

Strategic compliance focus areas report 2024-25

Strategic compliance focus areas report 2024-25 and Regional
and Rural Development

This publication has been compiled by the Regulatory Strategy & Capability team of Lands Policy & Support, Department of Natural Resources, Mines, Manufacturing and Rural and Regional Development.

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Introduction

The Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (the department) ensures that Queensland's land, vegetation and mineral resources are managed fairly and responsibly and are used to support sustainable economic prosperity.

We do this through the administration of laws that govern how these resources are accessed and used, and by ensuring people understand what they need to do to comply.

To ensure we are targeting the areas of highest risk, each year we identify key areas of focus. In the 2024-25 financial year, these were called our Strategic Compliance Focus Areas. To ensure we are accountable and transparent, we make these available to the public and report on what we achieved against them.

This report details what we achieved in relation to our 2024-25 focus areas, as well as insights we have gained to further refine our efforts into the next financial year and beyond.

In 2024-25 our focus areas were:

- Vegetation Management
- State Land – unauthorised use
- State Land – tenure management
- Surveying
- Mineral exploration activities
- Fossicking
- Off-tenure and unauthorised mining
- Statutory oversight activities.

Lands division

Vegetation Management

The department is responsible for the administration of the Vegetation Management Framework in Queensland. The framework plays an important role in protecting Queensland’s vegetation and biodiversity while allowing for economic development to occur. The department uses the Early Detection System to identify changes in vegetation canopy cover and ensure that changes are lawful.

The department received an additional \$9.8 million in the 2023–24 State budget over four years, to strengthen education and compliance, which will support restoration and the ongoing land sector contribution to emissions reduction targets. In 2024-25 the project delivered increased engagement with the regulated community to promote voluntary compliance.

Objectives

- Uphold the integrity of the Vegetation Management Framework.
- Provide accurate and timely information and advice through the Veg Hub, a free service that helps landholders understand the Vegetation Management Framework, to support customers and stakeholders and promote voluntary compliance with the legislative framework. Educate stakeholders about their obligations under the Vegetation Management Framework through engagement activities.
- Ensure landholders are aware of their obligations and comply with requirements when undertaking lawful clearing.
- Restore areas of unauthorised clearing wherever possible.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
<p>We provided information and clarity to our customers about a range of matters within our legislative framework via the Vegetation Hub including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3619 calls answered • 1911 emails responded to. 	<p>The Vegetation Hub is a high-volume service providing a single point of contact for stakeholders with enquiries about the Vegetation Management Framework.</p> <p>In 2024-25 the Vegetation Hub received a customer satisfaction score of 86%, reflecting the high-level of service the department provides to customers.</p> <p>The department is committed to continuing to identify ways to improve this service and seeks feedback directly from customers throughout the year.</p>

<p>Our team completed 63 vegetation audits as part of the annual compliance plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 proactive audits of authorised clearing to ensure compliance with authorisations under development approvals or accepted development vegetation clearing codes. • 40 planned audits of Category A and restoration notice areas to ensure restoration outcomes were achieved. 	<p>Overall, 34 audits found the clearing was compliant with the Vegetation Management Framework.</p> <p>18 of the proactive audits took place within the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas and 12 were compliant.</p> <p>20 of the planned audits were compliant, supporting improved restoration outcomes.</p>
<p>95 stakeholder engagement activities were delivered. This includes regional and rural engagement workshops, field days and information sessions.</p> <p>More than 75% of these activities were held in collaboration with other government agencies or industry stakeholders to provide holistic land management information and support.</p>	<p>Our engagement activities reached more than 1600 people, with over 50% taking place within Great Barrier Reef catchment areas.</p> <p>These events provide landholders with direct access to expert support in understanding the Vegetation Management Framework.</p>
<p>We use multiple methods to monitor vegetation cover change across the state including analysing satellite imagery through our Early Detection System (EDS).</p> <p>1176 instances of vegetation cover change were detected by the EDS, which was a 59% decrease in detections received and prioritised compared to the previous financial year.</p>	<p>68% of vegetation cover detected by from the Early Detection System (EDS) were consistent with the Vegetation Management Framework or could be explained by natural events such as fire or seasonal change.</p>
<p>727 instances of potential non-compliance with the Vegetation Management Framework were finalised during the reporting period. This resulted in the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 330 advisory letters • 25 formal warnings • Two (2) statutory notices including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One (1) property map of assessable vegetation making the offence area category A 	<p>The instances of potential non-compliances addressed during the reporting period increased by 30% compared with the previous financial year.</p> <p>Our approach to addressing identified non-compliances focuses on fostering collaboration and achieving outcomes through voluntary compliance, supported by a risk-based enforcement strategy.</p> <p>The development of productive relationships with local governments (who share</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One (1) restoration notice. • 11 Penalty Infringement Notices Issued (confirmed figures to be provided by RS&C when combining those of NRA) • Two (2) prosecutions commenced. 	<p>regulatory responsibilities with us) has supported compliance responses and the restoration of areas of unauthorised clearing.</p> <p>When voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, our regulatory responses are designed to deter future non-compliance and are proportionate to the severity of the harm caused.</p>
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State Land – unauthorised use

Less than one percent of Queensland is unallocated state land managed by the department. The department is responsible for managing this land and ensuring its use remains authorised.

In 2024-25, we focused on state land managed by the department in regional urban areas to detect unauthorised use.

Objectives

- Ensure risks associated with unauthorised use of land are effectively managed through appropriate compliance and enforcement responses.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
<p>112 audits of unallocated state land completed.</p>	<p>Our proactive audit program targets land parcels with elevated risk of compliance issues. This is informed by factors such as compliance history, notification/incident trends and emerging issues, and proximity to population centres.</p> <p>In 2024-25, 9% (12) of proactive audits found non-compliances, which resulted in further appropriate action. These audit findings will inform our future compliance focus and activities.</p> <p>Our proactive audits provide an ongoing opportunity to inform the community about ownership and management of vacant, and community use public land in their area.</p>
<p>48 notifications/incidents over unallocated state land were received, prioritised and investigated. 95 notifications/incidents over unallocated state land were finalised, including actions carried over from the previous financial year).</p>	<p>Our responses to identified non-compliances reflect a risk-based approach. Compliance activities were supported by ongoing collaboration of key stakeholder relationships, including local government and other state agencies.</p>

State Land – tenure management

Approximately 60% of Queensland is non-freehold state land administered under the *Land Act 1994* for the benefit of the people of Queensland. Our tenure management activities contribute to Queensland’s economy and ensure land is appropriately managed to maximise its cultural, environmental, and social value for the betterment of all Queenslanders.

The department regulates lessees to ensure land is appropriately managed, and lease conditions are met.

In 2024-25 we focused our compliance efforts on high-risk leases and ensuring compliance with tourism island resort leases.

Objectives

- Lessees comply with their lease conditions.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
<p>The department has concentrated its State Land - Tenure Administration compliance efforts on Enabling, Monitoring, and Enforcement activities related to non-operational tourism resorts on Great Barrier Reef (GBR) islands. Appropriate pathways to compliance continued for all eight (8) remaining (of 10) audited islands. Two (2) non-operational audited islands had been forfeited in previous years.</p> <p>The compliance response included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enabling & monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular and consistent engagement with our island lessees ○ Regular engagement with relevant state and federal agencies to work to help resolve issues facing island lessees ○ Connecting lessees with contacts in relevant state and federal agencies ○ Make-safe works underway on forfeited island leases to support site safety ○ Four (4) owner’s consents provided to lessees of non-operational, and three to 	<p>Each land compliance case has unique circumstances and therefore multiple compliance pathway options. Due to the specialised nature of assessing regulatory obligations and WHS risks that may be present, management of the islands must be carefully planned and effectively resourced pre and post forfeiture.</p> <p>While land tenure underpins GBR tourism island lessees, many other factors influence the ability and timelines of non-operational lessees to become compliant and operational. Environmental and development approvals, and any pre-requisite environmental monitoring impact timeframes. The overall availability of land for mainland logistic bases, suitable vessels to transport plant and equipment and materials to the islands, and access to appropriate tradespeople are also factors lessees face.</p> <p>The timelines for obtaining required approvals, applying for and accessing available funding, and meeting development milestones often do not align in a way that efficiently progress redevelopment.</p>

<p>operational tourism lessees to lodge required development applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EOI process commenced for new tourism offering on Double Island ○ Two (2) statutory information notices issued seeking information under s201 of the <i>Land Act 1994</i>. <p>B. Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two (2) non-operational island audits completed, and outcomes communicated with the respective lessee ○ Two (2) letters of demand issued for non-operational island leases in rental arrears – one resulting in payment of debts ○ One (1) notice of intention to forfeit notice issued for leases in rental arrears. <p>The department will continue to implement these pathways in 2025-26.</p> <p>Over the past 12 months, the department engaged regularly and consistently with island lease stakeholders, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No less than 60 meetings/communications with audited island lessees/representatives • Regular meetings with relevant local, state and federal government agencies such as GBRMPA, DETSI (QPWS&P, Tourism), SDIP (SARA) and relevant local governments. 	<p>The department’s focus on engagement and facilitation with island lessees has proven beneficial in connecting lessees with relevant state and federal government agencies, as well as providing essential information for the state to consider in decision making and policy development.</p> <p>Where engagement and facilitation efforts are exhausted, the actions taken by the department ultimately demonstrates that, where a lessee fails to comply with lease conditions, or is in substantial land rental arrears, the lease may be forfeited to the state for the state to determine the best future use – whether reallocation for tourism use or other more appropriate use consider the unique values and potential for individual islands.</p>
<p>Extensive ongoing management of tourism island leases (Great Keppel Island and Double Island) that have been returned to the state via regulatory pathways including forfeiture to prepare for new lessee opportunities. Make safe activities have included abandoned improvement (asset) remediation and legislative compliance asset management. Details of activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of ~3500 tonnes of rubble/debris/equipment and ~1700 	<p>In relation to lessees meeting minimum legislative compliance requirements for the management of the sites improvements (assets), there is scope to more closely monitor their compliance. This includes management of buildings containing asbestos, confined spaces, electrical compliance, fire compliance etc. This reduces the potential burden on the department to meet these requirements if a lease is forfeited.</p>

<p>tonnes of asbestos contaminated material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and securing of structurally unsafe buildings/infrastructure to restrict access • Securing sites with temporary construction fencing, to restrict public access to unsafe areas • Delivery of an asset compliance program to meet legislative requirements for the management of asbestos containing buildings, confined spaces, and heritage listed buildings • Development of a site fire management plan • Throughout the delivery of make safe activities the department has conducted ~22 site visits/inspections • Five (5) local stakeholder communications were disseminated throughout the delivery of make safe site works. 	
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Surveying

A key responsibility of the department is to maintain the integrity of the cadastre (land boundary system) which underpins the economic development of the state. This is achieved through legislation including the *Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003* (SMI) and regulations, the publication of the Cadastral Survey Requirements (CSR), auditing of cadastral surveys for compliance with the SMI and CSR, providing advice on land boundary and tenure matters, and delivering information/ education sessions to the industry.

Audit focus areas for 2024 were selected in consultation with the Surveyors Board of Queensland, who is responsible for registration of Surveyors. Audits assessed compliance with plan presentation, measurement, marking and reinstatements.

Departmental systems were analysed to determine areas with higher rates of non-compliance, including surveyors operating from locations outside Queensland (continuing), surveys with natural feature boundaries (new) and surveyors with lower compliance rates in previous audits (continuing).

Identification surveys were previously a focus area, but due to compliance rates improving noticeably this focus was reduced in 2025. Rates increased from around 40% to over 70% and remained above that level for 18 months up to December 2024. All identification surveys submitted will continue to be eligible for audit.

Objectives

- The integrity of the cadastre is maintained and enhanced.
- Surveyors are aware of current processes, procedures and legislation and are able to provide input into changes into legislative, procedural and standards changes.
- Provide timely advice to ensure surveys comply with legislation, procedures and standards.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 152 survey audits undertaken, including field audits (target 150) • 580 desk audits completed • 498 basic audits completed • 14 396 plans received, processed and validated for entry into department databases. 	<p>A targeted approach based on specific criteria, as well as random selections, allows audits to focus on survey types with high non-compliance rates and helps maintain and improve the overall integrity of the cadastre. It also enables tailored education programs that build surveyors' knowledge and improve overall compliance rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Highest areas for non-compliance were physical feature boundaries (59% non-compliant, requiring changes) ○ Surveys by Surveyors operating cadastral surveys in Queensland, with business addresses outside the state (52% non-compliant, requiring changes). <p>As a result, the department developed an education program on physical feature boundaries, which is being rolled out in the second half of 2025 to improve skills, knowledge, and overall compliance levels.</p> <p>To improve the awareness of Queensland's processes, procedures and legislation among interstate Surveyors who operate in Queensland, presentations were delivered at two conferences of the Northern Group of the Institution of Surveyors New South Wales in 2024-25. There were more than 100</p>

	attendees at both conferences and the presentations were well received.
989 requests for advice were fulfilled, with 87% completed within 10 working days (target 85%).	The department aims to provide accurate and timely advice to external surveyors on complex or unclear aspects of any survey they undertake prior to submitting them for registration. Enquiries about water boundaries are the most common from outside the department.
31 presentations delivered at industry workshops and conferences (target 10).	<p>Presentations varied depending on the audience, topic and purpose. Some focussed on education (e.g. changes to legislation and/or requirements) and involved peak industry bodies such as the Geospatial Council of Australia, Surveyors Australia, and Institution of Surveyors New South Wales.</p> <p>Others focussed on collaboration through department-led groups, such as the Surveying Reference Group, (which reviewed 162 suggested improvements to cadastral survey standards) and the Strategic Surveying Group.)</p> <p>Surveying Alerts were also released to inform industry and stakeholders of developmental development and changes.</p>

Georesources division

Mineral exploration activities

To support Queensland’s strong focus on the development of a critical minerals industry, it is important that mineral exploration activities are undertaken in accordance with requirements. Our compliance efforts focus ensuring mineral explorers adhere to relevant legislative frameworks such as the land access framework.

In 2024-25 our focus was on mineral exploration companies and their activities.

Objectives

- Educate new tenure holders about their obligations under the land access framework.
- Ensure improved co-existence outcomes with landholders.
- Protect the integrity of the land access framework is protected through compliance and enforcement.
- Take appropriate action where operators do not adhere to the land access framework.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
<p>An audit of 31 in-scope critical minerals exploration permits was conducted to determine compliance with the requirements of land access legislation, as outlined in the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> (MRA), <i>Mineral Resources Regulation 2013</i> (MRR), <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i> (MERC Act) and the <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Regulation 2016</i> (MERC Reg).</p> <p>Of the audits, 23 reviews of possible breaches were initiated and completed.</p>	<p>In total 13 warnings, 18 reminders of obligations and 12 education letters were issued in relation to 59 contraventions.</p> <p>The majority of breaches identified were considered low-risk and administrative in nature. These included late submission of reports, inadequate record-keeping for entry notices, wash down certificate management and the employee induction processes.</p> <p>However, stronger non-compliance responses were applied where breaches were more significant.</p> <p>The feedback from landowners was very positive, they advised that communication between themselves and the resource tenure holders was occurring, although not always in the prescribed format.</p>

Fossicking

With 11 dedicated fossicking areas, nine (9) designated fossicking lands and 21 general permission areas on private land, recreational fossicking continues to be a popular activity across Queensland. Supported by enhanced website material, we target key fossicking areas at popular times to ensure people are licenced, operating in accordance with licence conditions, co-existence appropriately with other land uses and addressing any identified safety risks.

Areas of focus for 2024-25 were:

- Inform and support the public and fossicking agents to voluntarily comply with the *Fossicking Act 1994*.
- Deter illegal fossicking activities.
- Increase awareness and visibility of the department as a regulator of fossicking activities.
- Ensure improved co-existence with other land uses by confirming required consents and permissions are provided, and minimising safety risks.
- Take appropriate action against fossickers who do not comply with the *Fossicking Act 1994*.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
A total of 32 inspections were conducted across 22 of the state’s fossicking sites.	<p>There were two types of offences detected during the site visits: fossicking without a licence and camping without a permit.</p> <p>Despite 12 Warning Notices issued for 14 offences, all offending parties cooperated with Authorised Officers.</p>
The site inspections provided the opportunity to evaluate assets such as signage and road infrastructure, assess safety and engage with fossickers.	The face-to-face feedback from fossickers provided important intelligence on potential compliance issues across Queensland’s fossicking fields. This information was used to inform upcoming campaigns and highlighted areas of online fossicking communications that required updating, particularly information around camping within fossicking areas.

Off-tenure and unauthorised mining

Our aim is to ensure resource authority holders operating across all tenure types are operate within authorised areas and have appropriate surface rights where activities are being undertaken.

Our focus in 2024-25 was on taking appropriate enforcement action when non-compliant resource activities were identified in unauthorised areas.

Objectives

- Risk assessments were completed for all internal and external referrals of potential non-compliances.
- Where required, site inspections were completed to inform assessments of new applications, renewals and surrenders.
- Investigate instances of non-compliances identified during site inspections.
- Review and investigate third party complaints relating to activities undertaken in unauthorised areas.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
All instances of unauthorised mining identified during the programmed field visits were investigated and actioned.	A total of seven (7) warning notices and two (2) compliance directions were issued.
On referral from the Coal Assessment Hub, an investigation was initiated into a resource tenure holder regarding unauthorised mining on two mining leases, without the necessary surface rights. The tenure holder owned the underlying land.	The resource tenure holder received two (2) Show Cause Notices, which resulted in a financial penalty. The department worked with the resource tenure holder to ensure an application was lodged to include the area for mining operations.

Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development division

Statutory oversight activities

To support Queensland’s strong focus on regional and rural development the Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) was transferred to the portfolio of the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines, Minister for Manufacturing and Minister for Regional and Rural Development from 1 November 2024.

The Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development provides legislative oversight of QRIDA ensuring it complies with reporting and governance arrangements in accordance with the Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994.

In 2024-25 our focus was ensuring funding schemes are well-governed, economically effective and deliver meaningful benefits to regional and rural communities.

Objectives

- Establishing the department’s new role as the oversight and governance of QRIDA via the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994*
- Establish and operationalise an operating agreement including governance and oversight systems, processes and procedures.
- Implement robust governance and reporting structures established with QRIDA that meet best practice in legislation and service delivery.

Things we accomplished	Regulatory insight
<p>Established the department’s new role as the oversight and governance of QRIDA via the <i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i>.</p> <p>Established and operationalised an operating agreement including governance and oversight systems, processes and procedures.</p> <p>Implemented robust governance and reporting structures that meet best practice in legislation and service delivery.</p>	<p>Helped to make available more than \$230 million in Extraordinary Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants by providing governance and oversight of QRIDA</p> <p>NRMMRRD worked with QRIDA in establishing processes to ensure reporting requirements are provided in accordance with the <i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i> and to give effect to the operational agreement.</p> <p>QRIDA schemes and updates approved in a timely way through required regulatory process.</p>

Assessment of performance against Regulator Performance Framework

RPF model practices	Translation into business practices	Future improvements
<p>Model practice 1:</p> <p>Ensure regulatory activity is proportionate to risk, minimising unnecessary burden</p>	<p>Our regulatory approach supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance and enforcement activities that are proportionate to risk - minimising unnecessary requirements for regulated entities - risk-based approaches, informed by intelligence when available. <p>Examples where this has translated into business practices include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of the Early Detection System to identify changes in vegetation canopy cover, assessing and prioritise notifications and ensure resources are targeted towards the highest risk notification, while using education to reduce regulatory burden for low-risk notifications. - Using a risk-based sampling approach to tenure management has ensured resources are directed to the areas of greatest risk, improved efficiency, and maintaining compliance with lease conditions. - Assessing the risk of all referrals of potential non-compliance relating to off-tenure and unauthorised mining has ensured that enforcement actions are proportionate to the severity of the issue and non-compliance is addressed effectively without overburdening compliance operators. 	<p>Risk-based targeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand the use of a risk-based approach to focus compliance efforts on high-risk areas, ensuring efficient use of resources and minimising unnecessary burden on compliant stakeholders - For example: focusing audits under the Vegetation Management Framework on areas of high conservation value. <p>Streamlined processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map business processes to identify areas where administrative burden can be reduced and investigate new and innovative ways of operating to create more efficient and effective processes. <p>Strengthened partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actively engage in partnerships with industry, stakeholders and customers to better understand their business and how we can support them to comply with their legislative obligations.

<p>Model practice 2:</p> <p>Consult and engage meaningfully with stakeholders</p>	<p>Our regulatory approach supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both formal and informal consultation mechanisms - Genuine understanding of stakeholders’ operating environments - Cooperative relationships that promote trust and efficiency. <p>Examples where this has translated into business practice include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertaking behavioural research to better understand motivations for compliant behaviour and increased engagement with landholders and industry groups in relation to the Vegetation Management Framework to promote voluntary compliance. - Collaborating with the Surveyors Board of Queensland to select audit focus areas and conduct 10 stakeholder engagement activities to ensure surveyors are informed of changes and able to provide feedback. - Improving co-existence by educating new exploration permit holders about their obligations under the land access framework at Authorised Holder Representative forums. - Partnering with policy owners, QRIDA and Office of Queensland Parliamentary Counsel on the establishment of new schemes and amendment of existing schemes of financial assistance. This is a regulatory activity as each scheme of QRIDA is required to be established under subordinate legislation. - Established the cross-government Disaster Funding Coordination Committee, led by NRMRRD, to facilitate information sharing and streamlining administrative and regulatory processes required for QRIDA to efficiently deliver Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) programs. 	<p>Strengthened partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish regional advisory panels to ensure the voices of rural and remote stakeholders are heard, particularly in areas such as state land tenure management and surveying. <p>Targeted stakeholder engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased and more meaningful engagement through group activities, forums, site visits, workshops, field days, webinars, presentations and newsletters to ensure industry, stakeholders, and customers are informed.
<p>Model practice 3:</p> <p>Provide appropriate information and support to assist compliance</p>	<p>Our regulatory approach supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessible, clear and timely guidance tailored to stakeholders - Consistent advice and clear communication of requirements - Tailored approaches to minimise burdens on specific groups. 	<p>Customised education and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted and tailored education and training activities that provide clear and accessible information to stakeholders, including access to mapping tools where available to support voluntary compliance.

	<p>Examples where this has translated into business practice include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholders are better equipped to comply voluntarily with the Vegetation Management Framework through the provision of accurate and timely information through the VegHub. - Voluntary compliance increases when fossickers are provided with up-to-date information on fossicking areas and licence conditions through enhanced website materials and mapping tools. - Stakeholders receive consistent and reliable surveying advice delivered in a timely way to support compliance. 	<p>Enhanced compliance support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look for opportunities to leverage existing systems and events to enhance support provided to industry, stakeholders, and customers to encourage voluntary compliance.
<p>Model practice 4: Commit to continuous improvement</p>	<p>Our regulatory approach supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular review of our regulatory approach - Collaboration with stakeholders and other regulators - Prioritisation of reforms based on stakeholder and community impact - Staff training and support. <p>Examples where this has translated into business practice include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous improvement in regulatory efforts through the analysis of data, learning from previous years and annual review of emerging risks to plan compliance activities. - Increasing engagement and understanding of stakeholder business (in relation to the VMF, Surveyors Board of Queensland, exploration permit holders etc) to inform changes in regulatory approach and reduce barriers to compliance. - NRMRRD has established guidance materials for agencies considering whether to use QRIDA to deliver a scheme of financial assistance. 	<p>Data management improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate options to improve regulatory data management capabilities (particularly relating to drone data) to support more efficient and informed decision making. - QRIDA has established reporting capabilities that allow program owners real time access to metrics with regards to program performance. <p>Review of regulatory frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the department’s regulatory strategy and action plan to ensure that it is fit for purpose and future focused. Review of focus areas will occur annually, based on areas of highest risk and informed by regulatory intelligence where available. - Analysis of approval pathways to identify areas for improvement and investigating opportunities for refining the department’s governance and oversight systems.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rural and Regional Adjustment Act and Rural and Regional Adjustment Regulation 2011 was subject to review during this period, per legislative requirements.
<p>Model practice 5: Be transparent and accountable in actions</p>	<p>Our regulatory approach supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making timely decisions with clear reasoning - Making compliance focus areas publicly available. <p>Examples where this has translated into business practice include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publishing compliance focus areas each financial year provides transparency in how regulatory responsibilities will be met, with consideration of using a risk-based approach to ensure the most effective use of time and resources. - Annual reporting on compliance focus areas ensures that stakeholders can monitor the departments performance and hold it accountable for addressing non-compliance effectively and efficiently. 	<p>Enhanced performance reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish external reporting mechanisms to provide stakeholders with clear and timely updates on regulatory actions, compliance outcomes, and performance metrics. - Publish detailed annual performance reports, including metrics on audits, stakeholder engagement, and enforcement outcomes.