept at room temperature (20-24°C). Transfusion of platelets should occur as soon as possible after issue Pathology Laboratory. More information about platelets and safe transfusion can be found in the [Blood Component Information 2025](#) and [Blood Book 2020](#) on the [Lifblood website](#).

The implementation of the *Wastage Strategy*, *PBM* and *NSQHS standards* have collectively contributed to a reduction in platelet issue growth between 2012-13 and 2017-18, as highlighted in **Figure 11**. Over the same period, the wastage rate decreased substantially, from 17.3% of DAPI in 2012-13 to 11.8% in 2017-18. The subsequent implementation of the *2018-24 Strategy* contributed to a sustained reduction of platelet wastage afterwards.

In March 2021, following approval from the Therapeutic Goods Administration, Lifblood implemented the supply of platelets with a 7-day shelf life to Australian Health Providers (AHPs), replacing the previous 5-day shelf life. Since this change, the platelet DAPI has decreased by 2.7 per cent, from 10.1% in 2020-2021 to 7.4% in 2022-23, and has remained stable at 7.4% thereafter. The combined impact of COVID-19 on donations and the extension of platelet shelf life may also have contributed to the decline in platelet issues in 2021-22.

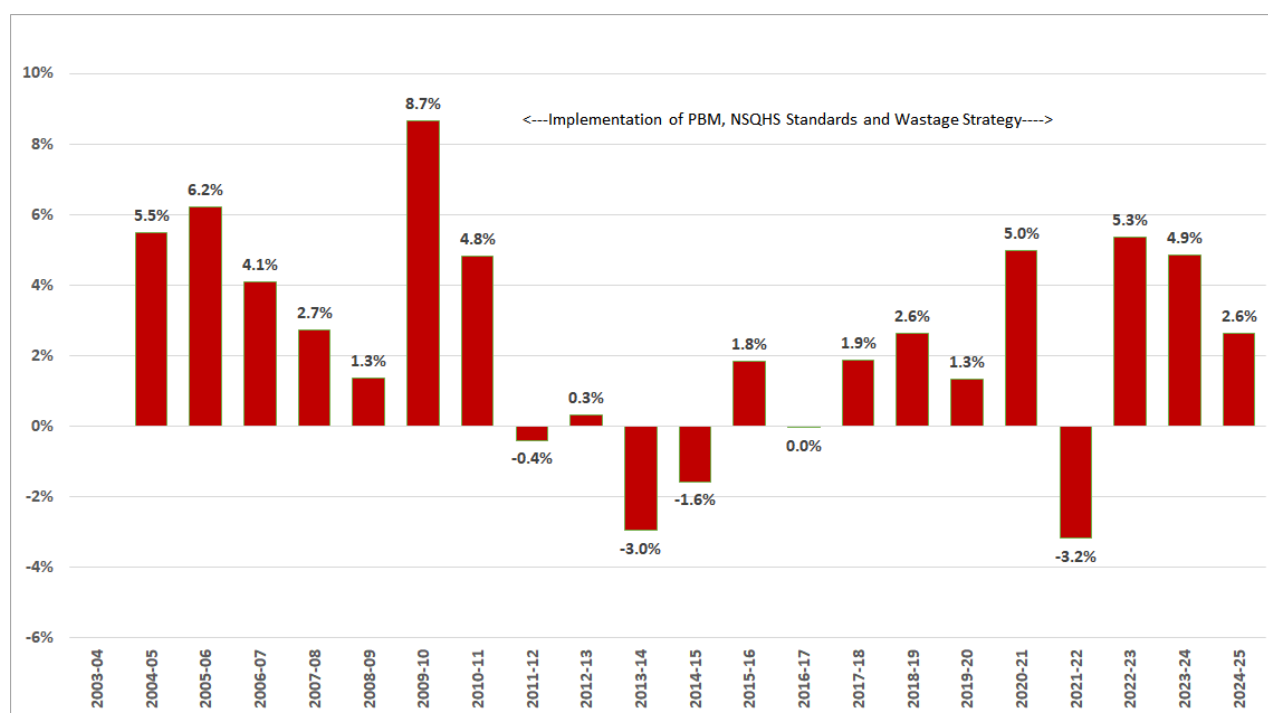


Figure 11: Platelet issues growth, 2003-04 to 2024-25

This section provides a high-level overview of platelet issues over a ten-year period (2015–16 to 2024–25), along with detailed data and analysis of platelet issues, transfers and discards, and orders for the five-year period from 2020–21 to 2024–25. Platelet issues, transfers, and discards were also analysed by state, public/private, and remoteness to inform whether platelet supply was adequate and equitably distributed across the health system. Detailed data is provided in **Attachment D**.

Platelets Issues for 2015-16 to 2024-25

The annual number of platelet issues (excluding paediatric platelets) averaged 141,692 units between 2015–16 and 2024–25. The platelet issues increased overall, peaking at 159,711 units in 2024–25, compared with a low of 130,507 units in 2015–16. Consistent with this trend, the rate of platelet issues per 1,000 population also increased over the ten-year period, from 5.4 in 2015–16 to 5.8 in 2024–25.

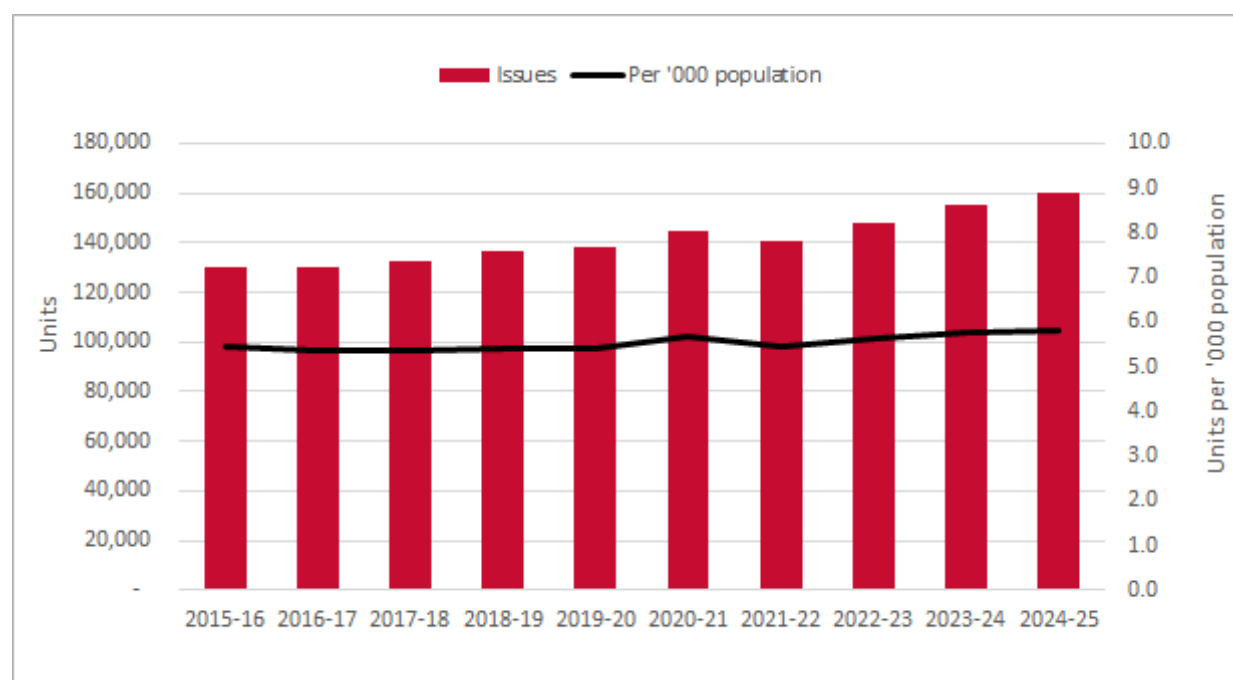


Figure 12: Platelet issues and per 1,000 population, 2015-16 to 2024-25

At the individual jurisdiction level, all jurisdictions recorded higher total numbers of platelet issues in 2024–25 compared with 2015–16. Platelet issues per 1,000 population also increased over this period for all jurisdictions, except QLD, NT and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

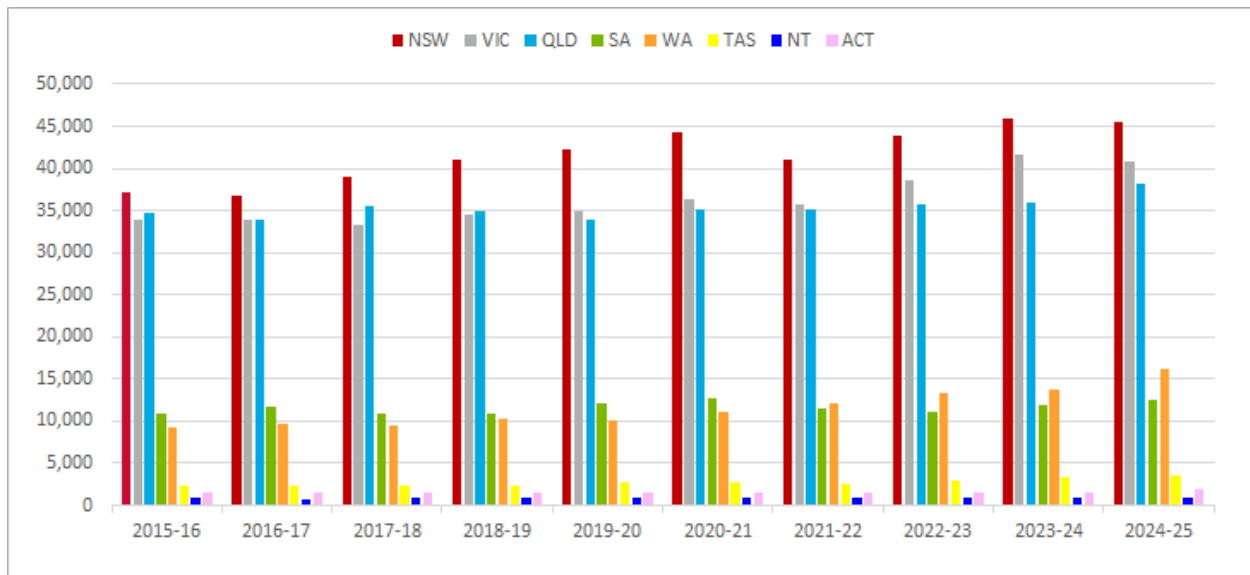


Figure 13: Platelet issues by Jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

Platelets Issues, transfers and discards for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Platelet demand has increased over the past five years, while wastage declined in 2021–22 and has remained stable since. This reduction in platelet wastage is attributed to the implementation of national wastage reduction policies and the extension of platelet shelf life from 5 to 7 days, as described previously.

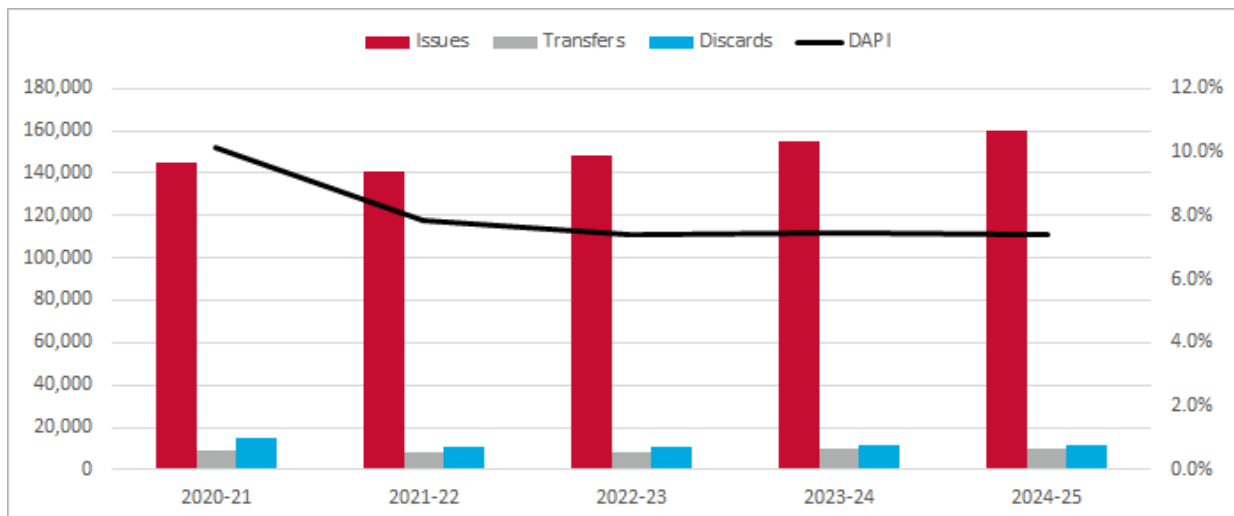


Figure 14: Platelet issues, transfers, discards and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

This reduction in wastage has also led to lower costs for governments. In 2020–21, platelet discards cost Australian governments \$5.1 million; by 2024–25, this had decreased to \$4.1 million, delivering savings of \$1.0 million in that year.

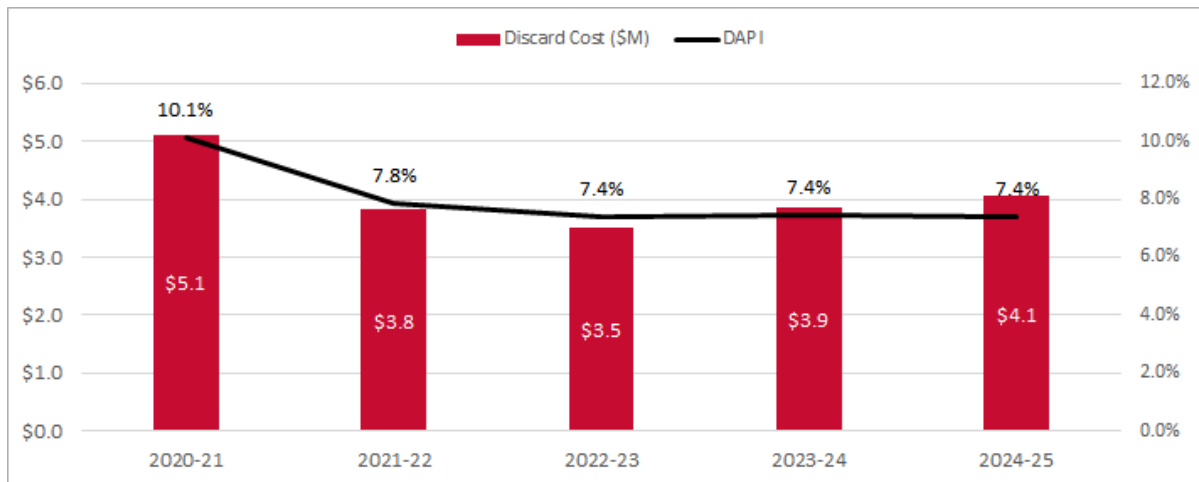


Figure 15: Platelet discard cost and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

From 2020–21 to 2024–25, the public sector demonstrated higher demand and transfers for platelets, along with lower wastage, compared with the private sector. More than 70% of platelets were issued to and transferred by the public sector during this period.

On average, the DAPI was 6.5% for the public sector and 11.8% for the private sector over the past five years. In 2024–25, the DAPI rate was 6.2% for the public sector, compared with 10.4% for the private sector.

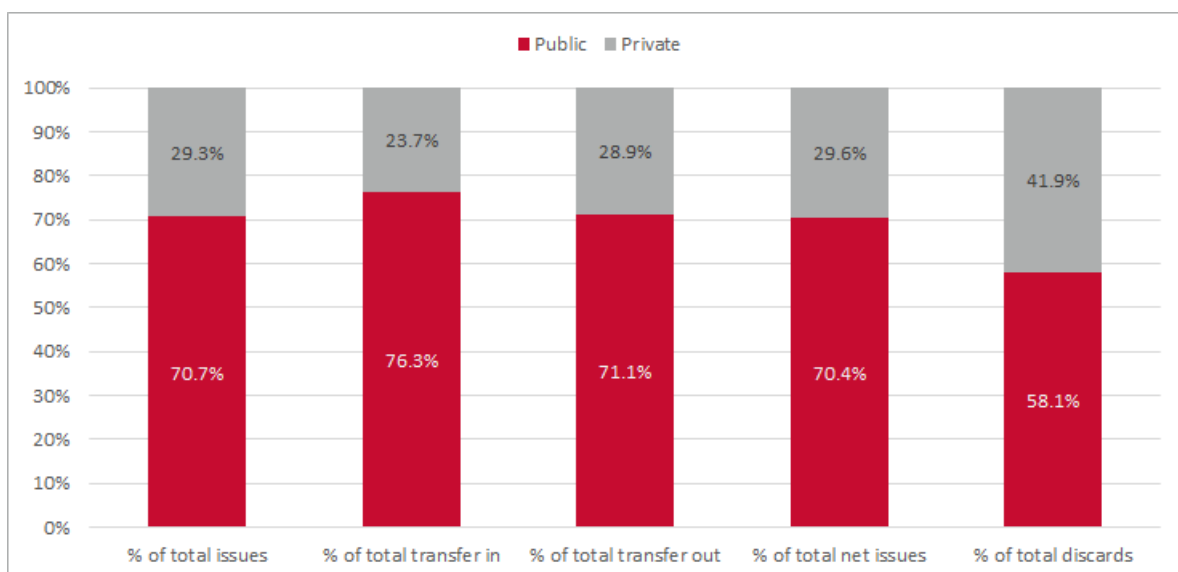


Figure 16: Percentage of platelet issues, transfers and discards by public/private, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Remoteness is a key factor in the volume of issues, transfer and discards, and DAPI rates. The number of actual discards for the remote areas (Remote and Very Remote) is small, and it highlights the challenge of managing wastage and inventory in those areas.

The DAPI rates in Remote areas remain well above all other areas. The actual volume of discards in Remote Australia is low at an average 138 units a year over the 5 years from 2020-21

to 2024-25. Major Cities had the highest actual volume of discards but had the lowest DAPI. In 2024-25, Major Cities discarded 6,996 platelets at a DAPI rate of 5%.

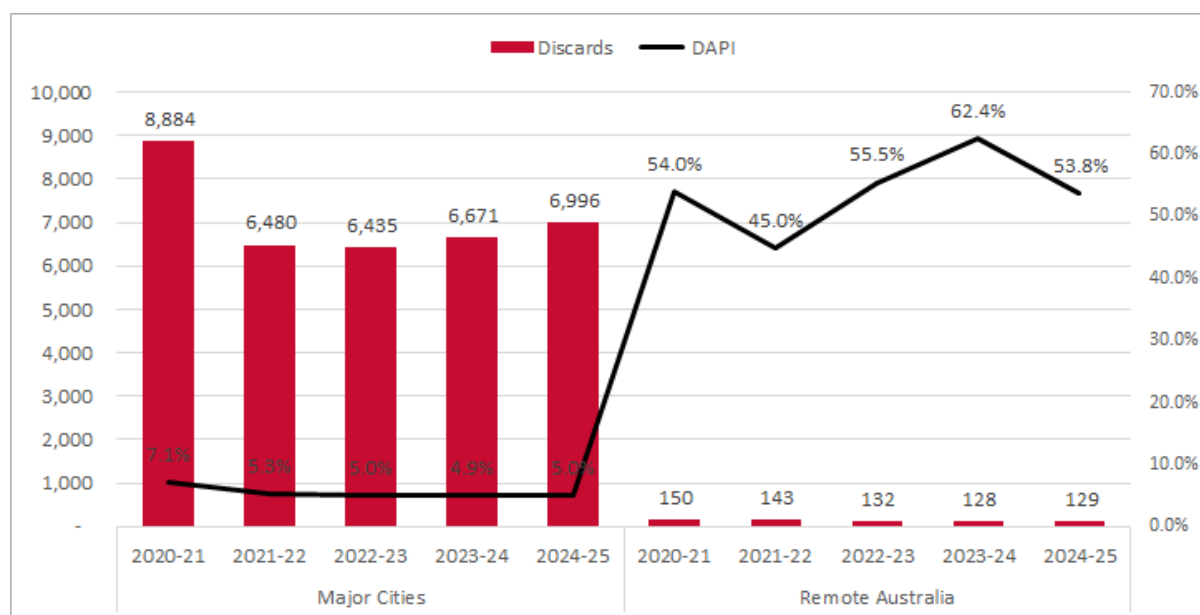


Figure 17: Platelet discards and DAPI in the major cities and remote areas, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Platelets ABO issues and discards for 2020-21 to 2024-25

The issued quantity of group O RhD positive has averaged 45% of all platelets issued from 2020-21 to 2024-25, higher than the population estimate of 38%. Over the same period, O RhD positive discards have averaged 48% of all discards.

From 2020-21 to 2024-25, the average proportion of issued O RhD negative was 16%, which is 9 per cent higher than the population estimate of 7%. Over the same period, O RhD negative platelet accounted for an average of 13% of all platelet discards.

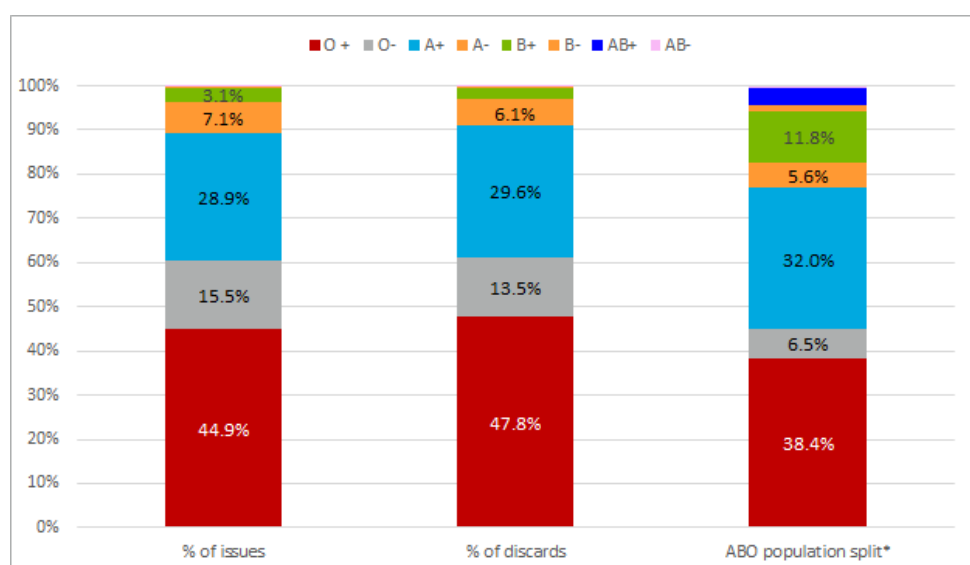


Figure 18: ABO issues and discards as % of all platelet issues and discards, 2020-21 to 2024-25

* Hirani, R., Weinert, N., Irving, DO. The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data. MJA 2022

Platelets Orders for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Orders for platelets are placed through BloodNet. Orders can be a type of stock or special orders and can be a priority of Life Threatening, Urgent or Routine. The definition of order type and priority can be found in the [RBC section](#).

From 2020–21 to 2024–25, platelet ordering was dominated by routine and stock orders. On average, routine orders comprised 85% of all order priorities, while stock orders accounted for 70% of platelet types ordered. In contrast, special orders declined steadily over the period, falling from 37% of total orders in 2020–21 to 30% in 2024–25.

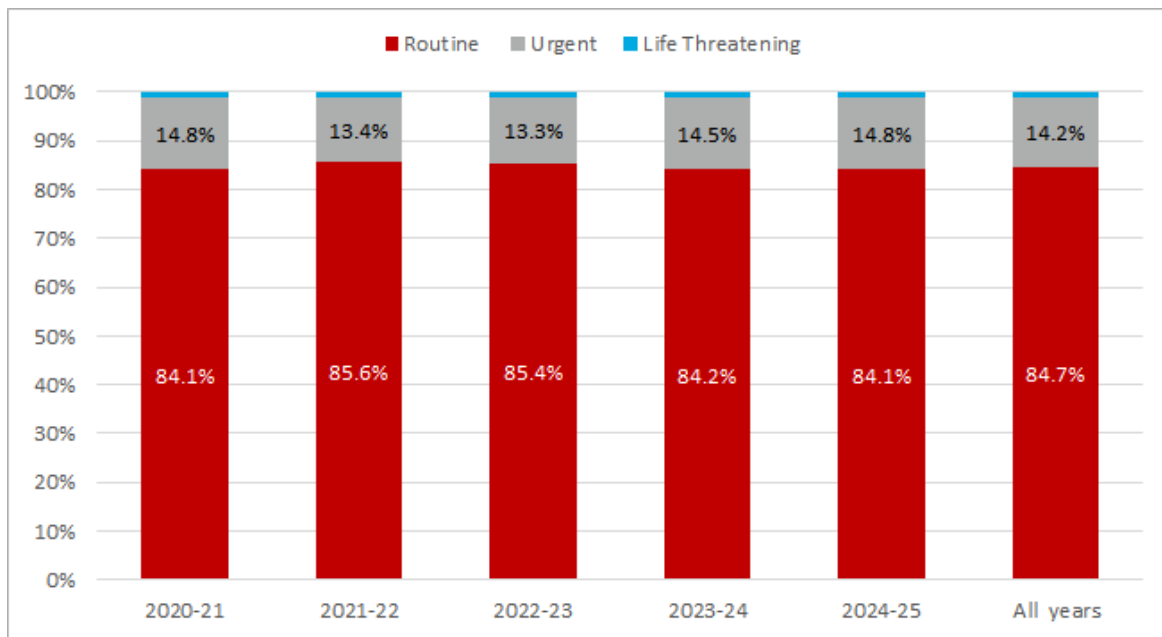


Figure 19: Percentage of platelet orders by order priority, 2020-21 to 2024-25

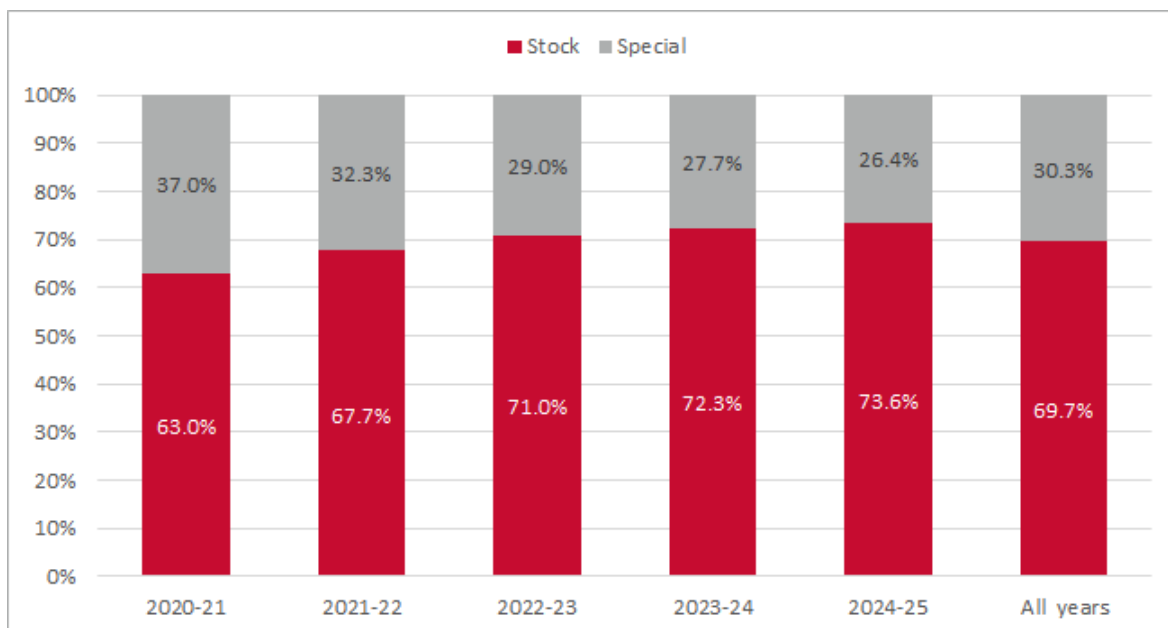


Figure 20: Percentage of platelet orders by order type, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Fresh Frozen Plasma

FFP transfusion is for the purpose of replacing clotting factors. This could be due to a massive transfusion, invasive surgery, acute disseminated intravascular coagulation or some anticoagulations. FFP is stored at -25°C or below for up to 12 months. Once thawed, FFP should be transfused immediately or stored at 2°C to 6°C for up to five days in accordance with the Australian and New Zealand Society of Blood Transfusion (ANZSBT) guidelines. More information about FFP and safe transfusion can be found in the [Blood Component Information 2025](#) and [Blood Book 2020](#) on the [Lifeblood website](#).

This section provides a high-level overview of FFP issues over a ten-year period (2015–16 to 2024–25), along with detailed data and analysis of FFP issues, transfers and discards, and orders for the five-year period from 2020–21 to 2024–25. FFP issues, transfers, and discards were also analysed by state, public/private sector, and remoteness to inform whether FFP supply was adequate and equitably distributed across the health system. Detailed data is provided in **Attachment E**.

FFP Issues for 2015-16 to 2024-25

National issues of FFP, excluding paediatric FFP, declined between 2015–16 and 2020–21, before increasing from 2022–23 onwards, as shown in **Figure 21**. The earlier decline reflects the sustained impact of national policies and programs aimed at improving ordering practices, appropriate use, and inventory management, as described in the last two sections. The subsequent increase is likely associated with increased demand for health services following the COVID-19 pandemic. This trend was also observed on a per population basis, with FFP issues peaking at 4.7 per 1,000 population in 2015–16 and declining to 3.2 per 1,000 population in 2021–23.

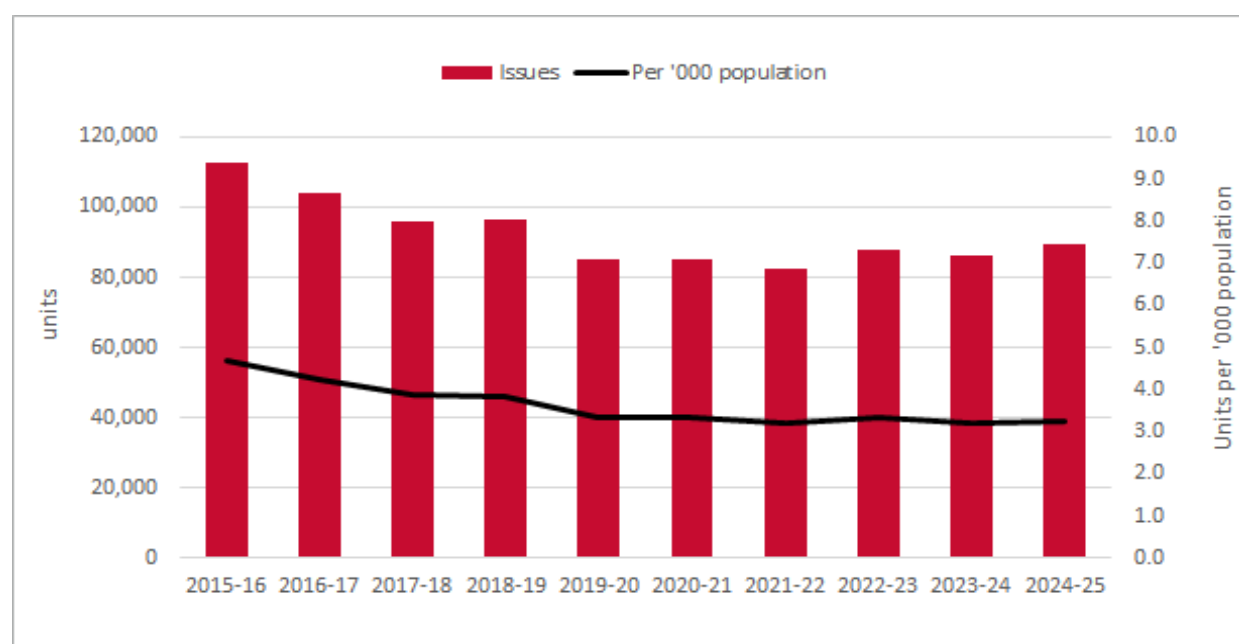


Figure 21: FFP issues and per 1,000 population, 2015-16 to 2024-25

All jurisdictions experienced a decline in FFP issues between 2015–16 and 2020–21. In 2021–22, Tasmania (TAS) recorded its highest volume of FFP issues over the ten-year period, with 2,976 issues. NT also recorded its highest volume in the same period, with 820 issues in 2021–22.

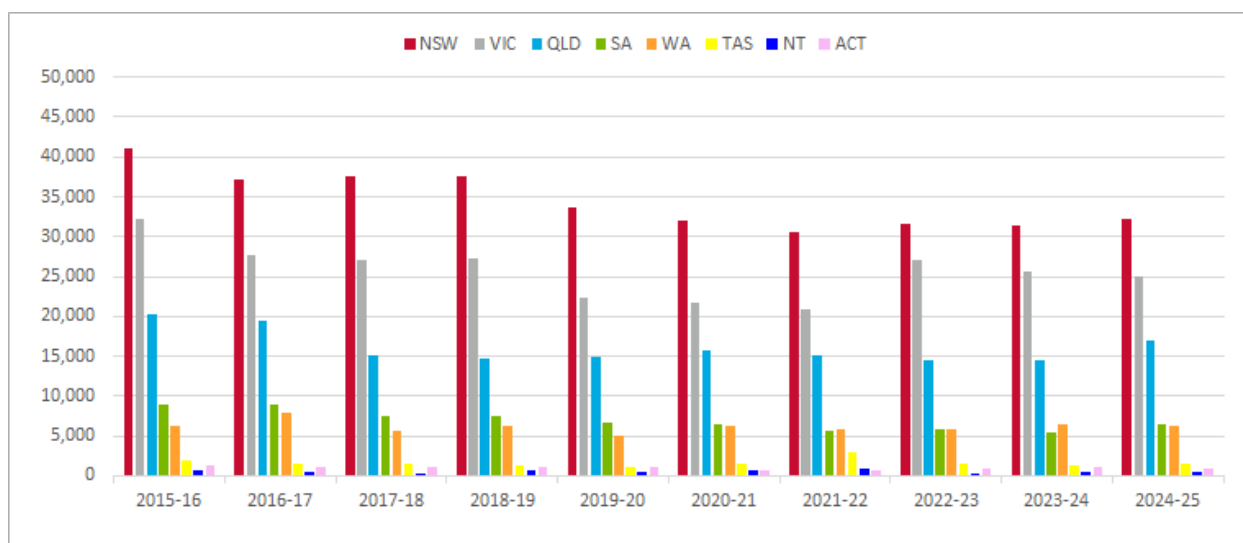


Figure 22: FFP issues by Jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

FFP Issues, transfers and discards for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Over the past five years, FFP demand has increased while wastage has decreased. The implementation of the *Wastage Strategy*, followed by the *2018–24 Strategy*, has contributed to this reduction in wastage.

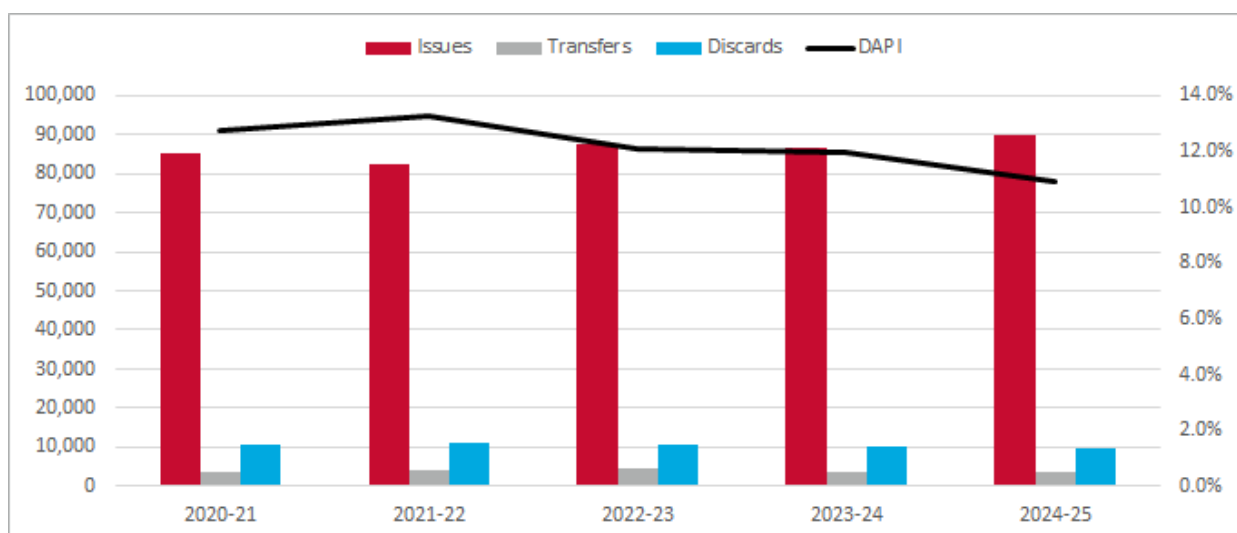


Figure 23: FFP issues, transfers, discards and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

FFP wastage was lowest in 2024–25 (9,798 units; 11% DAPI) due to fewer discards, and highest in 2021–22 (10,947 units; 13% DAPI) due to reduced issues and increased discards.

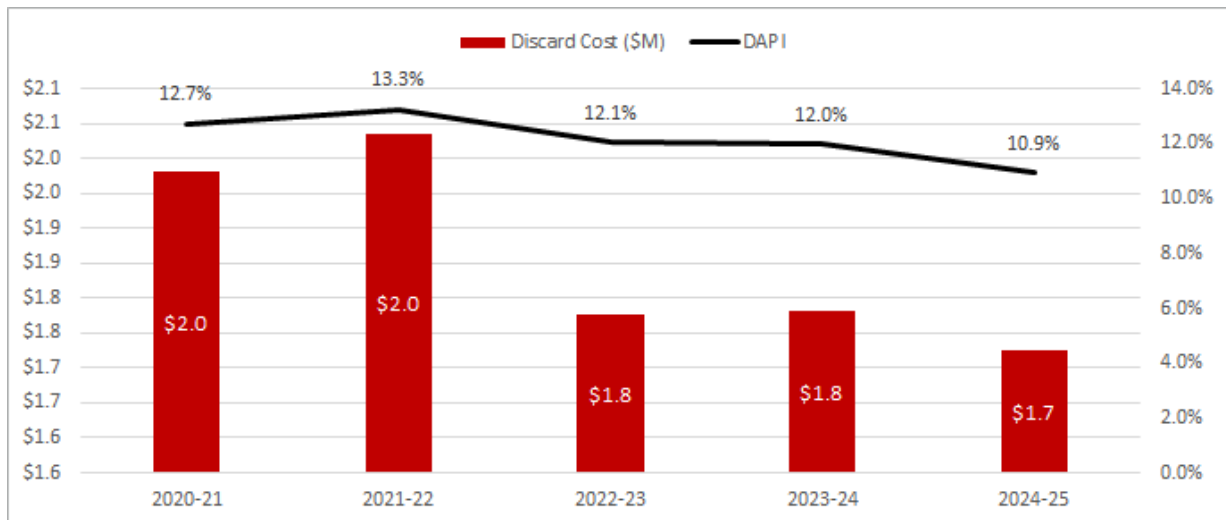


Figure 24: FFP discard cost and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

From 2020–21 to 2024–25, the public sector accounted for the majority of FFP demand and transfers (around 80%) and had lower wastage than the private sector. Over this period, the average DAPI was lower in the public sector (11.8%) than in the private sector (13.4%). In 2024-25, the DAPI declined to 10.7% for the public sector and 11.8% for the private sector.

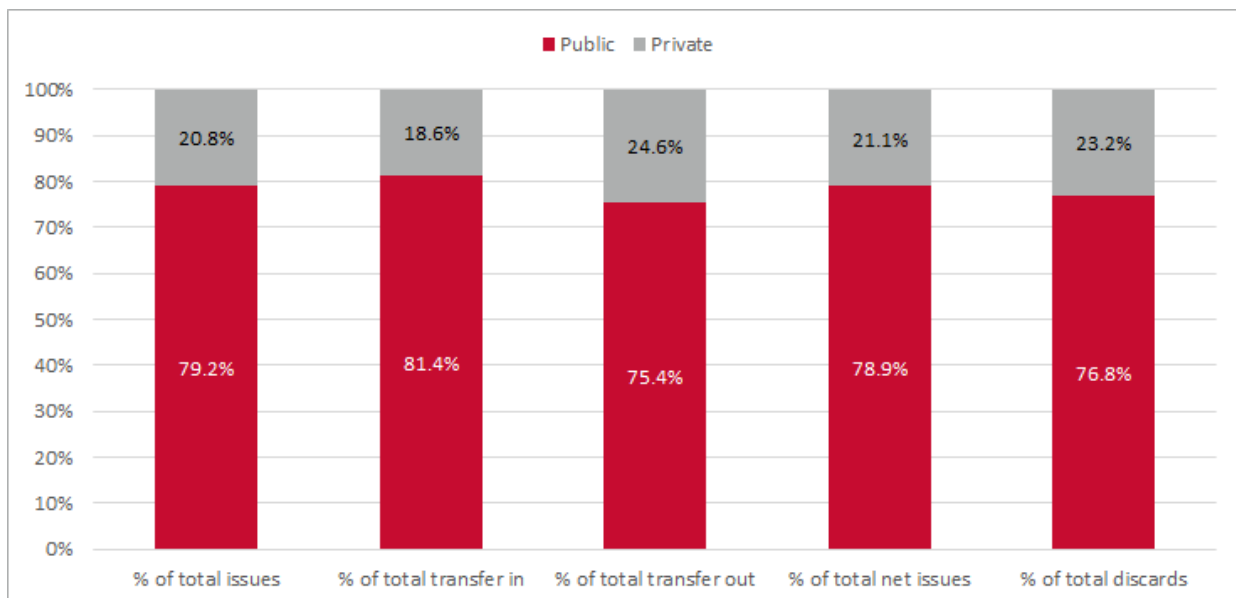


Figure 25: Percentage of FFP issues, transfers and discards by public/private, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Remoteness is a key factor in the volume of issues, transfer, discards and DAPI rates. The number of actual discards for the remote areas (Remote and Very Remote) are small, it highlights the challenge of managing wastage and inventory in those areas.

DAPIs in Remote and Very Remote areas have varied year on year. In 2024-25, DAPI was 45% in Remote areas and 66% in Very Remote areas, representing 107 and 44 units respectively. While Major Cities recorded the highest volume of FFP discards, they had the lowest DAPI. In 2024–25, Major Cities discarded 7,878 units of FFP, corresponding to a DAPI rate of 10%.

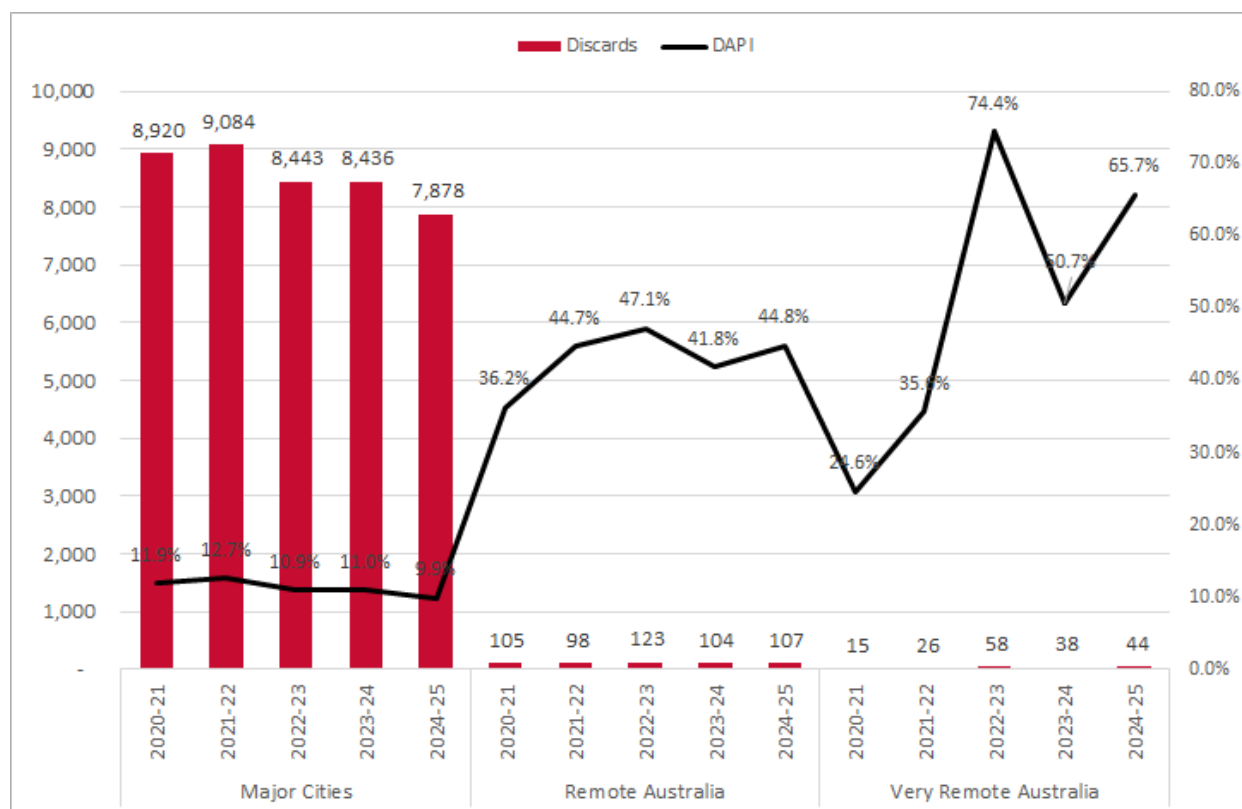


Figure 26: FFP discards and DAPI in the major cities and very remote areas, 2020-21 to 2024-25

FFP ABO issues and discards for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Over the five-year period from 2020–21 to 2024–25, the issues of group O RhD positive FFP accounted for an average of 25% of all issues, which is lower than the population estimate of 38%. During the same period, discards of O RhD positive represented an average of 20% of all FFP discards.

In contrast, the issues of O RhD negative FFP was higher than the population estimate, averaging 9% of all issues over the five-year period compared with a population estimate of 7%. Discards of O RhD negative FFP averaged 8% of total discards over the same period.

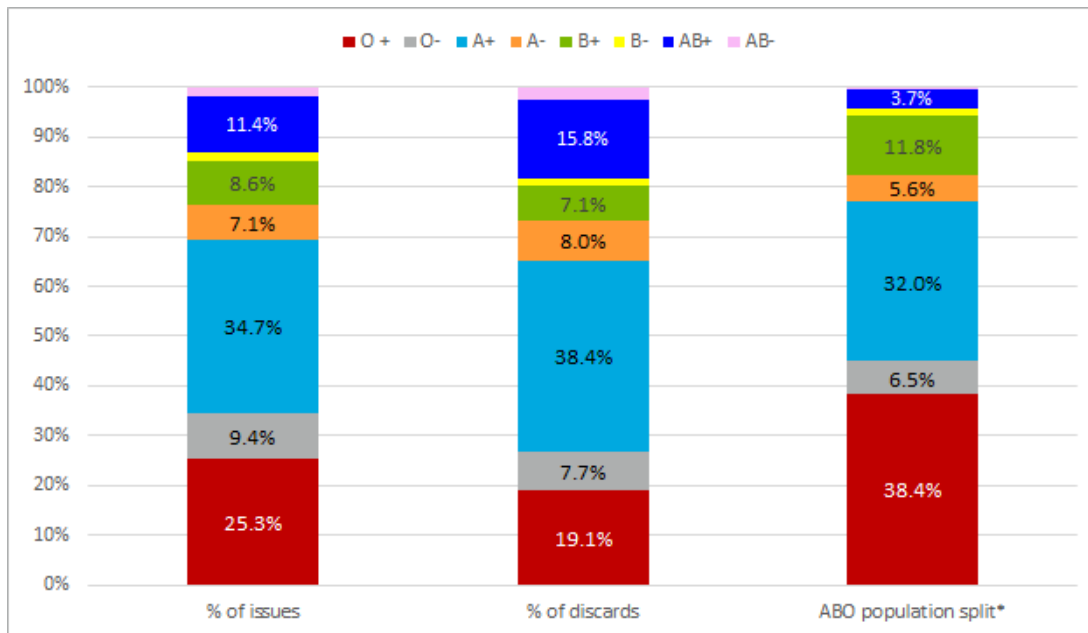


Figure 27: ABO issues and discards as % of all FFP issues and discards, 2020-21 to 2024-25

* Hirani, R., Weinert, N., Irving, DO. The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data. MJA 2022

FFP Orders for 2020-21 to 2024-25

Orders for FFP are placed through BloodNet. Orders can be a type of stock or special orders and can be a priority of Life Threatening, Urgent or Routine. The definition of order type and priority can be found in the [RBC section](#).

Over the five-year period from 2020–21 to 2024–25, routine orders accounted for an average of 91% of all FFP priorities ordered, while stock orders accounted for 88% of all FFP types ordered. Limited use of special orders is appropriate for this product, given its shelf life of 12 months when frozen and up to 5 days once thawed, if stored correctly.

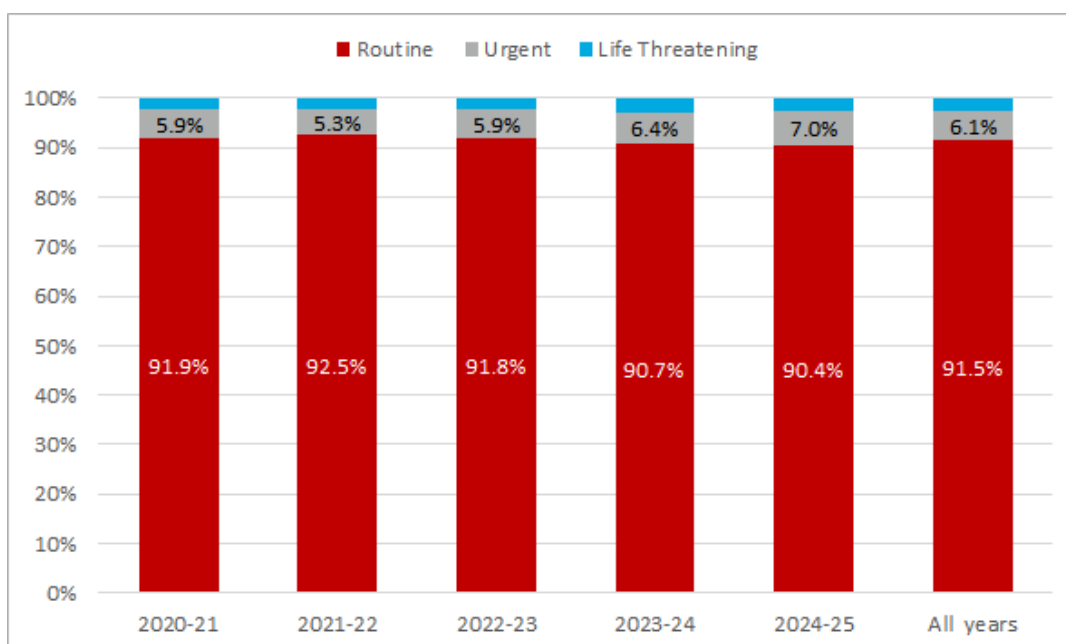


Figure 28: Percentage of FFP orders by order priority, 2020-21 to 2024-25

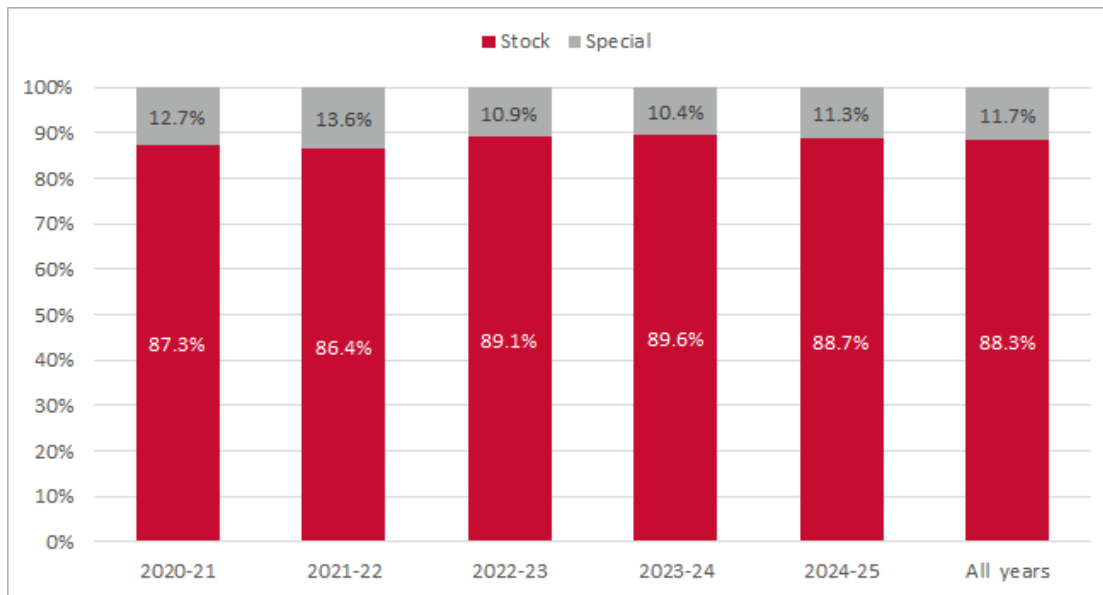


Figure 29: Percentage of FFP orders by order type, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Attachment A — Key policies and events

The timeline of key policies and events are available in the [NBA Annual Reports](#) and a summary of key events in NBA history is provided below.

2013-14

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a record saving of \$138 million
- Inaugural Patient Blood Management (PBM) Conference held in Perth
- Published an arrange of best practice tools and case studies supporting the implementation of PBM and improved inventory management

2014-15

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a significant saving of \$131 million
- Release of PBM Guidelines Module 5 Obstetrics and Maternity
- National Blood Symposium held in Brisbane, including the presentation of the inaugural National Blood Awards for Excellence in the Management of Blood
- Won ACT iAwards in three categories of innovation in the development of BloodNet interfaces with health provider laboratory information systems
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 4.9% to 3.9%

2015-16

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a significant saving of \$90.6 million
- Release of PBM Guidelines Module 6 Neonatal and Paediatrics
- Commenced a new Deed of Agreement with the Red Cross Society for Lifeblood services
- National Blood Sector Research and Development Pilot commenced
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 3.9% to 2.8%

2016-17

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a significant saving of \$49 million
- Round 2 of the National Blood Sector Research and Development Pilot commenced
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 2.8% to 2.3%

2017-18

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a significant saving of \$60.8 million
- Celebrated the 10th anniversary of BloodSafe eLearning and the delivery of more than 1 million courses
- National Blood Sector Research and Development Program continued with two further funding rounds
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 2.3% to 2.2%

2018-19

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a significant saving of \$68.9 million
- Implementation of redeveloped BloodNet on 1 July 2018
- National Blood Sector Research and Development Program continued and round four grant funding commenced
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 2.2% to 1.9%

2019-20

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand at a significant saving of \$49 million
- Review of the efficiency of Australian Red Cross Lifeblood
- Dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic and its evolving impacts on NBA responsibilities and operations
- The NBA received three prestigious awards, including the Prime Minister's Silver Award for Excellence in Public Sector Management
- Kept the level of red blood cell wastage at 1.9%

2020-21

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply that met clinical demand, with net savings from the annual supply plan and budget approved by governments of \$12.5 million
- Lifeblood approved to increase domestic plasma collection by approximately 10% annually to improve Australia's domestic supply of plasma-derived products
- Close and effective partnership with suppliers of blood and blood products to manage national blood arrangements during COVID-19
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 1.9% to 1.6%

2021-22

- Delivery of an uninterrupted supply of blood and blood products that met clinical demand with no activation of the National Blood Supply Contingency Plan required
- Negotiated an Output Based Funding Model with Lifeblood, delivering savings of \$160 million to governments
- Continued close and effective partnerships with suppliers of blood and blood products to manage blood arrangements during COVID-19
- Conducted a major review of processes to optimise the way the annual National Supply Plan and Budget is developed
- Released the National Blood Research and Development Strategic Priorities 2022-27
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 1.6% to 1.4%

2022-23

- Delivered an uninterrupted supply of blood and blood products that met clinical demand with no activation of the National Blood Supply Contingency Plan required
- Provided support for Lifeblood to increase the number of blood donors and achieve plasma growth
- Collaborated with the International Haemovigilance Network, the International Society of Blood Transfusion and the Australian and New Zealand Society of Blood Transfusion to deliver a series of four free, open-access online forums where scientists, haematologists, transfusion nurses, regulatory authorities and consumers came together to discuss safety and quality through data, the care and wellbeing of donors, and improving consumer engagement
- A reduction in red cell wastage from 1.4% to 1.2%

2023-24

- Maintained an uninterrupted supply of blood and blood products that met clinical demand without needing to activate the National Blood Supply Contingency Plan
- Continued strong and effective partnerships with suppliers of blood and blood products to manage blood arrangements in a challenging post pandemic environment
- Kept the level of red blood cell wastage at 1.2%

2024-25

- Maintained an uninterrupted supply of blood and blood products that met clinical demand without needing to activate the National Blood Supply Contingency Plan.

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- Continued strong and effective partnerships with suppliers of blood and blood products to manage blood arrangements in a challenging environment.
- Finalised an extension of a Deed with Lifeblood for a further 3 years to ensure the ongoing safe and secure supply of blood products and services.
- Reduced the level of red blood cell wastage to 1.1%.

Attachment B — About the Data

This report presents the data and key results on issues, transfers, discards and order priorities for fresh blood products in a ten- year period (2015-16 to 2024-25) and five-year period (2020-21 to 2024-25). Fresh blood products included in this report are RBC, platelets and FFP. Paediatric fresh blood products, cryo-depleted plasma, cryoprecipitate, plasma for fractionation and serum eye drops are excluded.

Data source

The data in this report is from two primary sources:

1. The issue and cost/expenditure data collected by the NBA for the fresh blood products issued to AHPs and purchased from Lifeblood. This data is held in the NBA Integrated Data Management System (IDMS).
2. The order, issue, discard and transfer data collected by the NBA at AHP level through [BloodNet](#). BloodNet is an online blood ordering and inventory management system. It is a web-based system that allows staff in health facilities across Australia to order blood and blood products in a standardised way and to do so quickly, easily, and securely from Lifeblood. Some pathology Laboratory Information Systems (LIS) are interfaced with BloodNet, which assists in eliminating the double-entry of data and enabling the near real time transfer of data between stakeholders in the blood sector.

Caveats

1. The AHP remoteness data in this report is from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) hospital peer groups 2016 which is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Area (ASGS-RA) classification. ASGS-RA divides Australia into five classes of remoteness, including Major Cities of Australia, Inner Regional Australia, Outer Regional Australia, Remote Australia and Very Remote Australia.
2. The state and national population statistics used in this report is from the ABS 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics. The ABO population split data is from the Journal article [The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data](#).
3. The BloodNet issues are slightly higher than the IDMS issues in this report due to two reasons:
 - return to stock/store and credit transactions actioned by Lifeblood not in BloodNet but in IDMS
 - issues to universities and research institutions recorded in BloodNet but not in IDMS.
4. This report covers the orders, issues, transfers and discards data for RBC, platelets and FFP only. Information on the other aspects of fresh blood products, such as the NBA's product management, Lifeblood process and contract, and donor and patient safety, are outside the scope of this report and can be accessed through the following websites:
 - [Fresh blood product supply with Lifeblood](#)

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- [Fresh blood products we manage for Australians](#)
- [Blood Book 2020](#)
- [Blood donations](#)
- [Blood transfusion](#)
- [Haemovigilance Reporting](#)

Attachment C — RBC detailed data

Table 1: RBC issues and per 1,000 population, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Issues	644,487	635,364	629,463	629,377	629,609	659,611	663,530	686,730	703,596	708,478
Per '000 population	26.9	26.1	25.4	25.0	24.7	25.7	25.8	26.1	26.1	25.9

Table 2: RBC issues by jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NSW	195,850	189,914	192,367	193,996	197,815	210,252	207,110	213,255	218,688	217,237
VIC	176,428	177,760	175,558	173,340	170,799	176,808	178,703	186,672	190,868	192,050
QLD	138,196	134,726	132,800	131,841	131,241	135,697	137,045	139,332	142,148	145,025
SA	57,519	56,909	55,213	55,795	53,934	54,715	54,565	55,991	58,302	58,368
WA	50,400	51,896	48,750	49,836	50,078	55,191	57,893	61,411	61,798	64,956
TAS	11,354	10,520	11,374	11,355	12,375	12,564	13,153	14,434	15,358	14,832
NT	4,206	4,022	3,988	4,014	3,918	4,322	4,956	5,145	5,111	4,463
ACT	10,534	9,617	9,413	9,200	9,449	10,062	10,105	10,490	11,323	11,547

Table 3: RBC issues per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NSW	25.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.5	26.0	25.6	25.9	25.9	25.4
VIC	29.0	28.5	27.6	26.8	25.9	26.9	27.2	27.8	27.6	27.4
QLD	28.8	27.6	26.8	26.1	25.5	26.1	26.0	25.9	25.7	25.8
SA	33.7	33.1	31.8	31.7	30.3	30.4	30.2	30.5	31.2	30.9
WA	19.8	20.2	18.7	18.9	18.6	20.2	21.0	21.7	21.1	21.6
TAS	22.0	20.1	21.3	20.8	22.1	22.2	23.1	25.3	26.7	25.8
NT	17.2	16.3	16.1	16.2	15.8	17.3	19.9	20.6	20.2	17.0
ACT	26.4	23.5	22.2	21.1	21.2	22.3	22.3	22.8	24.1	24.0

Table 4: RBC issues, transfers, discards, costs and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost (\$M)	Transfers	Discards	Discard Cost (\$M)	DAPI
2020-21	659,611	\$249.2	87,025	10,237	\$3.9	1.6%
2021-22	663,530	\$255.5	83,419	9,370	\$3.6	1.4%
2022-23	686,730	\$245.6	83,156	7,920	\$2.8	1.2%
2023-24	703,596	\$264.2	84,419	8,106	\$3.0	1.2%
2024-25	708,478	\$262.6	87,417	7,966	\$3.0	1.1%

Table 5: RBC issues, transfers, discards, costs and DAPI by public/private, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost (\$M)	Transfer Out	Transfer In	Net Issues	Discards	Discard Cost (\$M)	DAPI
Public	2,359,486	\$880.9	211,792	205,116	2,352,810	26,612	\$10.0	1.1%
2020-21	447,254	\$169.1	43,345	41,429	445,338	5,697	\$2.2	1.3%
2021-22	453,877	\$174.9	42,034	40,289	452,132	5,799	\$2.2	1.3%
2022-23	476,994	\$170.7	40,344	39,013	475,663	4,851	\$1.7	1.0%
2023-24	488,625	\$183.5	42,797	42,100	487,928	5,213	\$2.0	1.1%
2024-25	492,736	\$182.7	43,272	42,285	491,749	5,052	\$1.9	1.0%
Private	1,062,459	\$396.3	213,644	220,320	1,069,135	16,987	\$6.3	1.6%
2020-21	212,357	\$80.2	43,680	45,596	214,273	4,540	\$1.7	2.1%
2021-22	209,653	\$80.7	41,385	43,130	211,398	3,571	\$1.4	1.7%
2022-23	209,736	\$74.9	42,812	44,143	211,067	3,069	\$1.1	1.5%
2023-24	214,971	\$80.6	41,622	42,319	215,668	2,893	\$1.1	1.3%
2024-25	215,742	\$79.9	44,145	45,132	216,729	2,914	\$1.1	1.3%

Table 6: RBC issues, transfer, discards, costs and DAPI by jurisdiction, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost	Transfers	Discards	Discard Cost	DAPI
NSW	1,066,542	\$397,767,633	146,914	13,420	\$5,015,793	1.3%
2020-21	210,252	\$79,365,890	30,839	3,116	\$1,176,096	1.5%
2021-22	207,110	\$79,711,146	29,390	2,833	\$1,090,482	1.4%
2022-23	213,255	\$76,208,353	27,699	2,340	\$836,263	1.1%
2023-24	218,688	\$82,045,686	29,679	2,719	\$1,019,890	1.2%
2024-25	217,237	\$80,436,558	29,307	2,412	\$893,063	1.1%
VIC	925,101	\$346,028,648	85,032	10,126	\$3,789,465	1.1%
2020-21	176,808	\$66,983,297	17,298	2,527	\$954,894	1.4%
2021-22	178,703	\$68,947,751	16,595	2,019	\$778,150	1.1%
2022-23	186,672	\$66,930,073	17,388	2,014	\$720,530	1.1%
2023-24	190,868	\$71,807,281	16,351	1,792	\$673,030	0.9%
2024-25	192,050	\$71,360,246	17,400	1,774	\$662,860	0.9%
QLD	699,247	\$260,734,585	139,838	9,688	\$3,620,100	1.4%
2020-21	135,697	\$51,220,257	29,633	2,446	\$923,361	1.8%
2021-22	137,045	\$52,738,727	26,438	2,047	\$787,937	1.5%
2022-23	139,332	\$49,778,046	26,678	1,728	\$617,277	1.2%
2023-24	142,148	\$53,319,224	27,375	1,700	\$637,612	1.2%
2024-25	145,025	\$53,678,331	29,714	1,767	\$653,914	1.2%
SA	281,941	\$105,214,498	17,294	2,846	\$1,062,712	1.0%
2020-21	54,715	\$20,666,548	5,012	674	\$254,534	1.2%
2021-22	54,565	\$21,014,131	3,709	584	\$224,732	1.1%
2022-23	55,991	\$20,023,295	3,013	558	\$199,284	1.0%
2023-24	58,302	\$21,887,275	2,989	505	\$189,573	0.9%
2024-25	58,368	\$21,623,249	2,571	525	\$194,589	0.9%
WA	301,249	\$112,282,603	25,466	5,030	\$1,883,491	1.7%
2020-21	55,191	\$20,830,019	1,928	943	\$355,899	1.7%
2021-22	57,893	\$22,276,229	4,882	1,424	\$547,954	2.5%
2022-23	61,411	\$21,941,145	6,214	823	\$293,926	1.3%
2023-24	61,798	\$23,185,442	6,158	897	\$336,585	1.5%
2024-25	64,956	\$24,049,769	6,284	943	\$349,127	1.5%
TAS	70,341	\$26,205,052	3,104	908	\$338,726	1.3%
2020-21	12,564	\$4,741,151	519	194	\$73,208	1.5%
2021-22	13,153	\$5,060,354	617	171	\$65,789	1.3%
2022-23	14,434	\$5,154,959	648	166	\$59,285	1.2%
2023-24	15,358	\$5,759,711	639	187	\$70,131	1.2%
2024-25	14,832	\$5,488,878	681	190	\$70,313	1.3%
NT	23,997	\$8,972,101	6,079	836	\$312,079	3.5%
2020-21	4,322	\$1,635,592	1,246	164	\$61,887	3.8%
2021-22	4,956	\$1,911,108	1,274	155	\$59,732	3.1%
2022-23	5,145	\$1,844,014	1,242	143	\$51,071	2.8%
2023-24	5,111	\$1,922,576	1,074	183	\$68,630	3.6%
2024-25	4,463	\$1,658,811	1,243	191	\$70,759	4.3%
ACT	53,527	\$19,950,755	1,709	745	\$277,668	1.4%
2020-21	10,062	\$3,796,996	550	173	\$65,283	1.7%
2021-22	10,105	\$3,887,697	514	137	\$52,708	1.4%
2022-23	10,490	\$3,746,399	274	148	\$52,857	1.4%
2023-24	11,323	\$4,246,465	154	123	\$46,129	1.1%
2024-25	11,547	\$4,273,198	217	164	\$60,691	1.4%

Table 7: RBC issues, transfers, discards and DAPI by Remoteness, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Remoteness/Year	Issues	Transfers Out	Transfers In	Net Issues	Discards	DAPI
Major Cities of Australia	2,754,302	324,598	364,471	2,794,175	31,653	1.1%
2020-21	528,958	67,140	76,444	538,262	7,392	1.4%
2021-22	531,714	64,216	71,586	539,084	6,715	1.2%
2022-23	554,402	63,676	70,506	561,232	5,682	1.0%
2023-24	567,040	63,855	71,815	575,000	5,979	1.0%
2024-25	572,188	65,711	74,120	580,597	5,885	1.0%
Inner Regional Australia	458,908	56,266	45,436	448,078	7,032	1.6%
2020-21	87,494	10,376	7,718	84,836	1,668	2.0%
2021-22	89,881	10,129	8,501	88,253	1,503	1.7%
2022-23	90,723	10,959	9,582	89,346	1,428	1.6%
2023-24	95,247	11,844	9,612	93,015	1,198	1.3%
2024-25	95,563	12,95	10,023	92,628	1,235	1.3%
Outer Regional Australia	174,936	26,818	13,051	161,169	3,789	2.4%
2020-21	36,192	6,140	2,434	32,486	854	2.6%
2021-22	35,245	5,647	2,825	32,423	788	2.4%
2022-23	34,791	4,872	2,587	32,506	647	2.0%
2023-24	34,654	5,151	2,470	31,973	763	2.4%
2024-25	34,054	5,008	2,735	31,781	737	2.3%
Remote Australia	24,094	10,367	589	14,316	718	5.0%
2020-21	5,029	2,127	90	2,992	171	5.7%
2021-22	4,869	2,167	120	2,822	212	7.5%
2022-23	4,794	2,045	119	2,868	129	4.5%
2023-24	4,722	1,975	131	2,878	126	4.4%
2024-25	4,680	2,053	129	2,756	80	2.9%
Very Remote Australia	9,529	7,387	1,889	4,031	407	10.1%
2020-21	1,874	1,242	339	971	152	15.7%
2021-22	1,757	1,260	387	884	152	17.2%
2022-23	1,972	1,604	362	730	34	4.7%
2023-24	1,933	1,594	391	730	40	5.5%
2024-25	1,993	1,687	410	716	29	4.1%

Table 8: RBC ABO issued quantity and discards, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Year	O +	O-	A+	A-	B+	B-	AB+	AB-	Total
Issued quantity	2020-21	261,122	110,861	191,152	41,655	40,352	9,503	5,526	1,753	661,924
	2021-22	265,374	105,831	194,931	42,008	41,802	9,311	5,358	1,609	666,224
	2022-23	278,178	106,290	200,565	42,555	45,111	9,941	6,310	1,669	690,619
	2023-24	284,961	107,819	205,048	43,842	47,131	10,040	6,686	1,640	707,167
	2024-25	288,189	108,654	204,570	43,738	47,758	10,325	7,156	1,626	712,016
% of issued quantity	2020-21	39.4%	16.7%	28.9%	6.3%	6.1%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	100%
	2021-22	39.8%	15.9%	29.3%	6.3%	6.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.2%	100%
	2022-23	40.3%	15.4%	29.0%	6.2%	6.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.2%	100%
	2023-24	40.3%	15.2%	29.0%	6.2%	6.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.2%	100%
	2024-25	40.8%	15.3%	28.7%	6.1%	6.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.2%	100%
Discards	2020-21	2,875	3,253	2,016	785	580	312	269	147	10,237
	2021-22	2,654	3,076	1,901	663	440	247	223	166	9,370
	2022-23	2,249	2,577	1,581	565	399	196	241	112	7,920
	2023-24	2,324	2,685	1,633	540	437	207	176	104	8,106
	2024-25	2,349	2,390	1,632	569	554	167	194	111	7,966
% of discards	2020-21	28.1%	31.8%	19.7%	7.7%	5.7%	3.0%	2.6%	1.4%	100%
	2021-22	28.3%	32.8%	20.3%	7.1%	4.7%	2.6%	2.4%	1.8%	100%
	2022-23	28.4%	32.5%	20.0%	7.1%	5.0%	2.5%	3.0%	1.4%	100%
	2023-24	28.7%	33.1%	20.1%	6.7%	5.4%	2.6%	2.2%	1.3%	100%
	2024-25	29.5%	30.0%	20.5%	7.1%	7.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.4%	100%
ABO population split*		38.4%	6.5%	32.0%	5.6%	11.8%	1.5%	3.7%	0.5%	

Note: * Hirani, R., Weinert, N., Irving, DO. [The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data](#). MJA 2022

Table 9: RBC ABO issued quantity, transfer and discards by jurisdiction, 2024-25

		O +	O-	A+	A-	B+	B-	AB+	AB-	Total
Issued quantity	NSW	89,684	31,846	62,780	12,317	15,790	2,597	2,262	369	217,645
	VIC	77,547	30,018	54,896	11,906	14,402	3,612	1,539	474	194,394
	QLD	60,829	22,011	41,956	9,568	7,965	1,817	1132	169	145,447
	SA	21,612	8,466	18,192	4,149	3,880	982	999	278	58,558
	WA	26,162	10,848	18,281	3,746	3,809	964	938	270	65,018
	TAS	5,598	2,633	4,247	1,251	752	241	116	0	14,838
	NT	2,060	1,074	1,002	146	182	0	0	0	4,464
	ACT	4,697	1,758	3,216	655	978	112	170	66	11,652
% of issued quantity	NSW	41.2%	14.6%	28.8%	5.7%	7.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.2%	100%
	VIC	39.9%	15.4%	28.2%	6.1%	7.4%	1.9%	0.8%	0.2%	100%
	QLD	41.8%	15.1%	28.8%	6.6%	5.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%	100%
	SA	36.9%	14.5%	31.1%	7.1%	6.6%	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	100%
	WA	40.2%	16.7%	28.1%	5.8%	5.9%	1.5%	1.4%	0.4%	100%
	TAS	37.7%	17.7%	28.6%	8.4%	5.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100%
	NT	46.1%	24.1%	22.4%	3.3%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	ACT	40.3%	15.1%	27.6%	5.6%	8.4%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	100%
Transfers	NSW	11,537	7,901	6,526	1,751	1,210	254	110	18	29,307
	VIC	5,813	4,087	4,364	1,360	1,304	286	165	21	17,400
	QLD	10,774	6,042	8,379	2,547	1,263	442	264	3	29,714
	SA	523	1,009	414	395	107	104	7	12	2,571
	WA	2,356	1,912	1,216	498	208	24	61	9	6,284
	TAS	148	380	109	25	18	0	1	0	681
	NT	635	606	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,243
	ACT	77	58	29	12	35	2	0	4	217
Discards	NSW	780	775	476	132	162	30	42	15	2,412
	VIC	520	512	373	126	133	51	45	14	1,774
	QLD	535	419	425	179	101	29	48	31	1,767
	SA	109	152	102	44	51	36	16	15	525
	WA	254	303	199	60	47	16	33	31	943
	TAS	58	67	17	16	27	1	4	0	190
	NT	54	119	17	0	1	0	0	0	191
	ACT	39	43	23	12	32	4	6	5	164
% of Discards	NSW	32.3%	32.1%	19.7%	5.5%	6.7%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%	100%
	VIC	29.3%	28.9%	21.0%	7.1%	7.5%	2.9%	2.5%	0.8%	100%
	QLD	30.3%	23.7%	24.1%	10.1%	5.7%	1.6%	2.7%	1.8%	100%
	SA	20.8%	29.0%	19.4%	8.4%	9.7%	6.9%	3.0%	2.9%	100%
	WA	26.9%	32.1%	21.1%	6.4%	5.0%	1.7%	3.5%	3.3%	100%
	TAS	30.5%	35.3%	8.9%	8.4%	14.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	100%
	NT	28.3%	62.3%	8.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	ACT	23.8%	26.2%	14.0%	7.3%	19.5%	2.4%	3.7%	3.0%	100%
DAPI	NSW	0.9%	2.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.9%	4.1%	1.1%
	VIC	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	2.9%	3.0%	0.9%
	QLD	0.9%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	4.2%	18.3%	1.2%
	SA	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	3.7%	1.6%	5.4%	0.9%
	WA	1.0%	2.8%	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%	3.5%	11.5%	1.5%
	TAS	1.0%	2.5%	0.4%	1.3%	3.6%	0.4%	3.4%	-	1.3%
	NT	2.6%	11.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.5%	-	-	-	4.3%
	ACT	0.8%	2.4%	0.7%	1.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%	7.6%	1.4%
ABO population split		38.4%	6.5%	32.0%	5.6%	11.8%	1.5%	3.7%	0.5%	

Table 9: Quantity of RBC ordered by order priority and type, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Priority	Order Type	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Life Threatening	Special	2,270	2,439	2,498	2,673	2,364
	Stock	2,770	2,636	3,241	3,572	3,761
	<i>Sub total</i>	5,040	5,075	5,739	6,245	6,125
Urgent	Special	14,723	14,970	16,201	15,969	15,637
	Stock	14,880	13,855	14,435	16,064	17,569
	<i>Sub total</i>	29,603	28,825	30,636	32,033	33,206
Routine	Special	95,161	112,008	117,789	119,357	120,627
	Stock	536,314	544,115	560,017	566,791	564,164
	<i>Sub total</i>	631,475	656,123	677,806	686,148	684,791
All priorities	Total	666,118	690,023	714,181	724,426	724,122
	Annual change (%)	-	3.6%	3.5%	1.4%	0.0%
As percentage of total orders quantity						
Life Threatening	All order types	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Urgent	All order types	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%
Routine	All order types	94.8%	95.1%	94.9%	94.7%	94.6%
All priorities	Special	16.8%	18.8%	19.1%	19.0%	19.1%
	Stock	83.2%	81.2%	80.9%	81.0%	80.9%

Note: order data includes dispatched and finalised orders

Attachment D — Platelet detailed data

Table 1: Platelet issues and per 1,000 population, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Issues	130,507	130,523	132,930	136,446	138,210	145,056	140,504	147,893	155,143	159,711
Per '000 population	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8

Table 2: Platelet issues by jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NSW	37,152	36,753	39,016	41,007	42,155	44,387	41,082	43,793	45,838	45,491
VIC	33,963	33,963	33,299	34,613	35,018	36,433	35,791	38,573	41,596	40,763
QLD	34,641	33,960	35,536	34,884	33,861	35,173	35,121	35,789	36,021	38,256
SA	10,856	11,685	10,891	10,970	12,026	12,745	11,420	11,019	11,906	12,610
WA	9,196	9,636	9,497	10,342	10,043	11,167	12,197	13,246	13,798	16,218
TAS	2,257	2,266	2,292	2,360	2,747	2,658	2,509	3,049	3,435	3,547
NT	818	731	851	824	837	982	921	976	955	856
ACT	1,624	1,529	1,548	1,446	1,523	1,511	1,463	1,448	1,594	1,970

Table 3: Platelet issues per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NSW	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3
VIC	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.8
QLD	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8
SA	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.7
WA	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.4
TAS	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.2
NT	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.3
ACT	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.1

Table 4: Platelet issues, transfer, discards, costs and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost (\$M)	Transfers	Discards	Discard Cost (\$M)	DAPI
2020-21	145,056	\$55.2	8,788	14,718	\$5.1	10.1%
2021-22	140,504	\$52.2	8,167	11,027	\$3.8	7.8%
2022-23	147,893	\$49.8	8,543	10,969	\$3.5	7.4%
2023-24	155,143	\$54.3	9,667	11,547	\$3.9	7.4%
2024-25	159,711	\$56.9	9,538	11,774	\$4.1	7.4%

Table 5: Platelet issues, transfers, discards, costs and DAPI by public/private, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost (\$M)	Transfer Out	Transfer In	Net Issues	Discards	Discard Cost (\$M)	DAPI
Public	537,510	\$191.8	33,499	32,786	536,797	35,048	\$12.2	6.5%
2020-21	102,622	\$39.0	6,706	6,248	102,164	8,545	\$3.0	8.4%
2021-22	100,431	\$36.9	6,281	6,027	100,177	6,216	\$2.2	6.2%
2022-23	107,814	\$36.1	6,255	6,108	107,667	6,396	\$2.1	5.9%
2023-24	112,410	\$39.2	7,342	7,381	112,449	6,839	\$2.4	6.1%
2024-25	114,233	\$40.6	6,915	7,022	114,340	7,052	\$2.5	6.2%
Private	210,797	\$76.5	11,204	11,917	211,510	24,987	\$8.1	11.8%
2020-21	42,434	\$16.2	2,082	2,540	42,892	6,173	\$2.1	14.4%
2021-22	40,073	\$15.2	1,886	2,140	40,327	4,811	\$1.6	11.9%
2022-23	40,079	\$13.7	2,288	2,435	40,226	4,573	\$1.4	11.4%
2023-24	42,733	\$15.0	2,325	2,286	42,694	4,708	\$1.5	11.0%
2024-25	45,478	\$16.2	2,623	2,516	45,371	4,722	\$1.6	10.4%

Table 6: Platelet issues, transfer, discards, costs and DAPI by Jurisdiction, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost	Transfers	Discards	Discard Cost	DAPI
NSW	220,591	\$74,565,682	20,005	15,866	\$4,969,900	7.2%
2020-21	44,387	\$15,902,763	3,958	4,199	\$1,340,458	9.5%
2021-22	41,082	\$13,978,790	3,841	2,873	\$876,424	7.0%
2022-23	43,793	\$13,815,696	3,680	2,874	\$826,929	6.6%
2023-24	45,838	\$15,379,198	4,604	2,930	\$920,774	6.4%
2024-25	45,491	\$15,489,235	3,922	2,990	\$1,005,315	6.6%
VIC	193,156	\$67,374,689	8,341	17,304	\$5,562,770	9.0%
2020-21	36,433	\$13,936,539	1,981	4,164	\$1,396,148	11.4%
2021-22	35,791	\$12,774,097	1,311	3,345	\$1,062,315	9.3%
2022-23	38,573	\$12,435,625	1,590	3,253	\$970,345	8.4%
2023-24	41,596	\$13,875,948	1,692	3,135	\$996,000	7.5%
2024-25	40,763	\$14,352,480	1,767	3,407	\$1,137,961	8.4%
QLD	180,360	\$66,922,475	7,499	15,392	\$5,404,581	8.5%
2020-21	35,173	\$13,733,985	1,323	3,843	\$1,387,758	10.9%
2021-22	35,121	\$13,950,496	1,456	2,556	\$968,935	7.3%
2022-23	35,789	\$12,752,520	1,479	2,666	\$918,048	7.4%
2023-24	36,021	\$12,913,398	1,443	3,204	\$1,072,270	8.9%
2024-25	38,256	\$13,572,077	1,798	3,123	\$1,057,570	8.2%
SA	59,700	\$21,804,703	5,458	3,210	\$1,220,218	5.4%
2020-21	12,745	\$4,717,959	1,183	834	\$322,573	6.5%
2021-22	11,420	\$4,326,754	1,070	746	\$283,448	6.5%
2022-23	11,019	\$3,877,595	964	696	\$253,910	6.3%
2023-24	11,906	\$4,332,945	1,190	536	\$209,762	4.5%
2024-25	12,610	\$4,549,448	1,051	398	\$150,525	3.2%
WA	66,626	\$27,410,200	2,945	2,699	\$1,092,964	4.1%
2020-21	11,167	\$4,925,037	253	434	\$184,378	3.9%
2021-22	12,197	\$5,261,528	411	459	\$193,317	3.8%
2022-23	13,246	\$5,079,052	720	545	\$206,368	4.1%
2023-24	13,798	\$5,599,219	634	624	\$247,306	4.5%
2024-25	16,218	\$6,545,363	927	637	\$261,594	3.9%
TAS	15,198	\$5,531,639	236	2,701	\$892,126	17.8%
2020-21	2,658	\$1,021,837	62	597	\$211,821	22.5%
2021-22	2,509	\$914,030	34	498	\$173,272	19.8%
2022-23	3,049	\$1,019,209	60	433	\$130,574	14.2%
2023-24	3,435	\$1,247,836	55	546	\$175,162	15.9%
2024-25	3,547	\$1,328,727	25	627	\$201,298	17.7%
NT	4,690	\$2,043,755	4	2,272	\$1,036,362	48.4%
2020-21	982	\$447,248	0	459	\$216,245	46.7%
2021-22	921	\$438,354	0	460	\$227,787	49.9%
2022-23	976	\$394,003	2	363	\$154,676	37.2%
2023-24	955	\$404,379	2	469	\$205,420	49.1%
2024-25	856	\$359,771	0	521	\$232,235	60.9%
ACT	7,986	\$2,673,299	215	591	\$192,700	7.4%
2020-21	1,511	\$520,744	28	188	\$60,403	12.4%
2021-22	1,463	\$506,972	44	90	\$30,687	6.2%
2022-23	1,448	\$465,976	48	139	\$45,751	9.6%
2023-24	1,594	\$519,152	47	103	\$32,619	6.5%
2024-25	1,970	\$660,455	48	71	\$23,239	3.6%

Table 7: Remoteness platelets issues, transfer, discards and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Transfers Out	Transfers In	Net Issues	Discards	DAPI
Major Cities of Australia	647,854	39,754	40,225	648,325	35,466	5.5%
2020-21	125,177	7,997	7,988	125,168	8,884	7.1%
2021-22	121,218	7,332	7,367	121,253	6,480	5.3%
2022-23	127,838	7,575	7,622	127,885	6,435	5.0%
2023-24	134,990	8,630	8,758	135,118	6,671	4.9%
2024-25	138,631	8,220	8,490	138,901	6,996	5.0%
Inner Regional Australia	68,503	4,296	3,594	67,801	17,011	25.1%
2020-21	13,391	618	587	13,360	4,487	33.6%
2021-22	12,784	655	513	12,642	3,260	25.8%
2022-23	13,317	829	675	13,163	3,044	23.1%
2023-24	14,126	939	820	14,007	3,175	22.7%
2024-25	14,885	1,255	999	14,629	3,045	20.8%
Outer Regional Australia	30,650	637	873	30,886	6,875	22.3%
2020-21	6,213	168	205	6,250	1,197	19.2%
2021-22	6,175	172	287	6,290	1,144	18.2%
2022-23	6,497	138	245	6,604	1,357	20.5%
2023-24	5,813	98	87	5,802	1,573	27.1%
2024-25	5,952	61	49	5,940	1,604	27.0%
Remote Australia	1,287	16	8	1,279	682	53.3%
2020-21	275	5	8	278	150	54.0%
2021-22	326	8	0	318	143	45.0%
2022-23	239	1	0	238	132	55.5%
2023-24	207	2	0	205	128	62.4%
2024-25	240	0	0	240	129	53.8%
Very Remote Australia	13	0	3	16	1	6.3%
2020-21	0	0	0	0	0	-
2021-22	1	0	0	1	0	0.0%
2022-23	2	0	1	3	1	33.3%
2023-24	7	0	2	9	0	0.0%
2024-25	3	0	0	3	0	0.0%

Table 8: Platelet ABO issued quantity and discards, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Year	O +	O-	A+	A-	B+	B-	AB+	AB-	Total
Issued quantity	2020-21	65,113	22,927	41,756	10,646	4,204	631	77	12	145,366
	2021-22	62,508	22,175	40,436	10,480	4,457	625	38	0	140,719
	2022-23	66,400	23,091	42,316	10,600	4,965	693	27	5	148,097
	2023-24	69,802	23,783	45,333	10,852	4,872	632	7	2	155,283
	2024-25	72,924	24,357	46,602	10,687	4,901	399	7	0	159,877
% of issued quantity	2020-21	44.8%	15.8%	28.7%	7.3%	2.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100%
	2021-22	44.4%	15.8%	28.7%	7.4%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	2022-23	44.8%	15.6%	28.6%	7.2%	3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	2023-24	45.0%	15.3%	29.2%	7.0%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	2024-25	45.6%	15.2%	29.1%	6.7%	3.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Discards	2020-21	6,800	2,187	4,481	900	289	49	11	1	14,718
	2021-22	5,354	1,470	3,190	719	245	44	5	0	11,027
	2022-23	5,321	1,458	3,087	739	309	51	3	1	10,969
	2023-24	5,613	1,499	3,395	637	369	33	1	0	11,547
	2024-25	5,627	1,462	3,628	688	356	13	0	0	11,774
% of discards	2020-21	46.2%	14.9%	30.4%	6.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100%
	2021-22	48.6%	13.3%	28.9%	6.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	2022-23	48.5%	13.3%	28.1%	6.7%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	2023-24	48.6%	13.0%	29.4%	5.5%	3.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	2024-25	47.8%	12.4%	30.8%	5.8%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
ABO population split*		38.4%	6.5%	32.0%	5.6%	11.8%	1.5%	3.7%	0.5%	

Note: * Hirani, R., Weinert, N., Irving, DO. [The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data](#). MJA 2022

Table 9: Quantity of platelets ordered by order priority and type, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Priority	Order Type	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Life Threatening	Special	890	823	934	925	768
	Stock	782	657	930	1,047	978
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>1,672</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,864</i>	<i>1,972</i>	<i>1,746</i>
Urgent	Special	11,700	9,055	8,893	9,228	8,524
	Stock	9,697	9,502	10,571	13,069	15,187
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>21,397</i>	<i>18,557</i>	<i>19,464</i>	<i>22,297</i>	<i>23,711</i>
Routine	Special	40,927	34,884	32,684	32,441	33,030
	Stock	80,712	83,801	92,508	96,896	101,756
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>121,639</i>	<i>118,685</i>	<i>125,192</i>	<i>129,337</i>	<i>134,786</i>
All priorities	Total	144,708	138,722	146,520	153,606	160,243
	Annual change (%)	-	-4.1%	5.6%	4.8%	4.3%
As percentage of total orders quantity						
Life Threatening	All order types	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Urgent	All order types	14.8%	13.4%	13.3%	14.5%	14.8%
Routine	All order types	84.1%	85.6%	85.4%	84.2%	84.1%
All priorities	Special	37.0%	32.3%	29.0%	27.7%	26.4%
	Stock	63.0%	67.7%	71.0%	72.3%	73.6%

Note: order data includes dispatched and finalised orders

Attachment E — FFP detailed data

Table 1: FFP issues and per 1,000 population, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Issues	112,531	103,898	95,996	96,264	85,314	85,151	82,552	87,608	86,386	89,612
Per '000 population	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3

Table 2: FFP issues by jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NSW	41,098	37,082	37,537	37,504	33,625	32,057	30,584	31,584	31,406	32,277
VIC	32,238	27,586	27,143	27,226	22,281	21,699	20,911	27,127	25,701	25,067
QLD	20,308	19,362	15,080	14,798	14,829	15,683	15,173	14,585	14,448	16,923
SA	8,880	8,976	7,560	7,520	6,721	6,440	5,564	5,884	5,410	6,365
WA	6,308	7,831	5,707	6,290	5,115	6,316	5,890	5,788	6,525	6,154
TAS	1,848	1,441	1,590	1,262	1,150	1,531	2,976	1,448	1,241	1,504
NT	620	499	219	613	517	639	820	331	584	405
ACT	1,231	1,121	1,160	1,051	1,076	786	634	861	1,071	917

Table 3: FFP issues per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2015-16 to 2024-25

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NSW	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
VIC	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.6
QLD	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.0
SA	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4
WA	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0
TAS	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.7	5.2	2.5	2.2	2.6
NT	2.5	2.0	0.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.3	1.3	2.3	1.5
ACT	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.9

Table 4: FFP issues, transfer, discards, costs and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost (\$M)	Transfers	Discards	Discard Cost (\$M)	DAPI
2020-21	85,151	\$15.3	3,755	10,851	\$2.0	12.7%
2021-22	82,552	\$14.9	4,003	10,947	\$2.0	13.3%
2022-23	87,608	\$14.6	4,394	10,569	\$1.8	12.1%
2023-24	86,386	\$14.6	3,809	10,343	\$1.8	12.0%
2024-25	89,612	\$15.5	3,870	9,798	\$1.7	10.9%

Table 5: FFP issues, transfers, discards, costs and DAPI by public/private, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost (\$M)	Transfer Out	Transfer In	Net Issues	Discards	Discard Cost (\$M)	DAPI
Public	341,613	\$59.4	16,138	14,944	340,419	40,313	\$7.1	11.8%
2020-21	66,917	\$12.0	3,254	2,764	66,427	8,155	\$1.5	12.3%
2021-22	64,061	\$11.6	3,425	2,969	63,605	8,460	\$1.6	13.3%
2022-23	69,532	\$11.6	3,509	3,251	69,274	8,083	\$1.4	11.7%
2023-24	68,742	\$11.6	2,991	2,929	68,680	7,849	\$1.3	11.4%
2024-25	72,361	\$12.6	2,959	3,031	72,433	7,766	\$1.4	10.7%
Private	89,696	\$15.4	3,693	4,887	90,890	12,195	\$2.2	13.4%
2020-21	18,234	\$3.2	501	991	18,724	2,696	\$0.5	14.4%
2021-22	18,491	\$3.3	578	1,034	18,947	2,487	\$0.5	13.1%
2022-23	18,076	\$3.0	885	1,143	18,334	2,486	\$0.4	13.6%
2023-24	17,644	\$3.0	818	880	17,706	2,494	\$0.4	14.1%
2024-25	17,251	\$3.0	911	839	17,179	2,032	\$0.4	11.8%

Table 6: FFP issues, transfer, discards, costs and DAPI by Jurisdiction, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Issues	Issues Cost	Transfers	Discards	Discard Cost	DAPI
NSW	157,908	\$27,778,411	8,322	24,753	\$4,370,226	15.7%
2020-21	32,057	\$5,856,220	1,699	5,185	\$949,258	16.2%
2021-22	30,584	\$5,672,380	1,638	5,283	\$993,430	17.3%
2022-23	31,584	\$5,258,286	2,029	5,053	\$839,443	16.0%
2023-24	31,406	\$5,259,742	1,428	4,812	\$809,565	15.3%
2024-25	32,277	\$5,731,783	1,528	4,420	\$778,530	13.7%
VIC	120,505	\$21,112,396	5,330	12,143	\$2,198,155	10.1%
2020-21	21,699	\$3,951,853	832	2,391	\$443,866	11.0%
2021-22	20,911	\$3,798,296	1,018	2,296	\$426,787	11.0%
2022-23	27,127	\$4,575,637	1,136	2,423	\$419,452	8.9%
2023-24	25,701	\$4,440,192	1,137	2,653	\$478,788	10.3%
2024-25	25,067	\$4,346,417	1,207	2,380	\$429,263	9.5%
QLD	76,812	\$12,577,492	2,965	7,609	\$1,290,517	9.9%
2020-21	15,683	\$2,613,741	542	1,534	\$269,555	9.8%
2021-22	15,173	\$2,553,819	624	1,440	\$257,264	9.5%
2022-23	14,585	\$2,308,566	559	1,500	\$241,688	10.3%
2023-24	14,448	\$2,330,189	671	1,496	\$246,945	10.4%
2024-25	16,923	\$2,771,178	569	1,639	\$275,065	9.7%
SA	29,663	\$5,014,484	2,447	3,438	\$589,402	11.6%
2020-21	6,440	\$1,124,700	598	947	\$165,107	14.7%
2021-22	5,564	\$967,100	546	854	\$150,085	15.3%
2022-23	5,884	\$955,392	507	648	\$105,176	11.0%
2023-24	5,410	\$898,960	401	481	\$81,887	8.9%
2024-25	6,365	\$1,068,333	395	508	\$87,147	8.0%
WA	30,673	\$5,643,737	559	2,739	\$527,232	8.9%
2020-21	6,316	\$1,180,149	38	402	\$80,297	6.4%
2021-22	5,890	\$1,145,322	118	633	\$128,157	10.7%
2022-23	5,788	\$1,026,824	124	605	\$112,389	10.5%
2023-24	6,525	\$1,168,026	149	585	\$109,446	9.0%
2024-25	6,154	\$1,123,417	130	514	\$96,943	8.4%
TAS	8,700	\$1,469,635	124	830	\$142,656	9.5%
2020-21	1,531	\$271,688	21	148	\$27,059	9.7%
2021-22	2,976	\$504,895	16	197	\$34,111	6.6%
2022-23	1,448	\$234,270	26	171	\$28,581	11.8%
2023-24	1,241	\$206,002	22	140	\$23,290	11.3%
2024-25	1,504	\$252,780	39	174	\$29,616	11.6%
NT	2,779	\$478,463	8	464	\$85,524	16.7%
2020-21	639	\$108,465	3	107	\$19,634	16.7%
2021-22	820	\$137,643	0	129	\$24,251	15.7%
2022-23	331	\$54,854	5	99	\$16,853	29.9%
2023-24	584	\$107,676	0	59	\$10,738	10.1%
2024-25	405	\$69,824	0	70	\$14,048	17.3%
ACT	4,269	\$758,103	76	532	\$97,043	12.5%
2020-21	786	\$145,502	22	137	\$26,699	17.4%
2021-22	634	\$119,266	43	115	\$22,387	18.1%
2022-23	861	\$146,786	8	70	\$11,802	8.1%
2023-24	1,071	\$183,333	1	117	\$20,095	10.9%
2024-25	917	\$163,216	2	93	\$16,060	10.1%

Table 7: Remoteness FFP issues, transfer, discards and DAPI, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Remoteness/Year	Issues	Transfers Out	Transfers In	Net Issues	Discards	DAPI
Major Cities of Australia	378,670	16,090	18,057	380,637	42,761	11.2%
2020-21	74,861	3,079	3,396	75,178	8,920	11.9%
2021-22	71,323	3,245	3,663	71,741	9,084	12.7%
2022-23	76,730	3,446	3,934	77,218	8,443	10.9%
2023-24	76,450	3,178	3,528	76,800	8,436	11.0%
2024-25	79,306	3,142	3,536	79,700	7,878	9.9%
Inner Regional Australia	38,258	2,478	1,360	37,140	6,851	18.4%
2020-21	7,225	445	285	7,065	1,384	19.6%
2021-22	8,120	473	218	7,865	1,323	16.8%
2022-23	8,180	681	387	7,886	1,495	19.0%
2023-24	7,283	410	207	7,080	1,368	19.3%
2024-25	7,450	469	263	7,244	1,281	17.7%
Outer Regional Australia	12,585	1,083	395	11,897	2,178	18.3%
2020-21	2,694	205	65	2,554	427	16.7%
2021-22	2,787	265	122	2,644	416	15.7%
2022-23	2,309	225	71	2,155	450	20.9%
2023-24	2,293	181	70	2,182	397	18.2%
2024-25	2,502	207	67	2,362	488	20.7%
Remote Australia	1,391	148	15	1,258	537	42.7%
2020-21	305	22	7	290	105	36.2%
2021-22	232	13	0	219	98	44.7%
2022-23	294	33	0	261	123	47.1%
2023-24	278	33	4	249	104	41.8%
2024-25	282	47	4	239	107	44.8%
Very Remote Australia	382	32	4	354	181	51.1%
2020-21	63	4	2	61	15	24.6%
2021-22	80	7	0	73	26	35.6%
2022-23	85	9	2	78	58	74.4%
2023-24	82	7	0	75	38	50.7%
2024-25	72	5	0	67	44	65.7%

Table 8: FFP ABO issued quantity and discards, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	Year	O +	O-	A+	A-	B+	B-	AB+	AB-	Total
Issued quantity	2020-21	21,881	8,961	28,264	5,924	7,156	1,398	9,964	1,628	85,176
	2021-22	21,381	8,456	27,678	5,789	6,703	1,259	9,745	1,577	82,588
	2022-23	22,364	7,889	29,697	6,034	8,024	1,498	10,501	1,645	87,652
	2023-24	20,539	7,111	31,689	6,515	7,582	1,616	9,784	1,589	86,425
	2024-25	23,019	7,955	32,241	6,541	7,782	1,536	9,220	1,364	89,658
% of issued quantity	2020-21	25.7%	10.5%	33.2%	7.0%	8.4%	1.6%	11.7%	1.9%	100%
	2021-22	25.9%	10.2%	33.5%	7.0%	8.1%	1.5%	11.8%	1.9%	100%
	2022-23	25.5%	9.0%	33.9%	6.9%	9.2%	1.7%	12.0%	1.9%	100%
	2023-24	23.8%	8.2%	36.7%	7.5%	8.8%	1.9%	11.3%	1.8%	100%
	2024-25	25.7%	8.9%	36.0%	7.3%	8.7%	1.7%	10.3%	1.5%	100%
Discards	2020-21	2,120	933	4,071	872	751	145	1,686	273	10,851
	2021-22	2,057	883	4,151	835	837	149	1,761	274	10,947
	2022-23	2,179	856	3,968	813	690	161	1,626	276	10,569
	2023-24	1,807	680	4,092	832	801	168	1,707	256	10,343
	2024-25	1,857	692	3,878	839	636	139	1,542	215	9,798
% of discards	2020-21	19.5%	8.6%	37.5%	8.0%	6.9%	1.3%	15.5%	2.5%	100%
	2021-22	18.8%	8.1%	37.9%	7.6%	7.6%	1.4%	16.1%	2.5%	100%
	2022-23	20.6%	8.1%	37.5%	7.7%	6.5%	1.5%	15.4%	2.6%	100%
	2023-24	17.5%	6.6%	39.6%	8.0%	7.7%	1.6%	16.5%	2.5%	100%
	2024-25	19.0%	7.1%	39.6%	8.6%	6.5%	1.4%	15.7%	2.2%	100%
ABO population split *		38.4%	6.5%	32.0%	5.6%	11.8%	1.5%	3.7%	0.5%	

Note: * Hirani, R., Weinert, N., Irving, DO. [The distribution of ABO RhD blood groups in Australia, based on blood donor and blood sample pathology data](#). MJA 2022

Table 9: Quantity of FFP ordered by order priority and type, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Priority	Order Type	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Life Threatening	Special	541	626	619	756	719
	Stock	1,304	1,227	1,396	1,739	1,652
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>1,845</i>	<i>1,853</i>	<i>2,015</i>	<i>2,495</i>	<i>2,371</i>
Urgent	Special	1,253	947	1,449	1,259	1,047
	Stock	3,791	3,450	3,793	4,395	5,204
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>5,044</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>5,242</i>	<i>5,654</i>	<i>6,251</i>
Routine	Special	9,006	9,736	7,606	7,107	8,408
	Stock	69,413	67,162	73,951	72,511	72,832
	<i>Sub total</i>	<i>78,419</i>	<i>76,898</i>	<i>81,557</i>	<i>79,618</i>	<i>81,240</i>
All priorities	Total	85,308	83,148	88,814	87,767	89,862
	Annual change (%)	-	-2.5%	6.8%	-1.2%	2.4%
	As percentage of total orders					
Life Threatening	All order types	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%
Urgent	All order types	5.9%	5.3%	5.9%	6.4%	7.0%
Routine	All order types	91.9%	92.5%	91.8%	90.7%	90.4%
All priorities	Special	12.7%	13.6%	10.9%	10.4%	11.3%
	Stock	87.3%	86.4%	89.1%	89.6%	88.7%

Note: order data includes dispatched and finalised orders

Attachment F — Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AHP	Australian Health Provider
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSBT	Australian and New Zealand Society of Blood Transfusion
BloodNet	BloodNet is Australia's online blood ordering and inventory management system. It is a web-based system that allows staff in health facilities across Australia to order blood and blood products in a standardised way and to do so quickly, easily, and securely from Lifeblood.
DAPI	Discard as percentage of issue for a particular blood and blood product.
FFP	Fresh Frozen Plasma
IDMS	NBA's supplier contract management and supply planning tool. The application is used to manage contract and product information, reporting obligations, pricing, supply plans and payment information for the contracts under which blood, blood products and related services are purchased and distributed.
Lifeblood	The Australian Red Cross Lifeblood
Life Threatening order	Orders are where there is a critical (life-threatening) need for immediate delivery of a product and delivery will be made by the most rapid transport mode available. Note: Assistance from emergency services may be sought to facilitate rapid delivery. Misuse of this order priority is not acceptable.
LIS	Laboratory Information System
National Blood Agreement	The National Blood Agreement sets out the primary and secondary policy objectives of all Australian governments in relation to the Australian blood sector.
NBA	The National Blood Authority (NBA) is a statutory agency within the Australian Government Health portfolio that manages and coordinates arrangements for the supply of blood and blood products and services on behalf of the Australian Government and state and territory governments.
PBM	Patient Blood Management
RBC	Red Blood Cell
Routine order	Orders are where the acceptable time for delivery is on the next scheduled delivery by standard transport mode.
Special order	Patient specific orders, blood components of extended phenotype and/or which require special processing or calling in of donors e.g. washed red cells, frozen-thawed red cells, HLA-matched platelets, autologous serum eye drops, other specific modifiers, and plasma-derived products not held in inventory (including IVIg).
Standard 7	National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standard 7: Blood and blood products.
Stewardship Statement	Statement of National Stewardship Expectation for the Supply of Blood and Blood Products
Stock order	Orders for replenishment of stocks taking into account the agreed health provider inventory levels.
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
The Charter	Australian Health Provider Blood and Blood Products Charter
Urgent order	Orders are where there is an unforeseen clinical need or likely clinical need for product prior to the next routine delivery and delivery will be made by the earliest available standard transport mode.



NATIONAL BLOOD AUTHORITY
AUSTRALIA