

Impact Analysis Statement template

A Summary Impact Analysis Statement (IAS) must be completed for all regulatory proposals. A Full IAS (see Box 1) must also be completed and attached for proposals that have significant impacts. Once completed, the IAS must be published.

Summary IAS

Details

Lead department	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
Name of the proposal	<u>Protecting the Condamine Alluvium</u> Amendments to the regulation of coal seam gas projects in the Condamine Alluvium area
Submission type (Summary IAS / Consultation IAS / Decision IAS)	Summary IAS
Title of related legislative or regulatory instrument	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i> <i>Water Act 2000</i> <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i>
Date of issue	1 October 2025

*Refer to [The Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy](#) for regulatory proposals not requiring regulatory impact analysis (for example, public sector management, changes to existing criminal laws, taxation).

For all other proposals, complete below.

What is the nature, size and scope of the problem? What are the objectives of government action?

Problem identification

The Queensland resource and agricultural sectors are vital to the State's economy and the success of its regions, with both industries contributing to the economy, representing a significant proportion of the State's Gross State Product (GSP) with the mining industry accounting for 18.6% and the agricultural sector accounting for 3.2% of the total GSP. Both sectors also represent large sectors of employment in regional Queensland. In regional Queensland, the location of viable resource operations generally overlaps with high quality and highly productive agricultural land, resulting in conflicting uses and interests by stakeholders.

Coal seam gas (CSG) is currently the dominant driver of drilling activities and gas production in Queensland. The commercial production of CSG in Australia began in 1996 in the Bowen Basin of Queensland and has grown rapidly since. CSG is a natural gas sourced from coal deposits (coal seams), typically hundreds of metres underground. These coal seams sit far below shallow aquifers, which provide water for agricultural use amongst other things. To access these coal seams, wells are drilled into them, releasing water and gas, with the water pumped to holding dams where they may be treated, while the gas is pumped to a processing facility to be compressed and fed into gas transmission pipelines. The rapid growth of CSG in Queensland has raised concerns relating to impacts including on groundwater, surface water, the environment and agricultural production.

The Surat Basin, located in central southern Queensland and central northern New South Wales, occupies approximately 300,000 square kilometres and became the focus for emerging CSG companies from the early 2000s onwards due to the underlying deposit of the Walloon Coal Measures. Commercial production of CSG from the Walloon Coal Measure of the Surat Basin began in January 2006 as the coal seams in are generally not as thick or laterally continuous and have typically a higher permeability, allowing the Surat Basin CSG to be commercialised as a major source of CSG in Queensland. Certified proved and probable reserves in the Surat Basin have increased significantly since 2006.

The Condamine Alluvium is a large water aquifer used by farmers, located in the Surat Basin which forms part of the Great Artesian Basin between Warwick, Dalby and Chinchilla. The Condamine Alluvium is incised into the Walloon Coal Measures that is the target for CSG production and also contains high quality agricultural land and important environmental values, such as the natural water quality in channels, aquifers and flood plains. As a major groundwater aquifer, the Condamine Alluvium supports high-value agricultural production, urban, industrial and stock use. As of August 2025, there were currently 28 petroleum leases granted within the Condamine Alluvium.

The Condamine Alluvium is sensitive to the impacts and over-extraction from CSG activities, where the continued operation poses a risk to the hydrological connectivity and water quality of the system. The process of extraction and depressurising coal seams through groundwater removal can lower water table and reduce the potential recharge of water to the Condamine Alluvium. This interference can negatively impact natural flow regimes, redirecting groundwater away from connected systems such as rivers and wetlands. The changes in flow and pressure can also move contaminants from poor CSG disposal management practices, leading to further contamination. Over time, these impacts reduce the Condamine Alluvium's capacity as an aquifer for several uses.

Additionally, the process to extract CSG is likely to result in an impact known as CSG-induced subsidence that occurs where groundwater is extracted by gas companies to allow gas production to occur, leading to compaction of the coal seams and possible surface-level subsidence. Landholder concerns about CSG-induced subsidence relate to potential impacts on farm viability arising from changes in soil slope and drainage. The impact of CSG activities also affects significant environmental attributes, such as natural hydrological and geomorphic processes, functioning riparian processes and wildlife corridors, natural water quality and beneficial flooding of land to support flood plain grazing and ecological processes.

While CSG companies are currently required to compensate landholders for subsidence-related impacts (such as make good obligations for bore owners), the burden of proof rests with the landholder. Furthermore, only landholders who are located on the resource tenure are entitled to compensation,

meaning new technologies that have the potential to affect adjoining landholders off tenure are not entitled to compensation, even though they may experience impacts. Existing frameworks lack accessible mechanisms and data to help landholders demonstrate and resolve claims effectively, which may lead to inequitable outcomes.

In Queensland, the current regulation of resource activities, including CSG activities, is complex and involves several legislative frameworks, including the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* (P&G Act), the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014* (MERC Act), the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), the *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) and the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* (RPI Act). For a new CSG activity to commence operation, a resource proponent must obtain approval for a resource authority (RA), an environmental authority (EA) and a regional interest development approval (RIDA) where located within an area of regional interest.

The current regulatory framework for CSG activities does not provide sufficient consideration for water impacts associated with the Condamine Alluvium and does not provide compensation for off tenure landholders impacted by CSG activities.

Objectives of government action

The continued water impacts from CSG activities on the Condamine Alluvium must be addressed to reduce any further risk of detrimental impact on the environmental values of the area, including natural flows, water quality, contamination and hydrological connectivity.

In response to these issues, the Queensland Government has committed to require gas companies to demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that new projects would not have a detrimental impact on the Condamine Alluvium to address the impacts of CSG activities on the environmental values of the Condamine Alluvium.

The objective of the government action and reform is to require gas companies to demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that new projects will not have a detrimental impact on the Condamine Alluvium by:

- protecting the integrity and environmental values of the Condamine Alluvium as a vital water source for the environment and for uses such as irrigation, stock, aquaculture and other uses
- provide a clear regulatory framework to assess and manage the impacts groundwater and surface water impacts on the Condamine Alluvium from CSG activities
- continue to provide the resource industry with a clear regulatory pathway for new CSG operations
- provide landholders in the Condamine Alluvium with a clear avenue to seek compensation where impacted by the CSG activity regardless of whether they are located on or off the resource tenement area, particularly considering emerging technologies and the expansion of CSG activities
- reduce the amount of rectification costs required for CSG activity impacts within the Condamine Alluvium for landholders by providing a clear, evidence-based framework to assess and manage impacts.

What options were considered?

To achieve the objectives of government action, the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) undertook a review of the current regulatory framework for CSG activities, to develop options that ranged from highly stringent to more balanced outcomes.

Option 1: Prohibit or restrict CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium

This option proposes two potential pathways to achieve either a complete prohibition or substantial restriction on all CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium. A prohibition would ensure no further detrimental impact on the Condamine Alluvium but would not support co-existence or allow any assessment of the ability to manage, mitigate or compensate impacts. Existing resource authority and tenure holders would likely seek significant recourse for forgone revenue. There is also a high risk of unintended consequences and implementation would require significant technical input from specialists in CSG operations and decommissioning procedures. The restriction of CSG activities by mirroring provisions under the Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (RPI Regulation) for the Channel Country Strategic Environmental Area (SEA) does not prevent a resource proponent from seeking to obtain a RIDA but does significantly reduce the likelihood of approvals. Similar to a complete prohibition, this restriction would not support co-existence,

impact existing resource and tenure holders and does not provide an improved assessment pathway to ensure new CSG activities that do not have a detrimental impact on the Condamine Alluvium can proceed.

Option 2: Strengthen planning considerations in the RPI Act to address some impacts in the Condamine Alluvium

This option proposes improvements to reform and bolster the RPI Act, including the removal of exemptions to obtain a RIDA given the RPI Act currently provides broad exemptions for activities with low or previously approved impacts. This would require all resource (including CSG activities) in a priority agricultural area (PAA) or the strategic cropping area (SCA) to require a RIDA. The RPI Act framework is structured to consider land use coexistence, however approvals are tied with the land, not with the entity, unlike other legislative frameworks which regulate impacts. While there are also third party appeal rights under this framework, affected landowners do have appeal rights. This option also creates DSDIP as another regulator, further complicating overlap between environmental and planning assessments and adding red tape to industry.

Option 3: Holistic legislative framework reform to regulate water impacts and expand landholder compensation in the Condamine Alluvium

This option proposes applying specific mapping for the sensitive Condamine Alluvium area and expanding the scope of a CSG EA approval process to regulate groundwater impacts through legislative and operational amendments by:

- amending the RPI Regulation to identify the Condamine Alluvium as a specific mapped area
- amending the EP Act to clarify the role of the EA in assessing and conditioning of impacts, in addition to existing requirements relating to groundwater impacts, for a new CSG activity in a mapped area to specifically address impacts from the taking of associated water on environmental attributes to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the Condamine Alluvium area
- amending the Water Act to expand the role of the Office of Groundwater Impact Assessment (OGIA) to capture monitoring, modelling, risk identification and reporting in the Condamine Alluvium area from approved CSG activities
- amending the RPI Act to remove the requirement to obtain a RIDA for a new CSG activity where in the mapped areas in the Condamine Alluvium, streamlining approvals.

The MERC Act will also be amended to increase landholder compensation rights for landholders in the Condamine Alluvium by extending compensation rights to include landholders located off the resource authority area in the mapped area, who are materially impacted by CSG-induced subsidence impacts on land from new CSG activities.

This approach provides a robust framework for the assessment of new CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium, with strong compliance and enforcement powers through an existing regulatory framework under the EP Act, broad EA conditioning authority, increased third-party appeal rights and a shift from blanket restrictions to risk-based assessments, supporting new CSG activities where appropriate. The EA framework has integrity and is well respected by a broad range of stakeholders as it is well-regarded for providing a comprehensive assessment, consultation and compliance features. It also streamlines approvals by removing the requirement to obtain a RIDA and provides a comprehensive delivery of the objectives. The increase of compensation rights to landholder off the resource authority area will ensure all landholders impacted from a CSG activity in the Condamine Alluvium are eligible for compensation. However, it does not directly address the protection of agricultural land use or future agricultural potential as the objective of the EP Act is limited to protecting environmental values and would require significant legislative changes and coordination across multiple agencies. Arguably the existing framework under the RPI Act does not address protection of agricultural land use or potential given the broad exemptions relied on. The proposed reforms will improve landholders' opportunity to engage in and challenge the EA assessment.

Option 4: No action, maintain status quo

This option maintains the current regulatory and legislative settings without introducing new protections or reforms. It relies on existing regulatory frameworks under the P&G Act, MERC Act, EP Act, Water Act and RPI Act to address the issues identified that require government action. While this approach avoids any legislative complexity and implementation costs, it does not address identified issues or gaps within the current regulatory framework and therefore does not deliver the objectives.

What are the impacts?

Option 1: Prohibit or restrict of CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium

Costs:

- The prohibition of all CSG activities would limit future resource development in the Condamine Alluvium, impacting economic opportunities and energy supply diversification.
- It raises complex litigation and financial issues related to existing petroleum leases and exploration permits, which may result in significant costs to government and industry.
- The blanket restriction eliminates the possibility of coexistence, discouraging any new CSG production regardless of its environmental impact.
- This strict approach may not align with the GEC's intent to allow CSG activities that do not have a detrimental impact, potentially limiting flexibility in future policy decisions.

Benefits:

- This option provides strong environmental safeguards by prohibiting all CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium, offering clear protection for the aquifer.
- It achieves this by amending the RPI Act and Regulation, aligning with community expectations and delivering on the GEC.
- It requires relatively limited legislative change, making it a quick and administratively efficient option to implement.
- It provides a clear and decisive delivery of the GEC by prohibiting or significantly discouraging new CSG development in the Condamine Alluvium.
- The approach offers regulatory certainty and is easy to communicate to stakeholders and the public.

Impact:

- The prohibition would also cease all current approved and operating CSG operations, resulting in significant financial impact for resource proponents who would likely seek significant recourse for foregone revenue.
- The Condamine Alluvium is a major source of CSG and would lower revenue generated for Queensland.
- Cessation of all current and future CSG operations would ensure that no landholder in the Condamine Alluvium would be impacted by CSG activities.
- A blanket restriction achieves a similar outcome to a prohibition, however it does not prevent a resource proponent from seeking to obtain a RIDA for a new CSG operation.
- The restriction would impact resource proponents by significantly affecting all future planning for CSG operations in the Condamine Alluvium who would likely seek significant recourse for foregone revenue.
- The restriction would significantly reduce future CSG operations and the number of landholders impacted in the Condamine Alluvium.
- There would be a no future applications or a significantly reduced number of applications for assessment by the Queensland Government for new CSG activities, however resourcing may be diverted to responding to litigation and resource proponents seeking recourse.

Option 2: Amend the RPI Act framework

Costs:

- This option increases regulatory complexity by adding new approval layers and assessment requirements, which may burden proponents and regulators.
- Planning Group within DSDIP becomes an additional regulator, which may not have the mandate or capacity to manage complex technical assessments effectively.
- The RPI Act lacks strong enforcement mechanisms, and stakeholder coordination is required to ensure successful implementation.

Benefits:

- This option involves targeted legislative reform limited to the RPI Act, making it more manageable from a policy and implementation perspective.
- It ensures mandatory notification, consultation, and impact assessment for all CSG projects, including those affecting the Condamine Alluvium.
- The approach strengthens procedural safeguards and improves transparency in project approvals.

Impact:

- The removal of exemptions will mean that a RIDA will be required for all resource and regulated activities under the RPI Act, meaning resource proponents will need to allocate sufficient time and resources to prepare a RIDA application, including any procurement of any technical specialists.
- Planning Group and other relevant authorities will be required to assess an increased number of RIDA applications and this may require additional staff or expertise not currently allocated.
- The mandate to require a RIDA will ensure that all CSG activities are appropriately assessed to support the management of co-existence.
- The mandate to require a RIDA will provide landholders with increased assurance that any proposed CSG activity is subject to the relevant assessment criteria and consideration of regional planning interests.

Option 3: Regulatory reform across planning, environmental and water legislative frameworks

Costs:

- Implementation requires broad reform and inter-agency collaboration.
- It does not directly address the integration of agricultural land use planning, which remains a gap in the overall regulatory approach.
- The complexity of implementing both environmental and landholder reforms simultaneously may increase the risk of delays or stakeholder resistance.

Benefits:

- This option delivers a comprehensive response to the objectives by combining strong environmental regulation, water protections, and enhanced landholder rights.
- It retains robust EA compliance and conditioning powers, mandatory consultation, and third-party appeal rights, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- It streamlines approvals by removing RIDA requirements for a new CSG activity in the Condamine Alluvium.
- It expands OGIA's role to include monitoring, identification and reporting of CSG-induced subsidence, strengthening scientific oversight.
- It enhances landholder protections by increasing compensation rights under the MERCP Act and mandating CCA for off tenure landholders.
- It balances environmental integrity with social equity and procedural efficiency, positioning it as a strong candidate to deliver the objectives.

Impact:

- CSG operators will be required to increase financial compensation to address impacts off tenement and these impacts may require significant rectification.
- Landholders who are impacted where off tenure would be eligible to seek compensation from CSG activities, noting this process involves time and effort by landholders.
- The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) may require additional technical expertise to assist in the expanded EA assessment process, as the RPI Act and RIDA considerations will shift to the EP Act for CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium.
- Higher compliance expectations for resource proponents due to expanded and clarifying groundwater and subsidence studies.

Option 4: No action, maintain status quo

Costs:

- This option does not address the identified gaps in environmental assessment, particularly regarding the protection of the Condamine Alluvium from CSG-induced impacts.
- It fails to enhance landholder compensation rights or improve regulatory clarity, leaving unresolved concerns about CSG activity impacts on landholders and the acquirer.
- The lack of reform risks ongoing community dissatisfaction and tension between industry and landholders, potentially undermining social licence.
- It does not deliver on the GEC, which calls for stronger protections and clearer regulatory responses for the Condamine Alluvium.

Benefits:

- This option avoids the need for legislative reform or administrative changes, making it the least resource-intensive to implement.
- It maintains continuity with existing regulatory frameworks under the RPI Act and MERCP Act, which stakeholders are already familiar with.
- By not introducing new requirements, it avoids disruption to current industry operations and government processes.

Impact:

- New CSG activities will continue to contribute to detrimental impacts on the Condamine Alluvium area and no objective will be delivered.

Who was consulted?

Consultation has been undertaken across State agencies that are most affected or where portfolio responsibilities align or intersect with the proposed changes to Queensland's planning framework. The relevant State agencies included, but was not limited to:

- Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Queensland Treasury
- Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers
- Department of Primary Industries
- Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

It is intended that targeted consultation with peak industry bodies, including Australian Energy Producers, Queensland Farmers' Federation and AgForce Queensland, relevant Members of Parliament and relevant Local Governments is undertaken before the end of 2025 on the objective of the proposed legislative reform. Furthermore, an interdepartmental committee of officers from the relevant State agencies will be formed to coordinate the proposed legislative reform and any future consultation process.

What is the recommended option and why?

Recommendation: Option 3 – Regulatory reform across planning, environmental and water legislative frameworks

Option 3 is recommended as the preferred approach to deliver the objectives. It is a comprehensive approach combines strengthened environmental regulation with enhanced landholder protections, offering a balanced and pragmatic framework for managing CSG activity impacts on the Condamine Alluvium as an important aquifer. While the option provides greater assessment and protection for landholders from CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium, it also provides benefits for the resource industry through streamlined process and clarity.

By expanding EA approvals and mapping the Condamine Alluvium as a specific mapping under the RPI Act, this option enables rigorous, risk-based assessment of water-related impacts while streamlining approvals through the removal of RIDA requirements for a CSG activity in the Condamine Alluvium. It also improves social equity by extending compensation rights for subsidence and mandating CCA for advanced drilling activities. Expanded compensation rights for landholders will ensure impacts caused by CSG-induced subsidence from new CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium, both on and off tenure, will be compensable, recognising impacts from CSG activities may occur in agricultural areas, although mitigated for agricultural businesses through the mapping of the Condamine Alluvium and expanded EA process.

This recommended approach provides targeted regulation, with a regulatory framework to assess water impacts and addressing landholder concerns. It enhances transparency and oversight through the existing EA public notification process and introduces stronger conditioning powers, including extended liability provisions. The role of the OGIA is expanded to include monitoring, identification and reporting of CSG-induced subsidence, supporting DETSI in environmental assessments.

As a RIDA will no longer be required, the overall process to undertake a new CSG activity will be streamlined, removing the need to obtain three separate approvals and reducing assessment costs as only the RA and EA approvals will be required. The scope of compensation will be increased to landholders off tenure, meaning resource proponents will be required to provide increased compensation where any landholder is impacted from CSG-induced subsidence. However, the extent of the changes will only be applicable within the Condamine Alluvium area and only for new CSG activities.

Although the recommended approach will result in the removal of the requirement to obtain a RIDA for a CSG activity in the Condamine Alluvium to assess and manage impacts on PAA, the RPI Act currently provides broad exemptions for activities with low or previously approved impacts. These include pre-existing activities, those with written landholder consent and no significant impact, short-term activities (less than one year) and activities authorised under other legislation prior to the RPI Act commencement on 13 June 2014. In practice, many activities in the Condamine Alluvium already qualify for a RIDA exemption. Combined with a limited compliance and enforcement framework, a range of impacts on agricultural activities in the Condamine Alluvium are not being considered under the RIDA process at present. Therefore, removing the RIDA requirement does not represent a significant change in how impacts of agricultural activities are currently being assessed.

The recommended approach would result in the following businesses, competition, social, environmental, and Government impacts:

Business impacts:

- This would not result in a significant increase to business cost for resource proponents or impact the expected profitability of CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium, as the enhanced assessment process and increase to the number of landholders who may be eligible for compensation is limited to new CSG activities.
- The removal of the requirement for a RIDA would remove a potential barrier for new CSG activities, noting the RPI Act prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with other relevant legislation, making the RIDA a key approval that could potentially prevent a new CSG activity regardless of any EA or RA.
- The enhanced EA assessment would be unlikely to reduce the number of resource proponents seeking to commence operation for a new CSG activity, as the additional considerations are largely expanding upon existing matters considered under the EP Act and the requirement for a RIDA will also be removed, meaning a resource proponents will only require an EA and a RA.
- It is expected that resource proponents prepare additional assessment material to respond to the enhanced EA process and provide increased compensation to landholders that are currently off tenure and not eligible to seek compensation, however the material is largely within the remit of the existing technical services and expertise that a resource proponent would generally engage with to support their application.
- The proposed changes are unlikely to affect how a resource proponent would operate their business as they are targeted towards the assessment process for a proposed CSG activity, although there may be expanded conditions they may be required to comply with, however these are unlikely to represent a significant impost to their operation.

Competition impacts:

- It is expected that the enhanced EA assessment and increased number of landholders who may be eligible for compensation is unlikely to result in the increase of the price of resources extracted, processed and sold to consumers, as the additional cost is limited to the Condamine Alluvium and would not significantly impact profit for the resource proponent.
- There is unlikely to be any significant change to improve or restrict any current competition between resource proponents due to additional matters for consideration during assessment or potential additional compensation requirements.

Social and environmental impacts:

- The proposed changes will promote improved environmental and social outcomes from enhancing the current EA process for CSG activities in the Condamine Alluvium, specifically targeting water impacts. It will also improve equity among landholders by ensuring any person experiencing CSG-induced subsidence impacts in the Condamine Alluvium is eligible to seek compensation under the existing CCA framework.

Government impacts:

- There may be a slight impact on government in the form of additional workload for employees regarding assessment, compliance and enforcement matters, however it will not result in an increased number of applications as it enhances the existing process and the RIDA requirement will also be removed for new CSG applications in the Condamine Alluvium.
- Compensation under the CCA framework is the responsibility of resource proponents to provide and any additional costs will not be significant and largely a result of additional processing or documentation.

The overall impact is not significant as it largely retains and enhances the existing regulatory framework for CSG activities and is limited in application only to the extent of the Condamine Alluvium as an area in Queensland with a high intensity of CSG and agricultural activities.

The objectives of government action are delivered by protecting the integrity and environmental values of the Condamine Alluvium as an important aquifer, addresses CSG-induced subsidence compensation for landholders off tenure, continues to support and streamline proposed CSG activities, ensures all impacted landholders make seek compensation and reduces the potential amount of rectification costs for landholders through a robust assessment and compliance framework.

The direct cost due to the impacts of the proposed legislative reform, including matters such as application fees, compensation costs and compliance and enforcement cannot be provided at this point in time and will be deferred to the preparation of the Cabinet Budget Review Committee submission and Authority to Prepare submission with the relevant State agencies.

Impact assessment

All proposals – complete [do not delete]:

	First full year	First 10 years**
Direct costs – Compliance costs*	Direct costs cannot be quantified at this time. A Cabinet Budget Review Committee submission will seek approval for additional funding and resourcing necessary for the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation; Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, Regional and Rural Development; and the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers, as relevant, to undertake compliance and enforcement activities associated with the future legislative amendments.	Direct costs cannot be quantified at this time. A Cabinet Budget Review Committee submission will seek approval for additional funding and resourcing necessary for the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation; Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, Regional and Rural Development; and the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers, as relevant, to undertake compliance and enforcement activities associated with the future legislative amendments.
Direct costs – Government costs	As above.	As above.

* The *direct costs calculator tool* (available at qpc.qld.gov.au/best-practice-regulation) should be used to calculate direct costs of regulatory burden. If the proposal has no costs, report as zero. **Agency to note where a longer or different timeframe may be more appropriate.

Signed



John Sosso
Director-General
Department of State Development, Infrastructure
and Planning
Date: 1 October 2025



Jarrod Bleijie MP
Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development,
Infrastructure and Planning and Minister for
Industrial Relations
Date: 1 October 2025