

Proclamation - *Economic Development and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2019*

Explanatory notes for SL 2019 No. 230

made under the

Economic Development and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2019

General Outline

Short title

Proclamation fixing 9 December 2019 to commence provisions of the *Economic Development and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2019*.

Authorising law

Section 2 of the *Economic Development and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2019*.

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The objective of the Proclamation is to commence provisions of the *Economic Development and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2019* (EDOLAA) that are not in force on 9 December 2019.

EDOLAA received Royal Assent on 11 April 2019.

The following provisions of the EDOLAA will commence on the Proclamation date:

- part 3 amending the *Building Act 1975* (Building Act);
- part 6, division 3 amending the *Economic Development Act 2012* (ED Act);
- part 7, division 3 amending the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act);
- part 10 amending the *Land Valuation Act 2010* (LVA);
- part 12 amending the *Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011* (NDA); and
- schedule 1, part 2 (various).

EDOLAA included amendments to the ED Act, and related amendments to the Building Act, EP Act and NDA, to improve the effective and efficient operation of the ED Act in achieving its main purpose of facilitating economic development, and development for community purposes, in the state.

The amendments to the LVA will improve its operation in relation to the ED Act by providing for specific regard to be given to priority development area (PDA) development approvals and development instruments under the ED Act.

Achievement of policy objectives

The policy objective will be achieved by fixing the date of 9 December 2019 for the commencement of the provisions of EDOLAA that are not in force.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The Proclamation is consistent with the policy objectives of EDOLAA.

Inconsistency with policy objectives of other legislation

The Proclamation is not inconsistent with the policy objectives of other legislation.

Alternative ways of achieving policy objectives

The Proclamation is the only effective means of achieving the policy objective.

Benefits and costs of implementation

There are no costs arising from the Proclamation.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The Proclamation is consistent with fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

The Office of Best Practice Regulation within the Queensland Productivity Commission was not consulted. Under the *Queensland Government Guide to Better Regulation* the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure self-assessed that the proposal is excluded from the regulatory impact analysis system as the proposal is excluded under category (g) – a Proclamation is machinery in nature.