



27 November 2019

Ms Lisa Gropp  
Commissioner  
Productivity Commission  
Level 12, 530 Collins Street  
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Dear Commissioner

### **Inquiry into Resources Regulation**

Thank for meeting with the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) to discuss the Commission's *Inquiry into Resources Regulation*. The LGAQ and our members appreciated your time and your interest in exploring resource regulation issues of importance to resources communities and their councils.

The recent revival of the resources sector provides opportunities for regional communities to access job and business opportunities associated with resource projects; however, realising these opportunities requires a more rigorous and collaborative approach between the resources sector, resources communities and Federal, State and local government.

Our submission explores five principles that could help communities make the most of the opportunities presented by the resources sector to generate jobs, business opportunities and a good quality of life:

1. **Partner with local government:** Recognise that local government has a valuable – and vital – role in the social impact assessment and management process.
2. **Consult early and regularly with local government:** Recognise that early and regular engagement by project proponents with local government will improve the management of the impacts and opportunities of a project on communities.
3. **Ensure communities have fair and reasonable access to opportunities:** Recognise that a more rigorous and collaborative approach between the resources sector, communities and Federal, State and local governments is required to enable communities to make the most of the opportunities presented by a project.
4. **Adopt an adaptive management approach:** Ensure that the social impacts and opportunities of resource projects and the sector are monitored and changes to resources sector practices are instigated where required.
5. **Proactively manage cumulative impacts and opportunities:** Resource projects operating in the same resource basin often impact on the same communities; a more efficient and effective way to manage socioeconomic impacts and opportunities may be to develop region-wide approaches to monitoring and management.



If you have any questions regarding our submission or related matters, please contact Kirsten Pietzner, Lead – Resource Communities and Regional Development

Yours sincerely

Sarah Buckler PSM  
GENERAL MANAGER - ADVOCACY

November 2019

# Inquiry into Resources Regulation

Submission to the Productivity Commission



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## Executive Summary

Local governments in resource communities support the exploration and development of Queensland's mineral and energy resources. These councils understand that the resources sector is a substantial contributor to Queensland's economy, with an important role to play in generating local employment and business opportunities.

The recent revival of the resources sector provides opportunities for regional communities to access job and business opportunities associated with resource projects; however, realising these opportunities requires a more rigorous and collaborative approach between the resources sector, resource communities and Federal, State and local governments.

The LGAQ believes that resource communities should benefit from nearby resource projects and that resource project proponents have an obligation to help strengthen communities through providing them with the opportunity to access jobs and business opportunities associated with these projects. Resource projects will leave nearby communities with a legacy and the role of all levels of government is to help ensure that this legacy is a beneficial one.

This submission explores five principles that could help communities make the most of the opportunities presented by the resources sector to generate jobs, business opportunities and a good quality of life for Queensland's communities:

1. Partner with local government
2. Consult early with local government
3. Ensure communities have fair and reasonable access to opportunities
4. Adopt an adaptive management approach
5. Proactively manage cumulative impacts and opportunities.

## What the LGAQ seeks

The LGAQ seeks that:

1. Local government is recognised by the resources sector and other levels of government as a partner-in-government in assessing and managing the social impacts and opportunities of resources projects on their communities.
2. Local government is consulted early and regularly to proactively identify problems and solutions to the impacts of a resource project on council infrastructure and services. To support this consultation process, the following is required:
  - Consultation guidelines, an Infrastructure Agreement template and methodologies for identifying, mitigating and compensating councils for project impacts on infrastructure and services
  - A regulatory requirement that project proponents have an Infrastructure Agreement in place before project impacts are experienced by communities.
3. A framework is introduced to enable road managers to enter into a 'road access agreement' with a project proponent, rather than permit-by-permit access for each individual road movement.
4. Federal and State Governments recognise that, while the introduction of the *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017* is an important step forward, there are still large gaps in Queensland's framework for ensuring that communities have fair and reasonable access to employment and business opportunities created by resource projects and managing the adverse impacts on communities of these projects.
5. An adaptive management approach is adopted for managing the social impacts and opportunities of resource projects.
6. Consideration is given to establishing an independent agency to monitor the cumulative socioeconomic impacts and opportunities of the resources sector on resource regions and to work with the resources sector, State Government agencies, local government and stakeholders on practical measures for managing these impacts and opportunities on a region-wide basis.

# 1 Introduction

The Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) is the peak body for local government in Queensland. It is a not-for-profit association established solely to serve councils and their individual needs.

The LGAQ has been advising, supporting and representing councils since 1896, enabling them to improve their operations and strengthen relationships with their communities. The LGAQ does this by connecting councils to people and places that count; supporting their drive to innovate and improve service delivery through smart services and sustainable solutions; and delivering them the means to achieve community, professional and political excellence.

Local governments in resource communities support the exploration and development of Queensland's mineral and energy resources. These councils understand that the resources sector is a substantial contributor to Queensland's economy, with an important role to play in generating local employment and business opportunities.

The recent revival of the resources sector provides opportunities for regional communities to access job and business opportunities associated with resource projects; however, realising these opportunities requires a more rigorous and collaborative approach between the resources sector, communities and Federal, State and local governments.

## 1.1 Protecting and furthering the interests of people

There is considerable discussion within the Australian community regarding the need for the resources sector to have a 'social licence to operate'. While there can be debate over what this term means, the LGAQ believes that it relates to the practical measures taken by resource companies and governments to manage the impacts and realise the opportunities of resource projects for communities.

In Queensland, a project proponent must hold an environmental authority to manage environmental impacts (under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) and, under resources legislation (such as the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*), an approved development plan for the commercial production of the resource. There is, however, no uniform requirement for a project proponent to hold a commensurate 'authority' or 'approved plan' in relation to managing social impacts and opportunities.

Fundamentally, while Queensland has in place measures to protect the environment from the impacts of resource projects – as well as measures to protect the State's commercial interests – there are no uniform requirements that protect and further the interests of people living in communities nearby resource projects. This submission focuses on five principles that could help redress the absence of such protections:

1. Partner with local government
2. Consult early and regularly with local government
3. Ensure communities have fair and reasonable access to opportunities
4. Adopt an adaptive management approach
5. Proactively manage cumulative impacts and opportunities

## 2 Partner with local government

To improve the management of social impacts and opportunities of resource projects, local government needs to be treated as a 'partner-in-government' and not 'just another stakeholder'.

Queensland councils have significant legal, financial and moral responsibilities for sustaining their communities including providing services (such as water and sewerage); building and maintaining infrastructure (such as roads); and making land-use planning decisions (such as the location of housing developments). In smaller communities, councils are also increasingly being called upon to provide social and community services traditionally provided by the Federal and State Governments, including childcare, aged care and health. At the same time as providing the infrastructure and services that communities need, councils must also remain financially sustainable and have a responsible budget strategy.

Community members want and expect their council to positively influence the actions of resource companies in managing social impacts and opportunities of their projects. While stakeholders affected by or interested in a resource project ought to have the opportunity to contribute their views, local government should be recognised as having a qualitatively different – and vital – role in the social impact assessment and management process.

Councils have substantial and valuable local knowledge and can assist other levels of government and project proponents in identifying potential problems and opportunities arising from resource projects; more than that, councils are well placed to help identify cost-effective solutions to avoiding and mitigating potential adverse impacts, as well as providing advice on how best to assist community members and businesses to access the opportunities presented by these projects.

### **The LGAQ seeks that:**

**Local government is recognised by the resources sector and other levels of government as a partner-in-government in assessing and managing the social impacts and opportunities of resources projects on their communities.**



### 3 Consult early and regularly with local government

It is [LGAQ policy](#)<sup>1</sup> that local government, as a partner in resource communities planning, requires early and comprehensive engagement in resource project approval processes to allow enough time to plan for impacts and opportunities associated with the commencement or upgrading of a project.

Current arrangements are patchy in ensuring that local governments are compensated for the adverse effects of resource company activities on local government infrastructure (such as roads) and services (such as water and sewerage). Additionally, resource companies can sometimes locate and build infrastructure to the detriment of the amenity and functionality of current and planned community developments under a council's planning scheme.

Feedback to the LGAQ from councils is that one of the most powerful measures that could be taken to protect the interests of communities is to require an Infrastructure Agreement (IA) to be in place before the impacts of a project begin to be experienced by a community. Once project approvals have been granted, councils can feel powerless in their requests for resource companies to mitigate the negative impacts of their operations on council infrastructure, services and planning schemes and to provide compensation for these impacts. Accordingly, there should be a statutory requirement for an IA to be in place before a project commences, unless a council agrees otherwise.

The LGAQ believes that a more robust framework for managing the relationship between councils and project proponents should also include a best practice guideline that assists resource companies, councils and regulatory agencies to negotiate and consult on social impact management measures. Such a guideline should stress the importance of establishing and maintaining good relations between parties, as well as general principles for negotiating an IA and the most effective methods for ensuring good communication between councils and a project proponent.

At the same time, participation in Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes and IA negotiations often place a strain on council resources. This includes smaller councils who may have little experience in these processes and councils who are required to participate in multiple assessment processes at the same time. Unlike Federal and State assessment processes – where resource project proponents are required to pay application fees and charges – there is no statutory requirement for resource companies to pay the reasonable costs of council participation in SIA processes, the development of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) and negotiation of compensation for the adverse effects of resource project activities on council assets and services. While councils will sometimes seek to incorporate these costs into an Infrastructure Agreement, it should be a regulatory requirement and not something that councils have to negotiate individually on a project-by-project basis.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to section 8.6.

In summary, to facilitate and improve the outcome of local government negotiations with resource projects for communities, a guideline is required that:

- Outlines best practice in negotiating and consulting on social impact assessment and management with local government
- Helps manage local government and project proponent expectations regarding the level of consultation required for different stages of the social impact management process.
- Outlines principles for compensating councils on the reasonable costs of their participation in a SIA process, the development of a SIMP and the negotiation of an IA.
- Provide guidance on the components of an IA, along with a template agreement and methodologies that will assist resource companies and councils to assess and manage the impact of project activities on council infrastructure and services, as well as any compensation payable
- Establish an alternative dispute resolution mechanism that provides an independent, credible and inexpensive mechanism to resolve disagreements regarding compensation and other matters to be included in an IA.

**The LGAQ seeks that:**

**Local government is consulted early and regularly to proactively identify problems and solutions to the impacts of a resource project on council infrastructure and services. To support this consultation process, the following is required:**

- **Consultation guidelines, an Infrastructure Agreement template and methodologies for identifying, mitigating and compensating councils for project impacts on infrastructure and services**
- **A regulatory requirement that project proponents have an Infrastructure Agreement in place before project impacts are experienced by communities.**

### **3.1 Streamlining road access for resource projects**

One regulatory area ripe for streamlining is heavy vehicle access agreements for resource projects. The Heavy Vehicle National Law (HVNL) requires loads that exceed the mass and dimension requirements of the *Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation* require an exemption (notice or permit) to access the road network. Along with major construction projects, resource projects generate high volumes of heavy vehicle movements, particularly during the construction phase of the project. Implementing a framework to enable local government to enter into road access agreements with resource projects would substantially reduce – or even remove entirely – the need for the transport industry to apply for individual permits for each road movement.

As an example, a new mining project can generate up to 10,000 permits, which equates to an estimated \$740,000 in permit fees and \$1,560,000 in administrative cost to the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator, as well as the potential costs to industry in resulting from delays waiting for permits to be issued. From a transport operators' perspective, the cost of not receiving a permit in a timely manner can be expensive: for example, the demurrage fee of an uncollected load can be \$15,000 per day.

Currently, along with the administrative costs associated with assessing permit applications, local government road managers can be left to cover the costs (without compensation) of the following:

- Assessing the current road(s) a project proponent is seeking to access.
- Upgrading the network to the service level required to cater for the movements (for example, strengthening culverts and/or widening roads.)
- Maintenance of the network to cater for the increased volume of heavy vehicle traffic
- Restoration of roads upon completion of the project.

A proactive approach to negotiating road access arrangements for resource projects would enable a more streamlined approach and provide compensation to local governments for infrastructure impacts caused by a project's road movements. This could be achieved by introducing a framework to enable road managers to enter into 'road access agreements' for a specific project that establishes access arrangements, with agreements covering:

- Cost recovery for the cost of negotiating the agreement, road network assessment costs, the costs of upgrading the network, maintenance costs (during the project) and rectification costs (upon completion of project).
- Access conditions such as route, road/travel conditions, provisions for maintenance of roads for duration of the project and requirements for returning road conditions back to an agreed standard upon completion of the project.

**The LGAQ seeks that:**

**A framework is introduced to enable road managers to enter into a 'road access agreement' with a project proponent, rather than permit-by-permit access for each individual road movement.**

## 5 Ensure communities have fair and reasonable access to opportunities

The LGAQ believes that local and regional communities should have fair and reasonable access to employment and business opportunities related to resources projects. However, realising these opportunities requires a more rigorous and collaborative approach between the resources sector, communities and Federal, State and local governments.

The LGAQ supports the introduction of Queensland's *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017* (SSRC Act). The fundamental objective of the SSRC Act is to "ensure that residents of communities in the vicinity of large resource projects benefit from the construction and operation of the projects." As well as prohibiting 100% 'fly-in, fly-out' (FIFO) workforces, the SSRC Act also prohibits resource projects from discriminating against workers from nearby regional communities in recruitment processes and makes it a statutory requirement for major resource projects to undertake a SIA. As part of the SIA process, the SSRC Act also requires that a resource project proponent consults with the council in the local government area in which the project is located. These have been key policy objectives of the LGAQ for many years and it is welcome progress that they have finally been achieved.

Along with the introduction of the SSRC Act, there is also a guideline for undertaking an SIA (although not a guideline for the content of a SIMP). Feedback from councils is positive regarding the extent of engagement with projects currently undertaking a SIA, however none of these processes have been finalised and so the extent to which councils have been able to influence project conditions is not yet known.

Moreover, most resource projects do not fall under the scope of the SSRC Act provisions relating to undertaking a SIA including:

- Projects that commenced prior to the introduction of the EIS process.
- Projects that, in the initial stage of operation, did not trigger the requirement for an EIS but through incremental growth have become projects large enough to significantly impact local communities.
- Small and medium projects that, due to their location near a community, will significantly impact that community, for example, small towns in remote areas.

Accordingly, there are still large gaps in Queensland's policy and regulatory framework for ensuring that communities have fair and reasonable access to the opportunities created by resource projects.

Along with employment opportunities, resource projects also offer opportunities for local and regional businesses to become suppliers in project procurement. However, experience has demonstrated that policies related to procurement programs need to not only encompass removing impediments and facilitating access to business opportunities but must also include building the capacity of local businesses to identify procurement opportunities and meet resource company requirements.

The LGAQ's submission to the Standing Committee on Industry, Innovation, Science and Resources *Inquiry into how the mining sector can support businesses in regional economies* highlighted several actions that could be taken to improve access by businesses to resource

project supply chains. This submission highlights weaknesses in the *Queensland Resources and Energy Sector Code of Practice for Local Content* developed by the Queensland Resources Council, and argues that, to improve access by local and regional businesses to supply chain opportunities, key actions needed are:

- Resource projects being required to provide data to an appropriate agency regarding their procurement practices, with this agency resourced to analyse this data to determine trends in procurement practices and factors impacting these trends.
- That the Federal Government reduce transaction costs and capability deficits for local SMEs and the resources sector through grants and tax rebates to companies and through funding to support industry capability development measures.

A copy of this submission is attached.

**The LGAQ seeks that:**

**Federal and State Governments recognise that, while the introduction of the *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017* is an important step forward, there are still large gaps Queensland's framework for ensuring that communities have fair and reasonable access to employment and business opportunities created by resource projects and managing the adverse impacts of these projects.**

## 7 Adopt an adaptive management approach

Resource project proponents have the ability to apply for changes to project conditions and development plans on the basis that there has been a significant change in project circumstances (for example, changes in commodity prices); however, there is no comparable ability to change project conditions and/or a SIMP when there are changes in the social impacts of a project.

In contrast to the current 'front-end' management approach used by Queensland to manage the social impacts of resource projects, the Department of Environment and Science uses an adaptive management approach to manage the environmental impacts of resource project activities. DES describes its adaptive management approach in the non-mining sector as follows<sup>2</sup>:

*The Queensland Government has an adaptive environmental management system in place for the regulation of activities such as petroleum, geothermal and greenhouse gas storage.*

*This system not only allows the government to monitor the industry and instigate change where required, it allows for best practice environmental management to be implemented as technologies develop over time.*

*In practice, environmental licences issued to operators can be changed to take into account new research, monitoring or modelling which suggests the potential for unintended or unexpected impacts on the environment.*

*The adaptive management framework process applies to both current and future projects and will ensure the government is able to respond to what happens on the ground and protect the environment.*

*This framework is in addition to the environmental assessments that are undertaken before high risk activities are approved under Queensland environmental law.*

The LGAQ believes that it is essential that a similar adaptive management approach is adopted for managing the social impacts and opportunities of resource projects. This would see the Queensland Government implement an 'adaptive social impact management system' that:

- Requires and enables the government to monitor the social impacts of resource projects and the sector as a whole and instigate change where this is required.
- Ensures that a SIMP can be updated to take account of new research, monitoring or modelling which suggests the potential for unintended or unexpected social impacts and which facilitates the adoption of best management practices for managing these impacts.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/management/activities/non-mining/regulation/adaptive-management>

- Applies to both current and future projects and ensures that the government responds to what is happening ‘on the ground’ in local communities.
- Is in addition to the assessments that are undertaken before projects are approved.
- Can address both the impacts of a specific resource project, as well as the cumulative impacts of several resource projects operating in the same region.

The LGAQ recognises the concerns expressed by the Queensland Office of the Coordinator-General (OCG) that project conditions ‘must be certain’. The LGAQ emphasises it should be that a SIMP condition is certain (that is, it is mandatory for a project to have a SIMP); however, the contents of a SIMP can (and would) be amended to adjust to changed project operations and circumstances. This provides the necessary flexibility to ensure that a SIMP can be adapted over time while still requiring on-going management of the social impacts of a project. The approach proposed by the LGAQ is consistent with the approach taken for an Environmental Authority and for mining and petroleum lease development plans.

It is our view that the utility of Queensland’s SSRC legislation has been compromised because resource projects are excluded from the requirement to manage the social impacts of its activities simply because of the date it commenced and irrespective of whether its social impacts are significant. We are left with a situation where some resource projects are required to manage their social impacts but other projects with similar impacts are not. This is not only an issue of equity for communities (as they are the ones who will bear the costs of unmanaged social impacts), but also an issue of equity between resource projects, where some projects have the responsibility for managing their impacts but other projects do not.

**The LGAQ seeks that:**

**An adaptive management approach is adopted for managing the social impacts and opportunities of resource projects.**

## 7.1 Case Study: Managing temporary vs permanent workforces

From a council perspective, resource projects have ‘production workers’ who are present in the region for the duration of the operation of a project – for example maintaining infrastructure – and ‘temporary workers’, who come and go in waves to complete drilling programs, build pipelines or construct infrastructure.

In the case of ‘temporary workers’, councils believe that they should be housed in temporary accommodation (such as work camps), in order to avoid disruptions to nearby communities that can be caused by sharp peaks and troughs in demand for accommodation and other services as these workers move in and out of the region. However, from the point of view of sustainable growth opportunities for regional economies, councils have a strong focus on attracting and retaining ‘production workers’ in towns near project operations, as data provided by gas projects suggests that the numbers of these workers will remain relatively stable over

time, thereby avoiding the potential adverse impacts of sharp, temporary fluctuations in town populations.

In relation to the Maranoa region, 19.4% of the workers are production workers and of those production workers only 7% are residents (the remaining workers are 'fly-in, fly-out' or FIFO). For each new household with one person working in CSG production and another person working in a lower paying job, there is an estimated contribution of approximately \$125,000 per annum in direct spend into the local economy. Each new household would also create another 0.3 of a job in the local economy. On top of the economic benefits, there are social benefits of workers being housed in towns, as they can become members of sporting clubs, their children attend schools and there is the potential for extra volunteers. Maranoa Regional Council (MRC) estimates that converting all gas project production workers into residents could boost their region's economy by approximately \$10 million per annum.<sup>3</sup>

Over the last eighteen months, MRC has been negotiating with gas producer APLNG over the future of two temporary work camps located within its region. APLNG wishes to make the camps permanent, while MRC is concerned that this would mean lost economic and social opportunities for its region, as the opportunity would be lost to move permanent workers into nearby communities. Initially the council attempted to negotiate directly with APLNG regarding making the camps permanent; however, APLNG decided to apply to the Coordinator-General to change its project conditions, requesting that the temporary camps be made permanent.

MRC encouraged the Coordinator-General to put the matter out to public consultation and then encouraged community groups in its region to submit an objection to the change application (which they did). This resulted in the Coordinator-General putting the assessment process on hold to give the parties time to come up with a negotiated solution. An 'in-principle agreement' has since been reached by the parties and they are currently in the process of converting the 'in-principle' agreement into a final legal agreement. This outcome has been assisted by the Coordinator-General having staff present as observers during negotiations.

While the details of this agreement are currently confidential, the likely outcome will be that MRC will allow the camps to remain, providing APLNG facilitates the relocation of at least some its production employees into nearby towns over time. This outcome would facilitate the objectives of the company, the MRC and local communities. It is also an example of adaptive management, where both the commercial interests of the company and those of the community are taken into consideration. It has not, however, been achieved without significant work by the MRC in first ensuring the matter went to public consultation and then leading a strong community voice in subsequent negotiations.

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<sup>3</sup> This data has been provided by Maranoa Regional Council using advice provide by AEC Group Ltd.



## 9 Proactively manage cumulative impacts and opportunities

The current approach to managing the social impacts and opportunities of resource projects is to manage them on a project-by-project basis, one application at a time. While these project-based assessments are essential, they are insufficient. Partly this is because the SIA provisions of the SSRC Act (and earlier social impact management regulatory regimes) cover only some projects, and partly because conditions can sometimes be 'set and forget' and not allow for adaptive management of impacts as projects and their socioeconomic environment evolve. There is also a third factor: project-by-project assessments do not adequately manage the cumulative impacts of multiple projects operating in the same region.

The cumulative socioeconomic impacts of multiple resource projects on a region are complex and poorly understood. This lack of comprehensive, trusted information on the actual and potential socioeconomic impacts of the resources sector is one of the reasons why community confidence in the sector has declined. Fundamentally, there is no government agency responsible for holistically examining the socioeconomic impacts of the resources sector at a regional level – as opposed to a project – level.<sup>4</sup> To give an example: Isaac Regional Council currently has 25 operating mines in its region, with another 30 projects under development; however, there is no government oversight of the cumulative impacts of these projects on region's infrastructure, the provision of government services or the community's health and wellbeing. One of the recent examples of community concerns regarding resource project impacts is dust, as air quality in Moranbah and other towns is largely influenced by dust generated from mining and quarry operations.<sup>5</sup>

Currently, there is insufficient consideration given to the need for State Government provision of health, emergency and other services to support non-resident workers in resource communities, or the impacts on council or State Government infrastructure of multiple projects operating in the same region. There is also insufficient consideration given to the potential for a regionwide system for helping communities make the most of the employment and business opportunities of resources projects.

Given that resource projects operating in the same resource basin are often impacting on the same communities, it is likely that the most efficient and effective way to achieve an adaptive management approach to managing many socioeconomic impacts and opportunities of resource projects is to undertake an assessment of these impacts and opportunities on a community or region as a whole, while at the same time working with local government, resource projects, State Government agencies and communities to develop region-wide approaches to monitoring and management.

To give one example – many companies use the same local and regional roads. Assessing the impacts of the resources sector on the road network as a whole could help determine the best method(s) for ensuring the road network is safe and productive, including taking into account

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<sup>4</sup> While the GasFields Commission Queensland undertaken some excellent work in gathering data and providing information on the CSG industry, its focus has largely been on landholder issues (which are critical), rather than on matters of associated with impacts on infrastructure and services and developing regional workforces and supply chains.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.isaac.qld.gov.au/news/article/855/momentum-gathers-on-air-quality-monitoring-concerns>

the different responsibilities of the resources sector (as a road user) and the local and State Governments (as road managers).

**The LGAQ seeks that:**

**Consideration is given to establishing an independent agency to monitor the cumulative socioeconomic impacts and opportunities of the resources sector on resource regions and to work with the resources sector, State Government agencies, local government and stakeholders on practical measures for managing these impacts and opportunities on a region-wide basis.**

## **10 Contact for further information**

The LGAQ appreciates the efforts of the Productivity Commission inquiring into resource sector regulation and your consideration of our submission. If you would like further information on this submission, please contact Kirsten Pietzner, Lead – Resource Communities & Regional Development



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