Impact Analysis Statement

Summary IAS

Details

Lead department	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP)
Name of the proposal	Amendments to the *Planning Act 2016* and other related legislation to introduce a social impact assessment and community benefits system for prescribed renewable energy development
Submission type (*Summary IAS / Consultation IAS / Decision IAS)*	Summary IAS
Title of related legislative or regulatory instrument	*Planning Act 2016* *Planning and Environment Court Act 2016* *City of Brisbane Act 2010* *Local Government Act 2009Building Act 1975*
Date of issue	28 April 2025

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

Problem identification

The current regulatory framework for assessing renewable energy projects in Queensland is inconsistent and lacks uniformity. The existing development assessment process does not comprehensively consider the social impacts on host communities, including local government areas and adjacent regions. Public consultation is insufficient, and there is inadequate consideration of cumulative social impacts compared to other industries like mining or gas extraction.

Local governments and communities have raised concerns about increased housing, infrastructure, and workforce pressures from the cumulative impacts of hosting one or multiple renewable energy projects. Dependant on the scale and type of development being proposed, the impacts to the host communities can vary broadly, including having significant direct (such as noise impacts to neighbouring properties) and indirect impacts (such as a lack of housing availability due to the influx of workers). There is no benchmark to ensure social considerations are incorporated into decision-making for renewable energy projects.

The current framework only allows consideration of direct impacts as consideration of the development is limited to the premise and adjoining properties. This means that indirect impacts are unable to be considered, which may, in some cases, be more prevalent than the direct impacts. For example, indirect impacts may include an intensified use of local road networks causing unforeseen congestion or damage, a lack of housing availability due to the influx of workers requiring accommodation, or the use of facilities and ports/shipment depots in neighbouring local government areas.

Queensland lacks a structured approach to ensure local communities receive tangible and lasting benefits from renewable energy projects. The inconsistency in approach between renewable energy developments and other resource sectors has created challenges in assessing social and community impacts.

Objectives of Government Action:

The objectives of government action are to:

- ensure that renewable energy developments occur in a way that, at minimum, mitigates or appropriately accounts for negative impacts on host communities (eg. landholders, business operators, and local governments) – or preferably, in a way that yields tangible, net-positive legacy benefits for host communities as well as the state at large;
- ensure the social impacts of certain types of development that have the potential to impact communities are being adequately identified, considered and managed;
- enable communities that host these developments to receive positive legacy benefits from the developments;
- ensure communities are consulted early and meaningfully, and benefit from these types of projects, such as renewable energy projects;
- empower Local Government (or the State as required) in decision-making, such as renewable energy projects or other disruptive land uses, without fettering State decision-making powers;
- more closely align assessment processes for renewable energy developments with non-renewable energy and resource projects in Queensland to achieve consistent social impact assessment criteria and by extension community benefit delivery drawing from similar impact thresholds (nature, magnitude, frequency and intensity).

What options were considered?

Option 1: No action, maintain status quo

Development assessment for renewable energy facility development in Queensland varies between local and state assessment, and code and impact assessment. Taking no action to address these inconsistencies will result in different types of renewable energy developments – notably, wind and solar – being held to a different degree of scrutiny by the public and being subject to misaligned assessment processes and provisions.

Development approvals under the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) are bound by '*reasonable and relevant*' conditioning tests, which limit conditioning to matters triggered by a development with direct social impacts. Indirect social impacts or cumulative social impacts cannot be considered under the current framework; nor does the current framework provide any robust or systematic means for the consideration or conditioning of benefit-sharing measures.

Other resource related project assessment processes, like mining and gas developments, are typically assessed under pathways that require multiple stages of public consultation, third party submitter appeal rights, landowner appeal rights, local government engagement, a social impact assessment (SIA), a community benefit commitment, and typically involve an environmental impact assessment process.

This option does not align with the objectives of government action, as outlined above.

Option 2: Amend Planning Act (and other relevant legislation) to include consideration of social impacts and community benefits under the existing development assessment framework
It would be possible to amend the existing development assessment framework such that social impacts and community benefits could be considered within existing procedures. Impact assessment already includes requirements for public notification, allowing individuals to make submissions regarding certain developments.

However, under the current parameters of the Queensland planning framework, this process would involve a narrow scope for social impact assessment. The existing framework places limitations on matters considered *reasonable and relevant* to a development. Assessment and conditioning of development must be related to direct impacts only, which also limits the grounds on which submissions and appeals can be properly made. It is important that the consideration of development applications under Queensland's planning legislation remain agnostic to uses to ensure fairness and equality to landholders, industry and local governments. Therefore, amending the planning framework to change these parameters would likely fundamentally alter the current system of development assessment in Queensland and have flow-on effects for all land uses, not just renewable energy developments.

If 'social licence' or community acceptance become considerations in a development assessment under this option, they would likely be considered as part of an overall development assessment – in other words, they would be considered and balanced against a range of other detailed and operational matters. Under this option, proponents would have no obligation to conduct a social impact assessment, secure a community benefits agreement, or generally seek social licence (although doing so may advantage their application). Community benefits-sharing may be able to be conditioned as financial or in-kind contributions as part of an approval.

Given the fundamental shift in the long-standing and well-functioning development assessment process embedded in the Queensland planning framework at a State and local level, the full breadth and magnitude of the implications of this option are unknown and potentially far reaching. For the State, these implications may include a comprehensive review and amendment of the Planning Act, Planning Regulation, statutory documents, and statutory forms established under planning legislation, as well as amendments to other legislation and statutory documents that refer to and embed existing processes and development triggers. For industry, the implications may include procuring specialist social planners and engagement specialists to conduct meaningful upfront analysis and community engagement with the potential of limited certainty arising from various assessment managers as to the expectations, retraining of building certifiers and planning specialists. For local governments, the implications would likely include the amendment of 77 local planning schemes, retraining of development assessment and plan-making staff, and amendment to all relevant documentation. Therefore, this option would not be an appropriate method to achieve the desired Government objectives.

Option 3: Amend the Planning Act (and other relevant legislation) to introduce a fourth system to the Queensland planning framework for community benefit consideration

Introducing a mandatory requirement for proponents to conduct a SIA and enter into a community benefit agreement (CBA) would enhance the regulatory approval process to the benefit of communities and local

governments without creating wholesale changes to Queensland's planning framework. A SIA is a process-driven tool used to systematically identify, assess, and monitor social consequences. The findings of a SIA can inform the negotiation of a social impact management plan, or a CBA which can then deliver a structured benefit-sharing mechanism. This approach would ensure that local communities directly receive social and economic benefits from large-scale projects commensurate with these projects' impacts. Projects that are captured by this community benefit system would be subject to consideration of the nature and scale of the development and the level of impact on the community, noting that each project is unique and their impacts require consideration on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, these assessments and agreements can identify and address cumulative and indirect impacts before formal development assessment has commenced.

This option will more closely align pre-development application stages for renewable energy projects with other non-renewable energy and resource projects, such as mining. Processes for non-renewable developments can include multiple stages of community engagement and notification, third party submission rights, landowner appeal rights, local government engagement, social impact assessments, benefits realisation measures, and – depending on the scale and location of the project – can also involve or occur concurrently with environmental impact assessments.

This process involves steps that require the participation of local communities and Local Governments, ensuring their voices are heard and their needs are addressed. These benefits may include financial contributions, in-kind contributions, or both, payable by the proponent. Delivering these amendments at the state level sets a predictable and consistent benchmark and expectations that communities, local governments, and proponents can follow across jurisdictions and development types of a certain scale (i.e. renewable, gas, mining, infrastructure projects). This will ensure industry can continue to invest with confidence once familiar with the new statewide framework and guidance. This option aligns with the processes in other jurisdictions, such as Victoria and New South Wales, where large-scale renewable energy projects undergo SIA and are subject to some degree of formalised benefits-sharing.

What are the impacts?

Option 1: No action, maintain status quo

Costs

- *Baseline administration costs* – Option 1 maintains the current and expected levels of expenditure on administration and assessment of development applications.
- *Social licence risk* – communities are already expressing dissatisfaction with the degree to which the impacts of renewable energy developments are being mitigated, and to which the benefits are being distributed within communities and across the state. Option 1 relies on market forces to resolve this dissatisfaction; however, there is no guarantee that such a resolution will be achieved or be achieved in a timely or consistent manner. A resulting lack of social licence or community acceptance could hamper the rollout of renewable energy infrastructure across Queensland and jeopardise the growth, affordability, security, and sustainability of the energy sector.
- *Unmitigated impacts risk* – where projects do proceed, inconsistencies in the assessment of impacts are anticipated to lead to ineffective or non-existent mitigations, which will likely have adverse economic, social, and environmental impacts for Queensland and Queenslanders.
- *Failure to address existing concerns* – this option would result in the continued inconsistencies between renewable energy projects and other resource activities regarding the timing of when social impact assessment is undertaken within the overall project lifecycle. Additionally, development approvals under the Planning Act will continue to be bound by current 'reasonable and relevant' conditioning tests, which limit conditioning to direct social impact matters triggered by a development.

Benefits

- *Baseline administration benefits* – Option 1 maintains the current and expected levels of public value derived from the administration and assessment of development applications.
- *Limited devolution of powers* – Local governments retain a significant degree of autonomy in deciding how to assess renewable energy development (excluding wind farms).

Option 2: Amend Planning Act (and other relevant legislation) to include consideration of social impacts and community benefits under the existing development assessment framework

Costs

- *Additional administration costs* – amending the planning framework to include social impacts and community benefits would significantly increase the time, resources, and burden on Local Governments and the State Assessment and Referral Agency to complete a comprehensive assessment and progress an application. This would likely result in substantially longer development assessment/approval timeframes under the planning framework.
- *Unpredictable compliance costs* – it is plausible that amending the planning framework as per Option 2 will create uncertain and non-homogenous compliance costs for renewable energy proponents. If social impact assessment and related considerations are only one factor among many for a development assessment, it is plausible that different projects and developers may be able to secure a development approval despite providing differing levels of impact assessment, community engagement, and benefit sharing (depending on the overall merits of the proposal).
- *Flow-on impacts* – amending the planning framework as per Option 2 is considered highly likely to create flow-on effects for other land uses which rely on known development assessment parameters through the current planning framework. This would plausibly create costs for businesses outside of the renewable energy sector who will need to understand and adjust to the workings of the amended framework, which would not be appropriate to capture in the consideration of social impacts (ie. residential developers, small scale businesses, etc).
- *Scope risk* – amendments as per Option 2 would likely limit the scope of social impact assessment and potential community benefit-sharing to direct, non-cumulative impacts. This would address only a portion of community dissatisfaction with the status quo, and therefore only resolve a portion of the risks/costs.
- *Unknown establishment costs* – amending the planning framework in this manner would require significant amendment to planning legislation and statutory instruments and documents, amendments to IT systems, and potentially amendment to other legislation and statutory instruments that refer/rely on the development assessment process under the planning framework. This may also require the establishment of new service level agreements and triggers for state agency involvement. Establishment and implementation of this substantial suite of amendments would result in an unknown cost to DSDIP.
- *Failure to address existing concerns* – this option would result in the continued inconsistencies between renewable energy projects and other resource activities regarding the timing of when social impact assessment is undertaken within the overall project lifecycle. Additionally, development approvals under the Planning Act will continue to be bound by current 'reasonable and relevant' conditioning tests, which limit conditioning to direct social impact matters triggered by a development.

Benefits

- *Formalised incentives for community engagement and benefit-sharing* – Option 2 creates some degree of formalised incentive within Queensland's planning framework for the consideration of social impacts and community benefit-sharing. This may partially assist build social licence for industry (and possibly government), and assuage community concerns.
- *Consistency with other industries* – consideration of social impacts and benefit-sharing is typically required for other major developments, including in 'traditional' resource sectors such as mining and gas. Harmonising these requirements across sectors creates a degree of consistency and incentivises knowledge transfer, with benefits for both proponents and impacted communities.

Option 3: Amend the Planning Act (and other relevant legislation) to introduce a fourth system to the Queensland planning framework for community benefit consideration

Costs

- *Additional administration costs* – Local Governments and industry are likely to experience increased burden on time and cost of longer proposal development phases while a SIA is prepared and a CBA is negotiated. This matter is mitigated by the introduction of chief executive reserve powers to give a notice stating that a SIA and/or CBA is not required and by introducing the ability for Local Governments to charge a fee to the proponent to cover any resourcing or associated costs to consider a SIA, prepare

the CBA, and engage in mediation. This provides the ability for a proponent or local government to request a notice from the chief executive stating that a SIA and/or CBA is not required and for local governments to cover costs where they do not have the capacity to undertake the necessary activities related to SIA and CBA.

- *Barrier to entry* – as compared with Option 1, making SIA and CBA a mandatory part of the development application process may create a barrier to entry for some proponents who may not be able or willing to finance the upfront costs and/or time requirements of building social licence. This matter is mitigated by the introduction of chief executive reserve powers to give a notice stating that a SIA and/or CBA is not required. Further, the consistent Statewide approach and assessment manager will provide for certainty.
- *Capacity challenges for some local governments* – some local governments may find it challenging to facilitate social impact assessments and to conduct negotiations relating to CBAs. Compliance and enforcement of CBAs may also present a challenge for some local governments with limited resourcing and capacity. This matter is managed by introducing the ability for local governments to charge a fee to the proponent to cover any resourcing or associated costs to consider a SIA, prepare the CBA, and engage in mediation. This provides the ability for local governments to cover costs where they do not have the capacity to undertake the necessary activities related to SIA and CBA.

Benefits

- *Mandatory community engagement and benefit-sharing* – provision of community benefit will need to be demonstrated for a development application to proceed, which will assist industry (and possibly government) in building social licence, and assuage community concerns.
- *Maintaining investor confidence and providing statewide consistency* - Providing for consistency in the level of assessment, community engagement, and benefit sharing will ensure that communities across Queensland are appropriately and fairly engaged and receive appropriate benefit sharing. Additionally, this reduces the level of uncertainty for industry to invest in Queensland by providing for a standardised process for development of this type.
- *Empowerment of local governments* – local governments are empowered to guide developments and secure the appropriate benefits for their community through making decisions where there are impacts to local and regional communities and their social infrastructure.
- *Consistency with other jurisdictions* – SIAs and community benefit (or similar) for renewable energy projects are typically required in both New South Wales and Victoria; Option 3 brings Queensland into alignment with the investment and project development environments in these jurisdictions, which reduces compliance burden for some proponents to some degree.
- *Consistency with other industries* – SIAs and community benefit (or similar) are typically required for other major developments, including 'traditional' resource sectors such as mining and gas. Harmonising these requirements across sectors creates a degree of consistency and incentivises knowledge transfer – likely greater than in Option 2 – with benefits for both proponents and impacted communities.
- *Not fettering existing powers and processes* – frontloading the requirements for social impact consideration and community benefit commitment ensures there is no amendment to current triggers, processes or the interface with other legislation for environmental impact assessment.

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. These State agencies have been engaged as part of a State Agency Working Group that has met weekly since 5 March 2025. 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 Transport and Main Roads
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development
- Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Targeted consultation has been undertaken with Local Governments throughout March and April 2025, including:

- Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) – three meetings through March 2025
- Local Government technical working group – one meeting in April 2025
- Local Government working group for Mayors and Senior Representatives – one meeting in April 2025.

Other targeted consultation includes:

- Weekly meetings with representatives of Coexistence Queensland since February 2025
- Planning Institute of Australia (PIA) – one phone call in March 2025
- Industry working group for resources stakeholders (e.g. mining) – one meeting in late April 2025
- Industry working group for renewables stakeholders – one meeting in late April 2025.
- Industry working group for other stakeholders (e.g. agriculture) – one meeting in late April 2025.

What is the recommended option and why?

Option 3 is the preferred and recommended option.

Option 1: Given the importance of the renewable energy sector to Queensland's continued development, and the concerns expressed by host communities regarding the lack of consultation and consideration of social impacts, taking no action to mitigate identified risks is likely to lead to significant opportunity costs, unmitigated adverse impacts, and a failure to capitalise on the advantages that renewable energy represents for Queensland. It is considered that these outweigh the benefits from maintaining current arrangements.

Option 2: While this option presents some more benefits over the baseline case (option 1), it is considered that these benefits are unlikely to outweigh any anticipated new potential costs and risks that would be occasioned by this course of action. While the costs associated with Option 2 cannot be quantified at this time, the impacts outlined above are substantial and would likely result in significant cost implications. Option 2 represents a holistic approach to providing for consideration of social impacts and community benefit, requiring significant and systemic amendments to the development assessment and plan-making framework that would fundamentally alter the long-standing and effective development assessment process in Queensland.

Option 3: The proposed amendments to the Planning Act as per Option 3 will improve the consistency of how renewable energy projects are assessed and ensure that there are positive legacy impacts for local communities. The proposed amendments to the Planning Act will ensure that renewable energy projects in Queensland require a SIA to be carried out and a CBA entered into. This will also ensure a consistent standard for SIA and CBA for any new, emerging or evolving land uses, allowing the consideration of indirect social impacts and cumulative impacts for community benefit.

The proposed amendments include:

- requiring a SIA to be carried out and a CBA to be reached by a proponent and Local Government, or in limited circumstances, the State Government;
- the SIA, and execution of a CBA, is to occur prior to lodging a development application and is to be provided to the assessment manager as part of a properly made development application;
- providing powers for the chief executive to refer parties to a CBA to mediation where an agreement on a CBA cannot be reached. This is an additional amendment that arose out of consultation with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet;
- providing powers for the Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation) to prescribe the uses and thresholds which would trigger the requirement for a SIA and a CBA (intended to form a further stage of regulatory change and initially apply to wind and solar farm development) prior to lodging a development application;
- providing a framework for a SIA and CBA, including the matters that may be prescribed by the Planning Regulation or other instrument/s;
- providing reserve discretionary powers for the chief executive to accept, assess and decide a development application if a CBA is not in effect;

- providing the power for the chief executive to condition for social impacts, where not already addressed in a CBA.

The objectives of these amendments are to:

- establish clear minimum requirements for SIA and CBA, providing clarity and certainty on minimum obligations for industry;
- enhance social sustainability by ensuring that the needs, concerns, and the well-being of affected communities are considered throughout a project's lifecycle;
- ensure proponents invest in building social licence with a host community and Local Government;
- deliver community benefits, more often provided off-site from the large scale projects;
- provide Local Governments a greater role in decision making and negotiation around community benefits;
- ensure there are positive legacy benefits for local and regional host communities affected by the renewable energy sector.

'Front loading' the requirement to build social licence and demonstrate positive legacy benefit of proposed development with communities before a development application is made to an assessment manager provides certainty to industry and community on what the minimum requirements are to advance to regulatory and assessment processes, such as development assessment under the Planning Act. It also sets a minimum standard and obligation on industry and a minimum benchmark for communities across Queensland, aligned with other land uses that have similar impacts on communities due to their nature, scale or function (e.g. gas, mining and infrastructure projects).

Whilst SIA and CBA is a new concept under the Planning Act, other assessment processes in Queensland already require social impacts and/or community benefits assessment, for example coordinated projects under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* and the *Environmental Protection Act 1994,* and projects under the *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017*.

Furthermore, renewable energy proponents delivering projects in other jurisdictions are likely to be familiar with the process of preparing a SIA and negotiating a community benefit commitment. For example, in New South Wales large-scale renewable energy projects are typically required to undertake a SIA and develop a benefit-sharing arrangement to disburse a financial amount or equivalent of community benefits based on renewable energy generation thresholds.

The potential impacts on industry, being the time and cost of longer proposal development phases while a SIA is prepared and a CBA is being negotiated, are considered proportionate to the level of social impacts from renewable energy development, and the lack of community benefit being captured in the context of those impacts.

Negatively impacted Local Governments have sought increased assessment rigour around renewable energy projects, as it provides the ability to assess, avoid, manage, mitigate and offset social impacts on communities and establish a method to capture community benefit.

The potential impacts on Local Governments, being resources and organisational capacity and compliance or enforcement relating to a CBA will be navigated through the establishment of clear, minimum requirements that need to be met by local governments and proponents. Other actions to support SIA processes will include a statutory guideline, supporting guidance material, and state assistance to Local Governments through capability support (e.g. toolkits, staff advisory support). Local Government will also be provided the ability to charge a fee to the proponent to cover any resourcing or associated costs to consider a SIA, prepare the CBA, and engage in mediation. This allows local governments that do not have the capacity to consider a SIA, prepare the CBA, and engage in mediation with companies investing in the local government area. The cost recovery fee should be commensurate to the resourcing and cost burden associated with these activities.

Currently, there are a broad range of approaches renewable energy proponents are taking to build social licence in communities, with some proponents not undertaking any actions. The increase in regulation is

only to the extent considered reasonable to better manage social impacts on communities, to provide certainty of outcomes and to ensure delivery of positive legacy benefits.

While some aspects of Option 3 may create new administrative costs and potentially reduce competition to some degree, it is considered that these disadvantages are outweighed by the social, economic, and potential environmental benefits of a consistent regulatory environment and greater levels of community engagement and benefit-sharing occurring prior to development assessment. Any potential impact on competition of renewable energy projects may be experienced where smaller companies do not have the capacity to prepare a SIA and/or negotiate a CBA or where their ability to provide for community benefit is limited, and therefore larger or major companies may be favoured or be more capable of undertaking a SIA and/or CBA. This matter is circumvented via the introduction of chief executive reserve powers to give a notice stating that a SIA and/or CBA is not required. The community benefit is likely to be commensurate to the social impacts from the development or provided to a higher standard in order to obtain social licence, or provided to offset social impacts, which mitigates potential impacts on competition and provides for greater benefits to the community than the costs where there is the potential restriction on competition.

The impact from the introduction of a community benefit system into the planning framework would be limited to the prescribed uses as per the Planning Regulation. At present, the application of this framework is only intended to be for the renewable energy facility land use and specifically wind farms and solar farms that meet a prescribed threshold, however identifying the Planning Act is agnostic of use, other disruptive land uses would be prescribed at a later date, subject to appropriate consideration. Therefore, the current impact is limited to the industries and companies that develop renewable energy facilities of a scale that triggers assessment as development requiring SIA.

Dependant on the scale and type of development being proposed, the process to prepare a SIA and to negotiate and enter a CBA can vary broadly, based on the extent of social impacts and the context of each host community. Therefore, the level of impact on proponents can range from minimum to significant. To mitigate this impact, chief executive reserve powers are introduced to allow for the chief executive give a notice stating that a SIA and/or CBA is not required, where the proponent or local government requests the notice. Criteria for the chief executive to consider when receiving a request of this type is provided for in the amendments to the Planning Regulation as an operational matter.

The level and type of implications that are likely to be realised by the proposed amendments are not considered significant given the proposed mechanisms to mitigate the impacts and the net benefits to be gleaned by host communities.

Impact assessment

	First full year	First 10 years**
Direct costs – *Compliance costs**	Direct costs cannot be quantified at this time. Justification is provided in the body of the IAS. A Cabinet Budget Review Committee submission will seek approval for additional funding and resourcing necessary for DSDIP to undertake assessment of, and charge fees for the assessment of, wind farm and large-scale solar farm development where the Chief Executive (SARA) is the assessment manager. The submission will further seek funding for the establishment of compliance and enforcement officers within DSDIP for the purposes of development requiring a SIA where the Chief Executive (SARA) is the assessment manager, which did not previously form part of consideration by Cabinet.	Direct costs cannot be quantified at this time. Justification is provided in the body of the IAS. A Cabinet Budget Review Committee submission will seek approval for additional funding and resourcing necessary for DSDIP to undertake assessment of, and charge fees for the assessment of, wind farm and large-scale solar farm development where the Chief Executive (SARA) is the assessment manager. The submission will further seek funding for the establishment of compliance and enforcement officers within DSDIP for the purposes of development requiring a SIA where the Chief Executive (SARA) is the assessment manager, which did not previously form part of consideration by Cabinet.
Direct costs – *Government costs*	As above.	As above.

* The *direct costs calculator tool* (available at www.treasury.qld.gov.au/betterregulation) 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.

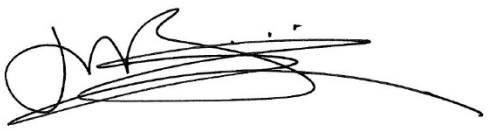
Signed

John Sosso

Director General

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning

Date: 24/04/2025



Jarrod Bleijie

Deputy Premier

Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning and Minister for Industrial Relations

Date: 24/04/2025