

Major Events (T20 World Cup) Regulation 2019

Explanatory notes for SL 2019 No. 244

made under the

Major Events Act 2014

General Outline

Short title

Major Events (T20 World Cup) Regulation 2019

Authorising law

Sections 12, 13 and 84(1) of the *Major Events Act 2014*

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

Major events are a significant contributor to the state's economy, bringing business investment and visitors to Queensland. Major events also bring life and vibrancy, encourage community engagement and participation, and provide opportunities for Queensland to showcase our state's assets to the rest of Australia and the world. Leveraging major events can increase tourism, create jobs and contribute millions to the Queensland economy.

The T20 World Cup is the International Cricket Council's (ICC's) fastest growing and most popular tournament. Being held in Australia in 2020, the T20 World Cup 2020 will feature women's and men's tournaments scheduled at different times of the year. As part of the tournament, Queensland will host five women's warm-up matches (15-20 February 2020) at the Allan Border Field and four men's matches (31 October – 4 November 2020) at the Brisbane Cricket Ground. Hosting women's and men's tournament matches in Queensland will deliver significant economic and tourism benefits for Brisbane and the state, while further reinforcing Queensland's international profile for major events. While the women's matches are only warm-up matches, they form part of the T20 World Cup tournament and Brisbane will host matches featuring five of the top ten women's teams in the T20 International rankings, including Australia as the world number one. These international sporting events are expected to generate strong interest and attendance domestically and internationally, and also support the continued promotion of women's elite sport.

Due to the high profile nature of the tournaments, the major event organiser has identified significant risks associated with the hosting of the events, including ticket scalping, ambush marketing and managing crowd behaviour. The policy objective of the *Major Events (T20 World Cup) Regulation 2019* (the Regulation) is therefore to facilitate the safe and successful hosting of the ICC Women's and Men's T20 World Cup 2020 tournaments, to the extent the tournaments are being held in Queensland. This includes supporting crowd safety and providing appropriate commercial protections for event organisers and sponsors.

Achievement of policy objectives

The policy objective will be achieved by prescribing the ICC Women's and Men's T20 World Cup 2020 tournaments as major events under the *Major Events Act 2014* (the Act). The Act provides the legislation necessary to prescribe a 'major event' and provides the regulatory framework to support visitor safety and commercial protections for event organisers and sponsors for the tournament. Without regulation under the Act, the major event organiser will be exposed to increased risks in managing crowd safety and protecting their intellectual property and commercial sponsorship rights, for example due to ambush marketing, ticket scalping, sale of knock-off merchandise and other unauthorised use of the event's official logos or titles.

The Regulation will achieve the policy objective by prescribing:

- the Women's and Men's ICC T20 World Cup 2020 tournaments as major events;
- the Local Organising Committee T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd as the major event organiser;
- the Allan Border Field and the Brisbane Cricket Ground as the major event areas, and the areas surrounding these venues as the controlled areas;
- the relevant major event periods and control periods for each venue;
- the official logos and titles for the major events;
- venue and event security provisions from the Act including controlling entry and conduct, prohibiting certain items within a major event area, and providing powers to inspect bags and direct persons to leave a major event area;
- commercial protections from the Act to prevent ticket scalping, unauthorised street trading, ambush marketing, unauthorised broadcasting within the major event and controlled areas, and providing powers to direct removal or seize items;
- arrangements for the major event organiser to appoint licenced crowd controllers and security officers under the *Security Providers Act 1993* as authorised persons; and
- the limits to powers for particular authorised persons.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The intent of the Act is to facilitate the State to hold major events, ensure the safety of visitors and spectators and provide commercial protections for event organisers and sponsors at major events.

The Regulation prescribes the ICC T20 Women's and Men's World Cup 2020 tournaments as major events and the particular provisions of the Act that apply to the major events. It implements the provisions available under the Act and is consistent with the underpinning policy intent.

Inconsistency with policy objectives of other legislation

There is no inconsistency between the Regulation and the policy objectives of other legislation.

Benefits and costs of implementation

The Regulation is necessary to enable the major event organiser (T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd) to ensure the safe and successful staging of the ICC Women's and Men's T20 World Cup 2020 tournaments in Queensland. The Regulation will provide appropriate provisions and powers to support crowd management and safety and prevent unauthorised commercial activities that would impact on intellectual property and sponsorship arrangements for the tournaments.

The ICC T20 World Cup 2020, incorporating women's and men's tournaments will deliver significant economic and tourism benefits for Brisbane and Queensland. The T20 World Cup 2020 will include international broadcast coverage with a potential viewership of over 1.5 billion across 212 countries, and is likely to attract more than 1.4 million spectators to venues across Australia. In Queensland, spectators are likely to reach 95 000, with the high-profile nature of the sporting event likely to generate strong interest and attendance domestically and internationally. The tournament will raise the profile of Queensland's major international sporting events calendar and also recognise the role the calendar plays in promoting women in elite sport.

The Regulation is machinery in nature with only minor administrative costs associated with implementation. Costs incurred for development of the Regulation will be met through existing internal department resources. Costs associated with the operations and hosting of the major events have been agreed separately as part of an executed Hosting Agreement between the major event organiser and the Queensland Government. The economic benefits of the major events to the local and state economy strongly outweigh the implementation costs.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The Regulation is consistent with fundamental legislative principles (FLPs) under the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*. The Regulation is machinery in nature and is bound by the range of FLP safeguards established under the *Major Events Act 2014*.

As required under the Act, the Regulation specifies timeframes and other limits which help to minimise undue impacts on individuals' rights and liberties. The provisions will not be ongoing and will only be in force for limited time periods on individual match days during the major events. The provisions will also be limited to the individual tournament venue and clearly defined areas immediately surrounding the venues. These limitations will help ensure relevant provisions in the Regulation do not place unnecessary limits on public enjoyment and amenity of the major event or restrictions on businesses or residents going about their ordinary activities in the surrounding areas.

The Department of Innovation and Tourism Industry Development has worked with the major event organiser and delivery agencies such as the venues and the Queensland Police Service to define the major event areas, controlled areas and prescribed times to minimise any impacts on individuals.

In accordance with the Act, the Regulation deals with authorised persons and the powers that may be exercised by them. While the Regulation provides for the major event organiser to appoint additional categories of authorised persons (in addition to those already authorised under section 56(1)), it requires those persons to be licensed crowd controllers or security officers under the *Security Providers Act 1993*. The Regulation further prescribes specific limits on the powers of authorised persons to ensure that powers are enforced by persons who have the necessary experience, expertise or training. For example, the powers to seize items, enter property to enforce advertising restrictions or require a person's name or address will be limited to police officers. The powers to inspect a person's bags and belongings when entering and within a major event area will be limited to police officers and authorised persons who are licensed crowd controllers and security officers.

The Regulation will expire at the conclusion of the ICC T20 World 2020 tournaments in Queensland.

Consultation

The Minister for Police and Minister for Corrective Services; the Minister for Housing and Public Works, Minister for Digital Technology and Minister for Sport; and the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Brisbane have been consulted, as required under section 13 of the Act.

Consultation has occurred with T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd as the major event organiser and their Venues and Operations Working Group. The Working Group included representatives from relevant Queensland Government agencies (including Queensland Police Service, Department of Transport and Main Roads and Stadiums Queensland) as well as Cricket Australia, Queensland Cricket, The Gabba, Brisbane Marketing and Tourism and Events Queensland.

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet and Queensland Treasury were also consulted.

All parties consulted support the Regulation.

The Regulation is excluded from further regulatory impact analysis on the basis that it is a regulatory proposal that is machinery in nature and not likely to create significant adverse impacts.