

# Tourism 2020

## Tourism Ministers' Tourism Investment and Regulatory Reform 2012 Report Card Annex Progress Report



PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS	AG	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
<b>Review of land use definitions and zoning; A2: Land-use definition and zoning</b>	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow
<b>Merit-based process to manage and escalate consideration of state or regionally significant tourism developments; A6: Merit based escalating process for state significant developments</b>	Green	Grey	Yellow	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey
<b>Establishment of a tourism investment facilitation function in each jurisdiction; A7: Investment facilitation management agency</b>	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
<b>Policy and regulatory changes to support floor space ratio concessions for accommodation in high density areas; C1: Mixed use precincts with floor space ratio concessions and other incentives</b>	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green
<b>Review of the introduction of accessible room requirements for new buildings under classes 2 and 3 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA); C4: Accessible room requirements</b>	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
<b>Review of the development approval process for tourism development in National Parks and other high natural amenity areas; D3: Review of development approvals processes</b>	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
<b>Other recommendations</b>									
A1: Systematic mechanisms	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow
A3: Integration of tourism demand forecasts	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
A4: Review of local development regulation with tourism relevance	Green	Grey	Yellow	Grey	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
A5: Binding timeframes for approvals processes	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
A8: Tourism investment knowledge bank for governments	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
A9: Streamlined development approval process	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
B1: Extension of the working holiday visa programs	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
B2: Review 457 visa process	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
C2: Utilisation of state-owned historical buildings and sites	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
C3: Capital works deduction incentives	Black	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
C5: Serviced apartments under the BCA	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
D1: Broad management objectives	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Grey
D2: Schemes for tourism development in National Parks	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
D4: Increase of default lease and licence durations	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
E1: Facilitation of collaboration	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
E2: Economic model	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey

	AG	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
Rec 1: Strengthen tourism investment facilitation	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Rec 2: Align with best practice investment facilitation	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Rec 3: Increase industry awareness of investment facilitation services	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Rec 4: Formalise mechanisms for assessing non-tourism proposals for tourism opportunities	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red
Rec 5: Australian Government to take a stronger role in investment facilitation	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Rec 6: Develop stronger working relationships with stakeholders	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Rec 7: Remove unnecessary impediments to use of Crown land and infrastructure	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green

## Legend

The legend and final individual ratings are a guide only. Each jurisdiction has self-assessed their own individual progress.

### PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation agreed, subsequent actions implemented or a policy commitment to implement has been made (not including a commitment to hold a review - this is colour "amber")



NB: AG = Australian Government (Commonwealth)

Recommendation being considered, broader review process underway to inform position with a clear timeline for a government response.



Recommendation has not been considered or progressed.



Recommendation not agreed



Not applicable to jurisdiction



RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<b>Recommendation A2: Land-use definition and zoning</b>	AG	Green	Refer to A1. The National Tourism Planning Guide proposes standard tourism definitions that can be used in local planning provisions.
<p>That at state level, tourism-based uses are defined in a standardised manner, and that these uses are more commonly included as a permitted use in planning zones.</p>	ACT	Yellow	Underway, refer to A1. Action will assist with facilitating A2.
	NSW	Yellow	Refer to A1.
	NT	Green	The Northern Territory Planning Scheme incorporates tourism zoning. Over the past year Tourism NT has been actively involved in a review of the Bed & Breakfast classification in the NT Planning Scheme. Additional work is required to align the definition used in the Planning Scheme with other relevant NT legislation (e.g. the Public and Environmental Health Act), when these are reviewed.
	QLD	Yellow	A Temporary Planning for Prosperity: State Planning Policy came into effect on 24 August 2012. The policy aims to facilitate growth, development and economic activity in Queensland's tourism sector by removing regulatory barriers which impede the development of tourism projects in appropriately zoned or suitable locations. The new State Planning Policy will be released for public comment in October 2012 and should be adopted early next year.
	SA	Green	The South Australian Planning Policy Library has been developed to encourage a consistent Development Plan format across the State, and make it easier for councils to update their Development Plans and for government agencies to assess proposed amendments. The Library contains relevant policy related to tourism development, including specific zoning where appropriate (e.g. Caravan and Tourist Park Zone) and allowance for tourism in generic zones (e.g. Primary Production, Coastal Conservation, Residential, Centres). Councils are progressively converting their Development Plans to the Library format and the Library itself is reviewed and updated on a regular basis. Requires ongoing monitoring and input by SATC staff. A review of definitions for tourism accommodation in the Development Regulations to ensure consistency with the Library should be considered at some stage.
	TAS	Yellow	Refer to A1.
	VIC	Green	Standard terms are being considered as part of the Victorian Government zoning reform package which was released for public consultation on 11 July 2012. The package proposes changes to Victoria's residential, commercial, industrial and rural planning zones. It is proposed that existing rural and commercial zones allow a wider range of tourism uses.
	WA	Yellow	The Model Scheme Text (MST), administered by the Department of Planning provides a mechanism to ensure consistent local planning scheme provisions and definitions. These definitions are adopted by local governments when reviewing schemes. The MST is currently being reviewed by the Department of Planning. This review will include consideration of tourism based uses.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b></p>			
<p><b>Recommendation A6: Merit based escalating process for state significant developments</b></p>	AG		<p>COAG has supported action to streamline approvals processes for state significant developments, particularly in addressing unnecessary duplication between different levels of government. COAG has also agreed to progress reforms to lower costs for businesses and improve competition and productivity, including benchmarking the process for approvals of major projects. Work on greater streamlining and less duplication within approval processes is progressing, which should result in more timely processing and a reduction in unnecessary costs for new tourism development.</p>
<p>That developments that meet transparent and firm criteria for the determination of their significance, are eligible for referral to a single higher decision making authority in each state.</p>	ACT		<p>Not applicable given the Australian Capital Territory centralised planning processes.</p>
	NSW		<p>On 1 October 2011, a new assessment system for projects of State significance commenced. The system established a separate assessment framework for State Significant Development (SSD) and State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) and includes tourism-based projects which are either categorised by value or location or a combination of both. Projects that fall within these categories will be assessed by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure and determined by the Minister or the Planning Assessment Commission. The independent Joint Regional Planning Panels also have responsibility for determining all local development over \$20 million and some specified development over \$5 million.</p>
	NT		<p>Not applicable given the Northern Territory centralised planning process.</p>
	QLD		<p>Tourism development will be reflected in the Statutory Regional Planning process with new plans to be developed for Central Queensland and Darling Downs. Queensland's Coordinator-General assesses and decides significant projects for environmental, economic, social and cumulative impacts. The Coordinator-General process includes whole-of-government consideration and decision-making. The amendment to the State Planning Regulation which came into effect on 9 August 2012, removes a range of triggers requiring referral of development applications to State agencies. Refer to A5. The Major Projects Office within the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning has been established to facilitate development of significant projects.</p>
	SA		<p>The Minister for Urban Development and Planning can declare a proposed development a Major Development if it is of major economic, social or environmental importance, and such a declaration is necessary for proper assessment to occur (e.g. Southern Ocean Lodge on Kangaroo Island was assessed and approved via the Major Development process).</p>
	TAS		<p>There are 2 higher order assessment processes available in Tasmania. Projects of Regional Significance (PoRS) and Projects of State Significance (PoSS). Both provide for 'one stop shop' planning assessment by independent panels and no appeals. Both are accredited bilateral processes under the EPBC Act so avoid separate referral to the Federal Minister. The State Policies &amp; Projects Act 1993 Part 3 provides for the integrated assessment of projects of State significance. It delivers all required permits in one process. PoRS deliver both planning and environmental permits. Proponents of projects (including those involving tourism) are able to write to the Planning Minister seeking a declaration of the project being either PoRS or PoSS. The Minister is able to consider the merit of the project to be declared. For PoSS it must meet at least two of seven defined requirements and then be approved by both houses of Parliament. Following any declaration the project is assessed by an appointed panel. In the past state significant status has been afforded to larger scale capital investments than is usually involved in Tasmanian tourism developments. The PoRS process has yet to be used as it is relatively new but is more likely to suit regionally important tourism proposals which are outside of the scope of current planning schemes.</p>
	VIC		<p>In May 2012 the Victorian Government announced its response to the findings of the Victorian Planning System Ministerial Advisory Committee report. The response outlined a number of initiatives to inform the Victorian planning system, including further work on clarity and certainty in relation to referrals for state significant projects.</p>
	WA		<p>Existing mechanisms including Regional Planning Committees, Development Assessment Panels and the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority provide a means of considering significant tourism projects and are utilised where applicable.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<p><b>Recommendation A7: Investment facilitation management agency</b></p> <p>That a state based tourism investment facilitation management agency is established within existing government structures, in order to ensure the development of supply side strategic objectives, and their effective and efficient implementation.</p>	AG		Tourism is now one of Austrade’s strategic investment priorities and Tourism Australia is extending its role in investment facilitation consistent with its updated Statement of Expectations, working with States and Territories through the Tourism Investment Attraction Partnership Group. As a result effective, co-ordinated promotion of Australian tourism investment opportunities is occurring at the national level to attract foreign investors. In addition, the new Tourism Major Project Facilitation Service will help guide investors through commonwealth approval processes and link with existing state and territory services.
	ACT		The Economic Development Directorate has been established to provide a coordinated Government approach to investment facilitation in the ACT. The ACT Governments recently launched Business Development Strategy for the ACT will see a specialist unit established with EDD to facilitate and respond quickly to investment facilitation and business lead requests.
	NSW		New South Wales has a specialist investment attraction/facilitation group in Trade & Investment which focuses on the tourism sector. Refer to A3.
	NT		Tourism NT has a unit dedicated to tourism investment facilitation. The NT Government also has a one-stop shop for development applications which supports investment facilitation by offering support on negotiating the NT Government’s planning process.
	QLD		The Department of Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games (DTEsb), working in partnership with Tourism Queensland (TQ), provides tourism investment facilitation functions for the Queensland Government. The Tourism Investment Attraction Unit has been established within DTEsb’s Tourism Division to provide high level support and promotion of tourism investment opportunities throughout Queensland, and to help encourage investment in Queensland tourism product. This also includes a case management approach. The Major Projects Office within the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning has been established to facilitate development of significant projects.
	SA		A Destination Development Group exists within the SATC to facilitate investment in appropriate and sustainable tourism product that builds on the State’s key strengths. The DD Group is supported by a Strategy and Policy Group which provides access to latest visitor stats and research and advice and assistance with planning and approval processes
	TAS		Investment facilitation activities are undertaken within the greater Department of Economic Development Tourism & the Arts. Tourism Tasmania provides the greater department advice on tourism matters. The Tasmanian State Government has established ‘Invest Tasmania’ which is a unit dedicated to attracting major investment in Tasmanian (including for tourism), as well as providing investment facilitation.
	VIC		Tourism Victoria has a specific Investment Attraction Unit which facilitates the delivery of tourism infrastructure through private and public sector projects and strategic input to tourism projects of high priority to Victoria.
	WA		Tourism Western Australia has a dedicated Investment Manager responsible for attracting and facilitating tourism investment and to coordinate State and Federal investment initiatives working in partnership with a range of other Government departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<b>Recommendation C1: Mixed use precincts with floor space ratio concessions and other incentives</b>	AG		While planning and zoning are a State and Territory government responsibility, the Commonwealth has provided support through funding the development of the National Tourism Planning Guide (released in January 2011 and endorsed by Commonwealth and State and Territory Tourism Ministers). The Guide outlines mechanisms that governments can use to incentivise new tourism development, including floor space and height inducements, special exemptions, protective zoning and mixed use outcomes. The Guide provides assistance to local governments and planning agencies to better engage with the tourism industry to reduce the costs and uncertainties associated with the planning system, including through the provision of accommodation supply incentives.
That mixed use precincts and sites are created to encourage short term accommodation development, with floor space ratio concessions, and other incentives such as increased height allowances, provided for the accommodation part of the development, to significantly improve the economics of the development.	ACT		Tourist accommodation is a permissible use in all commercial zonings except in local shopping centres (CZ4 zoning). The Territory Plan includes a zoning for leisure and accommodation which excludes residential uses. The objective is to provide for the development of entertainment, tourist accommodation and leisure facilities for residents and visitors.
	NSW		Refer to A1. The NSW Government is currently developing its response to the Final Report of the Visitor Economy Taskforce (VET), which was established by the Government in June 2011. The Taskforce report was released publicly in August 2012 and made specific recommendations relating to the regulatory environment and investment attraction to grow the NSW visitor economy, including the development of a NSW Visitor Accommodation Supply Plan.
	NT		The need for and suitability of Floor Space Ratio concessions not yet investigated.
	QLD		Queensland (through the Brisbane City Council) has established the Brisbane Hotel Supply Task Group to address accommodation shortage in Brisbane (end 2012). The Queensland Government is developing a policy position on hotel development, working in partnership with Brisbane City Council.
	SA		In March the Minister for Planning introduced revised planning controls for the City of Adelaide as a step toward revitalising the City. Whilst not introducing specific concessions for tourism the revised controls are a positive - increased building height limits will improve the economics of hotel developments by increasing potential yields and a greater spread and intensity of mixed use areas will help make the city a more appealing destination for visitors. The new controls are in immediate effect while community consultation has been undertaken at the same time, closing 1 June. The controls will be finalised by March 2013, taking into account community submissions.
	TAS		The new Planning Scheme Template for Tasmania provides a standardised zone for mixed use development but the application of this is the responsibility of local councils. In respect of tourism development within mixed use precincts there are no State mandated bonus incentives or concessions. Any introduction of bonus incentives or concessions in a mixed use precincts would be at the discretion of the Local Council. A specific development opportunity for mixed use is present in the \$50 million dollar remediation of the Macquarie Point rail yards and the development of Brooke Street Pier which is to be managed by Macquarie Point Development Corporation. The new corporation will be tasked to ready the rail yard site for new development which allows the site to meet its economic, cultural and tourism potential. This rare opportunity for investment on an 8.4 hectare site within an established CBD will need to meet the expectations of the Tasmanian community and potential investors so considerations of mixed use precincts and floor ratio concessions may occur in the future.

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RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<b>Recommendation C1: Mixed use precincts with floor space ratio concessions and other incentives</b>	VIC		As part of the Victorian Government zoning reform package, existing business zones are proposed to be consolidated into two new commercial zones. The new zones will allow a wide range of uses analogous to mixed use precincts. Rural zones will also allow a wider range of uses.
That mixed use precincts and sites are created to encourage short term accommodation development, with floor space ratio concessions, and other incentives such as increased height allowances, provided for the accommodation part of the development, to significantly improve the economics of the development.	WA		The Western Australian Government has endorsed incentives to encourage new hotel development, with a particular emphasis on the Perth CBD. A number of incentives relating to State controlled property and land will be introduced and private sector hotel investment encouraged by the introduction of plot ratio/floor space ratio bonuses for new hotel development.
<b>Recommendation C4: Accessible room requirements</b>	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
That as a matter of priority the Australian government commissions a rigorous review by an independent party of the disability access standards for new buildings under classes 2 and 3 of the BCA.	AG		The Commonwealth has committed to complete a review of the Disability (Access to Premises – building) Standards by May 2016. On 14 October 2011, Tourism Ministers tasked the Investment and Regulatory Reform Working Group (IRRWG) to commission a study to review of the introduction of accessible room requirements for new buildings under classes 2 and 3 of the Building Code of Australia (BCA). The IRRWG project has been released for tender and work is progressing on track to have the project delivered in early 2013. The project will inform the formal review of the Premises Standards.
	STATES		Not applicable.



RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<p><b>Recommendation D3: Review of development approvals processes</b></p> <p>That the approval processes for tourism development in National Parks and other high natural amenity public land (through the EPBC and the various National Parks Acts) are reviewed with the objective of streamlining them, while retaining their conservation focus.</p>	AG		The Tourism and Protected Areas Forum (TAPAF) has developed best practice guidelines for sustainable tourism opportunities in protected areas.
	ACT		Australian Capital Tourism has provided input into the Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Plan of Management (Draft stage) and Visitor Services Plan. The plans will make recommendations for indentifying sites within the Reserve for nature based tourism product development, future infrastructure needs and delivery of visitor services. Development applications will be required to be considered against the approved Plans of Management.
	NSW		Refer to D1.
	NT		Refer to D1.
	QLD		Agreement reached at <i>DestinationQ</i> forum (25-26 June 2012) to review the Nature Conservation Act 1992 to enable greater access to and investment in Queensland's national and marine parks. A new Ecotourism Plan for Queensland is being developed to identify the government's strategy for ecotourism over the next five years.
	SA		Refer to D1 and D2.
	TAS		<p>Developments proposed in any part of Tasmania require planning approval under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA). Currently approvals are required by the local council or through a PoRS or PoSS process (see A6) as well as by National Parks. The Government has considered a process of giving status to a National Park Management Plan within local planning schemes but as yet this has not happened.</p> <p>The existing governance of National Parks is prescribed in law. The change in allowed uses in Parks is hence a matter for parliament's consideration. The community support of existing and potential developments is essential so rigour must be retained in assessment undertaken under LUPAA and the Environmental Protection, Biodiversity &amp; Conservation Act if required. Shortening the time period of development approvals may mean placing greater resources at the disposal of the assessment panels.</p> <p>The Tasmania Parks &amp; Wildlife Service manages each National Park according to its existing management plans. The PWS management responsibilities also extend to all tourism and recreational activities within World Heritage areas. This management activity is also undertaken according to the established PWS management plan.</p> <p>The PWS and Tourism Tasmania have been active participants in the Tourism and Protected Areas Forum which developed Guidelines and Principles for Eco Opportunities in Protected and natural areas. The Parks &amp; Wildlife Service has called for Expressions of Interest to explore the development potential of Cape Bruny Light Station. Submissions are sought by early August 2012.</p>

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RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS</b></p>			
<p><b>Recommendation D3: Review of development approvals processes</b></p>	VIC		<p>On 23 August 2012, the Victorian Government released its response to the Victorian Competition and Efficiency Commission (VCEC) Inquiry into the Tourism Industry, which amongst other things looked at State and local regulatory barriers to development of the tourism industry.</p> <p>The Victorian Government response includes a commitment to streamline the development approval process for public land. This will be supported by the development of updated guidelines on the approval process.</p> <p>In addition, in its response to a Parliamentary Committee report, the Victorian Government has also announced that it will reform Victoria's environmental impact assessment process to provide certainty about processes, considerations and timeframes.</p>
<p>That the approval processes for tourism development in National Parks and other high natural amenity public land (through the EPBC and the various National Parks Acts) are reviewed with the objective of streamlining them, while retaining their conservation focus.</p>	WA		<p>The <i>Naturebank</i> partnership between Tourism WA and Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) identifies potential tourism development sites and facilitates the development approval process in natural areas. Sites undergo the pre-release development clearances required to present them to market and are then put to competitive tender.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS			
<b>Recommendation A1: Systematic mechanisms</b>	AG		While planning and zoning are a State and Territory government responsibility, the Commonwealth has provided support through funding the development of the National Tourism Planning Guide (released in January 2011 and endorsed by Commonwealth and State and Territory Tourism Ministers). The Guide proposes standard tourism definitions that can be used in local planning provisions. The Guide provides assistance to local governments and planning agencies to better engage with the tourism industry to reduce the costs and uncertainties associated with the planning system, including through the provision of accommodation supply incentives.
That at state level, tourism is actively and systematically engaged in the planning process and planning instruments development, in order to ensure that tourism's interests are considered when planning decisions are made and that tourism development receives the appropriate priority in the planning framework.	ACT		Australian Capital Tourism is working with Land Development Agency to identify tourism zoning priorities, sites for strategic tourism investment opportunities and to provide input to Territory planning processes, strategies and planning development.
	NSW		The priority reform areas identified in the LEK report are considered as part of the Visitor Economy Taskforce and the NSW Planning System Review. New South Wales issued LEP Practice Notes (PN11-001, 002 and 003) and Planning Circular (PS 11-011) to guide local planning authorities. This includes advice on the use of zones, definitions and clauses in planning instruments relating to tourist accommodation and uses such as eco-tourism. In addition, potential changes to tourism-related land use definitions are currently being exhibited following recommendations made by an independent planning panel. The Department of Planning and Infrastructure has released a Green Paper proposing to remove all state Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Section 117 Directions and be replaced with succinct NSW Planning Policies. Tourism, regional development and infrastructure have been identified as key policy areas that will guide spatial and sectoral planning outcomes. The policies will provide the setting and framework for planning outcomes to be delivered in regional, subregional, and local plans. The Department of Planning and Infrastructure intends to release the Planning System Review White Paper by the end of 2012. Following the introduction of the State significant assessment system in October 2011, the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure has been implementing a program of improvements for the Department's development assessment system. The focus of this work has been on streamlining the assessment of applications. Changes to date include further legislation amendments to simplify and standardise application lodgement and initial processing requirements across the various types of projects dealt with by the Department. The work to review and appropriately remove State Government concurrence and referral requirements is also continuing through various actions of the Department, which commenced with an initial removal of a significant number of concurrence requirements in December 2008. This is an issue which is likely to be further dealt with under the White Paper. While the NSW Government's response to the VET report is currently under development, the VET report made specific recommendations such as implementing a Destination Management Planning System in NSW, the protection of key visitor destinations and precincts from encroachment and the implementation of a whole-of-Government approach to visitor economy policy making.
	NT		The Department of Lands, Planning & Environment hosts weekly 'Development Assessment Forums' which inform relevant service authorities (including NT Government Departments and Local Councils) of the current 'Development Applications'. In addition, this department offers a 'One Stop Shop' for proponents to seek informal feedback these service authorities on their proposed development prior to submitting their development application. Tourism NT attends these when a tourism-related application is being presented. Tourism NT provides comment on all tourism-related development applications. All development applications are to be lodged electronically including lodge and track functions online for applicants.
	QLD		A Temporary Planning for Prosperity: State Planning Policy came into effect on 24 August 2012. The policy aims to facilitate growth, development and economic activity in Queensland's tourism sector by removing regulatory barriers which impede the development of tourism projects in appropriately zoned or suitable locations. The new State Planning Policy will be released for public comment in October 2012, and should be adopted early next year. A Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision has been prepared to simplify and streamline planning, assessment and approval processes for development in Queensland's coastal zone. The draft plan allows for development infrastructure to be located in an area of high ecological significance in any coastal management district.
	SA		The South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) has staff who actively provide input to State planning processes, strategies and planning instrument development as well as individual proposals when appropriate. Planning for tourism is included in the State Planning Strategy (various volumes) and the State Infrastructure Plan. The SA Strategic Plan has a specific target related to tourism (\$8bn visitor exp. by 2020). Requires ongoing monitoring and input by SATC staff.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation A1: Systematic mechanisms</b></p>	TAS		<p>Prior to the 2011 Tourism Tasmania restructure the Tourism Tasmania Infrastructure and Industry Development Unit provided input into the development of the state’s planning framework and policies. Tourism Tasmania was also actively consulted in the development of a regional planning framework and related structure plans. Since the restructure of Tourism Tasmania the responsibility to take the lead advocacy role for tourism’s consideration in the state planning process has evolved to the greater Department’s division of Economic Development. Tourism Tasmania does provide insight for the department as and when required.</p> <p>The Tasmanian planning system provides a variety of mechanisms or instruments to enable Government policy to be given effect. Of primacy is the State (Sustainable Development) Policy process. A lesser process is through Minister initiated ‘planning directives’. No State Policy or Planning Directive directly provides a policy emphasis for tourism although it is part of the existing State Coastal Policy and impacted by the State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land. The Planning Directive establishing the Planning Scheme Template for Tasmania sets out standard definitions and use classes for tourism and includes a standard ‘Major Tourism Zone’ which can be used by local councils.</p> <p>The Government is currently considering ongoing regional planning governance structures which may enable a more formalised engagement of Tourism Tasmania with regional planning strategies.</p>
<p>That at state level, tourism is actively and systematically engaged in the planning process and planning instruments development, in order to ensure that tourism’s interests are considered when planning decisions are made and that tourism development receives the appropriate priority in the planning framework.</p>	VIC		<p>The Victorian Government is currently developing Regional Growth Plans across the State which identify key environmental, recreational, economic, tourism and natural resources of value which will be preserved, maintained or developed. Tourism stakeholders are being consulted as part of this process.</p> <p>In addition, the Victorian Government’s zoning reform package proposes changes to Victoria’s residential, commercial, industrial and rural planning zones that will support tourism development. This includes allowing a greater range of tourism related uses across most types of zones.</p> <p>The Victorian Government response to the Victorian Planning System Ministerial Advisory Committee report includes a commitment to review the role of local government in planning. This process includes consultation with Local Councils to identify strategic priorities and appropriate zoning amendments for each region. The intention is that State and regional policies will be appropriately aligned, and that appropriate zoning applies in each area. Reviewing the application of regional zones is expected to result in a wider range of appropriate areas being zoned to allow broader tourism development.</p> <p>On 14 August 2012, the Victorian Government released its response to the report from the VCEC inquiry into streamlining local government regulation. The Victorian Government response includes a commitment to work with the Municipal Association of Victorian (MAV) and other stakeholders of the planning system to develop best practice guidance on the planning assessment process. This work will build on work already jointly undertaken between the MAV and the Department of Planning and Community Development.</p>
	WA		<p>Planning Bulletin 83, guides decision-making by the Western Australian Planning Commission and local governments on tourism planning and development across the State. This is currently being reviewed to ensure its currency and effectiveness. This review is anticipated to be completed in late 2012.</p> <p>A tourism component will be incorporated in the revised State Planning Strategy, which is being drafted by the Department of Planning.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Recommendation A3: Integration of tourism demand forecasts</b>	AG		Tourism Research Australia (TRA) key data publications, including Tourism Forecasts, Tourism Investment Monitor and National and International Visitor Surveys, are publicly available for use by local governments and planning agencies. As a result, the latest nationally consistent data and research is now readily available to local governments, planning agencies and potential investors to better inform their decisions.
That tourism demand forecasts and major development opportunities are integrated into the planning system, as a key input in policy development and zoning decision making.	ACT		The ACT Government has established the Economic Development Directorate that brings together responsibilities for land release, land use/planning, tourism and business development (amongst others). The EDD provides a central point to manage development approval processes. Australian Capital Tourism is currently determining Tourism 2020 targets relevant to the ACT. This work will enable data such as demand forecasts to be made available to relevant areas of EDD and assist with policy decisions and zoning decision making.
	NSW		All NSW Tourism Forecast data is made available to the public via the Destination NSW website. NSW Trade & Investment and Destination NSW regularly provide tourism research and analysis to inform NSW Government policy and program development. Information is also regularly provided to local government.
	NT		Currently tourism demand forecasts are not integrated into the planning system. However the Greater Darwin Plan 2012 does acknowledge the importance of tourism and suggests that land be made available for tourism accommodation, such as a hotel, motel and/or service apartment and tourist caravan parks.
	QLD		Deloitte Access Economics was commissioned to analyse the potential demand and supply side implications of the Tourism 2020 goal for Queensland. This data is being used as part of the Central Queensland and Darling Downs Regional Plans. Outcomes of State Planning Policy public consultation process may offer the opportunity to transition Queensland from amber to green status.
	SA		Planning for tourism is included in the State Planning Strategy (various volumes) and the State Infrastructure Plan. The SA Strategic Plan has a specific target related to tourism (\$8bn visitor exp. by 2020). Regional Tourism Plans were completed in 2011 for the Adelaide Hills and Yorke Peninsula which include analysis of the economic contribution of tourism to the region. Product Gap Audit completed for the Barossa region, which outlines infrastructure and investment needs and opportunities to meet tourism demand in the long term. SATC has very recently completed 12 Destination Action Plans that provide a priority list of strategic tourism projects by tourism region and align key regional stakeholders.
	TAS		The State Government's Regional Planning Initiative (RPI) and ongoing regional planning processes provide an opportunity to translate tourism demand forecasts and major development opportunities into the planning framework and then into planning schemes. Specific studies can provide a more focussed input such as through Structure Plans developed in partnership with local government. These can consider future demand and land development opportunities as key inputs into zoning decision making. Vision East 2030 is an example.
	VIC		Tourism Victoria's research area provides analysis and advice to support tourism strategic planning and development activities. This work is supplemented by modelling and research commissioned by the Investment Attraction Unit of Tourism Victoria. Tourism Victoria is also supporting the take-up of Destination Management Planning in regional areas as a means of ensuring forecast tourism uses are considered in local planning work.
	WA		Tourism WA's research area provides analysis and advice to support tourism strategic planning and development activities. This work is supplemented by modelling and research commissioned by the Investment Attraction Unit of Tourism WA (Deloitte Access Economics, AEC Group). No formal mechanism exists for this to be incorporated into the planning process but this information may be used when requested or required by local government authorities to inform the preparation of local tourism planning strategies or zoning decision making.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Recommendation A4: Review of local development regulation with tourism relevance</b>	AG		While planning and zoning are a State and Territory government responsibility, the Commonwealth has provided significant support in terms of best-practice guidance and funding programs to facilitate tourism investment at the local level. Local governments now have best practice examples of how to facilitate tourism investment through the National Tourism Planning Guide and Productivity Commission Benchmarking Study on Local Government as a Regulator (final report released July 2012). Commonwealth grants programs including T-QUAL Grants and RDAF have enabled realisation of tourism investment opportunities at the local community level.
That as part of wider and ongoing regulatory reform activity, local development controls with tourism relevance are reviewed to identify where regulatory reform would provide significant benefits for tourism.	ACT		Not applicable given the Australian Capital Territory centralised planning processes.
	NSW		Refer to A1.
	NT		Not applicable given the Northern Territory centralised planning process.
	QLD		A Temporary Planning for Prosperity: State Planning Policy came into effect on 24 August 2012. The policy aims to facilitate growth, development and economic activity in Queensland's tourism sector by removing regulatory barriers which impede the development of tourism projects in appropriately zoned or suitable locations. The new State Planning Policy will be released for public comment in October 2012 and should be adopted early next year. In addition, the government is reviewing red tape for small business in tourism and other sectors, and this action is expected to be progressed through the recently established Office of Best Practice Regulation within the Queensland Competition Authority.
	SA		Refer to A2. Requires ongoing monitoring and input by SATC staff to policy changes proposed by local Government. State Government is introducing special legislation that will protect the unique heritage, culture and integrity of the Barossa Valley and McLaren Vale. The legislation will preserve rural character and make sure that future development supports, and does not detract from the dominant land uses in these areas. In April the Minister for Planning introduced revised planning controls (in immediate effect) for relevant Councils to support the intent of the legislation. Community consultation concluded at the end of June and the process will be finalised by April 2013.
	TAS		The Tasmanian Planning Commission has developed a 'Planning Scheme Template' which has established 23 planning zones across the state that local government planners can if they choose adopt into their local planning scheme. Major Tourism Development is one of the planning zones proposed in the 'Planning Scheme Template' which provides a consistent definition of tourism, and thus creating greater range of permitted uses for tourism across the state. The Department of Economic Development Tourism & the Arts Enterprise Development Team as part of the Business Tasmania Project is Surveying Tasmanian businesses on the topic of compliance burden more commonly known as Red Tape for both in time and dollar cost hindering economic growth in Tasmania. The analysed results will be used to identify initiatives to reduce the red tape faced by Tasmanian business.
	VIC		The Victorian Government response to the Victorian Planning System Ministerial Advisory Committee report includes a commitment to review the role of local government in planning. In addition, Regional Growth Plans will ensure that local planning arrangements are not impeding appropriate development.
	WA		The Western Australian Government has implemented legislation enabling the creation of Development Assessment Panels (DAP's). DAP regulations provide a referral process and enable expert advice about tourism proposals to be sought.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation A5: Binding timeframes for approvals processes</b></p> <p>That state government agencies are committed to end-to-end maximum time limits for development approval assessments, particularly where there are multiple agency concurrences, in order to reduce the costs and uncertainty for the applicant.</p>	AG		Nominated timeframes for approvals under the EPBC Act are currently in place and being improved. COAG has also committed to reducing duplication and double-handling of assessment and approval processes. Work on greater streamlining and less duplication of approvals processes is progressing, which should result in more timely processing and a reduction in unnecessary costs for new tourism developments.
	ACT		All development approvals are subject to timeframes stipulated in the Planning and Development Act 2007. The ACT Government has established the Economic Development Directorate that brings together responsibilities for land release, land use/planning, tourism and business development (amongst others). The EDD provides a central point to manage development approval processes. The ACT Government recently launched the Business Development Strategy for the ACT. This includes the establishment of a Red Tape Reduction Panel tasked to investigate regulatory impediments to ACT Business.
	NSW		Refer A1 and A6 - note that the NSW planning legislation and regulations currently stipulate time periods for deemed refusal of various classes of development application.
	NT		The NT Government has established an effective process and timeline for having development applications approved. Often the delays are with the developer and not the DLP. Section 112 of the Planning Act affords applicants the right to appeal to the Appeals Tribunal if an application has not been determined with 12 weeks of making the application.
	QLD		A key commitment flowing out of the DestinatonQ 12 Month Key Action Plan is to reduce and fast-track planning and approval processes and change culture by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigating a specific Tourism State Planning Instrument; and</li> <li>- Targeting three demonstration projects as working examples that guide reform.</li> </ul> Queensland's planning system provides statutory timeframes as well as provision for managing large scale projects through the Coordinator-General and the Major Projects Office (MPO). The MPO facilitates major developments not covered by the Coordinator-General (infrastructure). The Sustainable Planning Act 2009 lists specific timeframes for assessment on a range of development approvals. New amendments to State Planning Regulation will cut red tape resulting in substantial time and cost savings associated with Development Applications that came into effect on 9 August 2012. The Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning is overseeing this new initiative.
	SA		Timeframes for Development Applications (incl. referrals to Government agencies) are specified in the Development Regulations. Timeframes for Development Plan Amendments (re-zonings) and Major Developments are not specified however State planning agencies have reviewed in the past and taken steps to improve processes and timeframes.
	TAS		Tasmania has a statutory timeframe for development applications of 42 days. In 2010-11 development application times in Tasmania averaged 31 days and a median figure of 29 days was recorded. 85% of applications were processed within the 42 day timeframe.

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RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation A5: Binding timeframes for approvals processes</b></p> <p>That state government agencies are committed to end-to-end maximum time limits for development approval assessments, particularly where there are multiple agency concurrences, in order to reduce the costs and uncertainty for the applicant.</p>	VIC		<p>Victoria has a statutory decision time for planning applications of 60 days. Victoria also recently announced that the Environmental Impact Assessment process will be subject to timeframes.</p> <p>More generally, the Victorian Government has announced that the Treasury portfolio will develop model contents for Ministers' Statements of Expectations for regulators. These will include timeliness targets for regulatory and approval processes. In addition, these Statements will require regulators to have in place monitoring and assurance regimes for ensuring their regulatory objectives are being met.</p> <p>The report from the VCEC inquiry into streamlining local government regulation recommended performance indicators, including for the administration of call in provisions, and benchmark timeframes for certain types of applications. The Victorian Government response includes a commitment to develop new arrangements to introduce more comprehensive monitoring and reporting obligations for decision makers in the planning system. This will include amendments to the Planning and Environment Act 1987 that will require decision makers including planning authorities, responsible authorities and referral authorities to annually report to the Minister for Planning on specified performance and accountability matters. These reports will help the Government and councils to track trends in planning processes, identify problems and allocate resources efficiently and effectively. The information from these reports will inform an annual report on the planning system by the Minister to Parliament.</p>
	WA		<p>The <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> provides a maximum timeframe for the determination of development applications, being between 60 and 90 days (depending on the type of development).</p> <p>This matter has been referred to the Ministerial Taskforce on approvals, development and sustainability for consideration.</p>



RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation A8: Tourism investment knowledge bank for governments</b></p>	AG		<p>Tourism Australia (TA) is actively working with States and Territories to enhance investment attraction and facilitation through the Tourism Investment Attraction Partnership Group (TIAPG). TA has released an Australian Tourism Investment Guide and TRA has released the Tourism Investment Monitor as a source of knowledge for potential investors. As a result, the latest nationally-consistent investment-ready opportunities are now available to potential investors to better inform their investment decisions.</p>
<p>That a national level tourism investment knowledge bank is established for the public sector, supported by local and state level information inputs, in order to capture and leverage approvals expertise, developed in Australian government agencies.</p>	STATES		<p>Not applicable.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation A9: Streamlined development approval process</b></p> <p>That a streamlined approach for tourism development approvals is pursued, with a focus on consolidating approval requirements within, and across, jurisdictions.</p>	AG		Refer to A5. COAG has agreed to reform environmental regulation across governments to streamline approval processes.
	ACT		All development approvals are subject to timeframes stipulated in the Planning and Development Act 2007. The ACT Governments recently launched Business Development Strategy for the ACT will see programs delivered to support business investment including actions to make it easier for businesses to move through various government processes more quickly. This includes the establishment of a Red Tape Reduction Panel tasked to investigate regulatory impediments to ACT Business.
	NSW		Refer to A1 and in particular A6 which identifies some specific streamlining measures implemented.
	NT		The Property Council of Australia's Development Assessment Report Card 2012 indicates the NT "scores well in terms of its practical approach to development assessment - simple project classifications, simple notification processes and straightforward decision-making systems.
	QLD		Queensland is a participant in a COAG commitment to reduce duplication and double-handling of environmental assessment and approval processes while maintaining high environmental standards that are risk and outcomes based.
	SA		Refer to A2. The state government is continuing a programme to reform the planning policy library to more directly align with the South Australian Planning Strategy, which includes The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide and plans for regional areas. The changes will lead to more direct links between strategic planning priorities and development plans and so provide greater certainty to councils, the community and industry about development assessment. Requires ongoing monitoring and input by SATC staff.
	TAS		A separate 'tourism development' streamlined approach to development approvals is not being pursued but instead improving of the developmental approvals process for all types of business is supported.
	VIC		The Victorian Government's response to the VCEC Inquiry into the Tourism Industry includes a commitment to streamline the development approval process for public land. This will be supported by the development of updated guidelines on the approval process. Reforms to the planning system will also encourage more streamlined approvals.
	WA		Refer to A5.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation B1: Extension of the working holiday visa programs</b></p> <p>That the Labour and Skills Working Group (LSWG) reviews the working holiday maker program to encourage employment in the tourism sector in regional areas, for instance through offering a second visa year to those working in regional areas.</p>	AG		Changes to the Working Holiday Maker visa (WHM) are currently being considered by the Commonwealth. There is now an increased supply of labour for the tourism and hospitality industry through the Seasonal Workers Pilot Program, which is helping to demonstrate value of further reforms.
	STATES		Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation B2: Review 457 visa process</b></p> <p>That the LSWG reviews the process required to obtain a 457 visa, to improve the ability of tourism businesses to attract skilled tourism workers in an effective and time efficient manner.</p>	AG		The Department of Immigration and Citizenship is reviewing industry submissions and investigating options to meet the skills needs of tourism and hospitality employers through a Template Labour Agreement, with a view to having any new arrangements in place by the end of 2012. There is now improved information for tourism and hospitality operators on using the 457 visa processes through the 457 visa fact sheet.
	STATES		Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation C2: Utilisation of state-owned historical buildings and sites</b></p> <p>That appropriate state-owned historical buildings and sites be designated for accommodation development, guaranteeing access for the public and providing development opportunities for tourism operators.</p>	AG		Commonwealth owned properties are being assessed for their potential for tourism development on a case by case basis as opportunities arise. Opportunities are being identified and progressed.
	ACT		ACT Government proactively looks to appropriately redevelop historical sites for tourism purposes through both private and public investment. The Canberra Glassworks and Diamant Hotel are two examples of where historical building sites have been developed a tourism assets in the past 5 years.
	NSW		Recent amendments to the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Act have facilitated the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings.
	NT		The Northern Territory Government has a limited number of historical buildings and state owned sites which could be potentially used for accommodation and tourism developments. However there are also a sufficient level of freehold privately owned land currently for sale in Darwin and throughout the NT. It would be unlikely that the NT Government would release land for private investment whilst there was still privately owned land available.
	QLD		Queensland (through the Brisbane City Council) has established the Brisbane Hotel Supply Task Group to address accommodation shortages in Brisbane (end 2012). Queensland has invited a Request for Proposal for the sale of the Supreme and District Court site. Compliant offers may include hotel and cultural components as part of development. Another example is the Treasury Casino, which occupies historical building.
	SA		SATC's Destination Development Group engages with key Government and private stakeholders on a regular basis to identify and support opportunities for appropriate accommodation development.
	TAS		<p>Redevelopment of any heritage assets in Tasmania is managed according to the Historic Cultural Heritage act 1995 and a key aspect of this is the seeking of permission to undertake 'adaptive reuse' of heritage sites. This permission can be granted as long as the proposals meet the obligations under the Act.</p> <p>The successful redevelopment of the previously dilapidated Henry Jones IXL warehouses in Hunter Street in to the world renowned Henry Jones Art Hotel and Atrium is an example of Government owned sites being released for tourism development. Another example includes the Government's sale of the old Launceston Hospital to a developer which resulted in the establishment of a substantial accommodation entity and hence expanded accommodation supply in Launceston. All such proposals require corresponding planning regulations to be in place or be accompanied by strategic reasons for amendment of those. A contemporary project currently under appeal is the Parliament Square Redevelopment Project (PSRP). If the PSRP receives appropriate legal clearances part of the project will provide accommodation in areas of underutilised state government heritage buildings.</p>
	VIC		The Investment Attraction Unit engages with key Government stakeholders on a regular basis to identify potential opportunities for appropriate accommodation development.
	WA		The Landbank and Naturebank programs provide a mechanism to identify tourism accommodation development opportunities in Western Australia, as well as the conversion of under-utilised heritage buildings into tourism assets (e.g. Old Treasury Building). Refer also to A1.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation C3: Capital works deduction incentives</b></p> <p>That a 50 percent capital works deduction bonus, with the remaining 50 percent spread over 12.5 years at 4 percent, be made available to stimulate investment in new development as well as refurbishments, for short-term accommodation operators.</p>	AG		<p>The Commonwealth does not support specific changes to the income tax system (such as increased capital depreciation allowances) that provide more favourable treatment to accommodation development over other sectors. Hotel developments already receive concessional tax treatment for capital depreciation allowances compared to most other new buildings.</p> <p>The Business Tax Working Group (BTWG) is continuing to examine how the tax system can best help business respond to pressures of a changing economy and increase productivity.</p> <p>There have been no outcomes on capital works deductions incentives.</p> <p>However, following the BTWG's report on the Tax Treatment of Losses, the Commonwealth will provide tax relief for companies by allowing them to carry-back tax losses so they receive a refund against tax previously paid. Companies will be able to carry back up to \$1 million of losses each year.</p>
	STATES		Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation C5: Serviced apartments under the BCA</b></p> <p>That once the accessible room requirements are reviewed, new apartments that are to be used for short-term accommodation purposes and hotels are treated consistently in respect of building requirements.</p>	AG		<p>The National Construction Code (NCC) Guide is proposed to be amended to provide greater clarity on the classification of Class 2 and 3 buildings and provide consistency between hotels and serviced apartments used for short-term accommodation. Any amendments will be reflected in the NCC 2013 version to be released in May 2013.</p>
	STATES		NSW has indicated it does not support this recommendation, as currently drafted.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation D1: Broad management objectives</b></p> <p>That broad management objectives (for example, conservation, advocacy, maximisation of public use, and self funding) for administrators of high natural amenity public land are established, consistent with existing policy objectives regarding conservation.</p>	AG		The Commonwealth's National Landscapes Program provides a model for effective integration of conservation and tourism objectives. As a result effective promotion of Australia's world class nature-based visitor experiences is occurring, including demonstration of the value of tourism to regional economies from sustainable use of high natural amenity areas.
	AG/STO's		In August 2002 Governments agreed that the best practice guidelines for eco opportunities in protected and natural areas are a useful reference and supported their use where not inconsistent with jurisdictional approaches.
	ACT		Plans of Management for Namadgi National Park Plan and Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve both provide broad management framework for managing and facilitating commercial tourism opportunities and activities within the boundaries of each park.
	NSW		Recent amendments to the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act have removed the prohibition on commercial tourism activities in declared wilderness areas. A MoU between Destination NSW and NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service identifies and prioritises key work areas for co-operation and reform.
	NT		NT Parks and Wildlife manages the Management Effectiveness Framework to classify and prioritise the management of parks and reserves within their network. This Framework prioritises parks according to their tourism value. Tourism related KPIs do form part of the process of monitoring performance, however these would need to be modified over time to effectively measure increases in tourism investment. A commercial-oriented approach to park management is emerging within Parks and Wildlife NT.
	QLD		A key commitment flowing out of <i>DestinationQ</i> Forum in June 2012 is to develop a new 5 year ecotourism plan and review of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) to enable greater access to protected areas and other initiatives to advance sustainable tourism opportunities in protected areas is also being developed. A new 5 year Ecotourism Plan currently being developed will set a broad strategic ecotourism development agenda for presentation and preservation of natural assets.
	SA		The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) has finalised the People and Parks Visitor Strategy for South Australia's National Parks, Marine Parks and Reserves. It will provide strategic direction for innovative and sustainable recreation and tourism in parks. A key strategy is to make it easier for the private sector and other organisations to provide recreation and tourism experiences in Parks. The Government is currently considering Strategy's formal release.

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RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation D1: Broad management objectives</b></p>	TAS		<p>Tasmania has undertaken the creation of regional land use frameworks state-wide, and some sub-regional planning including Vision East 2030. These and specific future looking 'structure' plans for particular settlements identify the most sustainable uses of land including areas with natural &amp; heritage resources. Tourism is an industry identified in the plans. The Tasmanian Parks Wildlife Service has an active business partnerships unit dedicated to seeking opportunities for maximum public use and self-funding of management of its high amenity areas. The planning system is guided by overarching 'sustainable development' objectives (which identify protection and sustainable development of natural, cultural and aesthetic assets) and also provides tools for setting broad policy positions which reflect State agency priorities, but as yet there is no State Policy on Tourism development.</p>
<p>That broad management objectives (for example, conservation, advocacy, maximisation of public use, and self funding) for administrators of high natural amenity public land are established, consistent with existing policy objectives regarding conservation.</p>	VIC		<p>The Victorian Government's response to the VCEC Inquiry into the Tourism Industry commits to the clarification of Government objectives for public land, including tourism uses, as part of the reform of public land regulation and policy.</p>
	WA		<p>The Tourism and Protected Areas Forum, which includes representatives from both parks management and tourism agencies, has developed the Guidelines and principles for Eco-opportunities in protected and natural areas. High level recognition of the guidelines and a consistent approach are required and Western Australia supports the referral of this to the Chair of the Standing Council on Environment and Water</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation D2: Schemes for tourism development in National Parks</b></p>	AG		<p>Parks Australia is actively encouraging sustainable tourism development in Commonwealth National Parks in accordance with park management plans. This includes the development of policy and planning frameworks that provide increased information for investors such as the Kakadu Tourism Master Plan 2009-2014 and the Uluru Tourism Strategic Directions 2010. However, proponents are still required to go through normal approval processes when submitting applications consistent with these strategic plans. Funding of \$1 million under the T-QUAL Strategic Tourism Investment Grant stream, announced in July 2012, will fund a consortium to prepare and implement Experience Development Strategies (EDS) for Australia's National Landscapes. The T-QUAL project will improve Australia's stock of world class visitor experiences while putting in place an effective framework for maximising positive impacts for regional economies and conservation.</p>
<p>That schemes which provide pre-approved opportunities for tourism development (including lodge / attraction infrastructure and support for other site preparation costs) in National Parks and other high natural amenity public land are developed.</p>	ACT		<p>The draft Plan of Management (POM) for Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve proposes development of tourism facilities be considered and assessed against management objectives and plan policies. The Draft POM for Tidbinbilla is required to be considered as part of the Development Assessment process.</p>
	NSW		<p>Refer to A1. National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is already working with other NSW Government agencies and the tourism industry on a wide range of programs for the identification, delivery and marketing of tourism and recreation experiences to drive business and participation in NSW's national parks.</p>
	NT		<p>Tourism NT's Signature Lodges initiative has been established to pre-approve tourism development opportunities in national parks, crown lands and aboriginal land.</p>
	QLD		<p>A key commitment flowing out of <i>DestinationQ</i> is to develop a new ecotourism plan which includes a review of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) to enable greater access to protected areas and other initiatives to advance sustainable tourism opportunities in protected areas is also being developed. This will include improved lease terms for private investors. The stage 1 review of the NCA is underway and a new 5 year Ecotourism Plan is being prepared.</p>
	SA		<p>Refer to D1. With finalisation of the People and Parks Visitor Strategy DEWNR and SATC can explore in more detail how the Strategy will be implemented.</p>
	TAS		<p>Tasmania government via the Parks &amp; Wildlife Service prepares Management Plans for National Parks which identify some tourism development zones or indicate the need for supporting zones on the park periphery. There is a need to integrate these tourism development areas into planning schemes to ensure complementary assessments. The Government continues to be involved in leasing agreements with tourism operators. E.g. Low Head Pilot Station accommodation lease and the Maria Island Walk campsites arrangements. Cradle Mountain &amp; Freycinet National Parks are other examples of environmental important areas within and/or adjacent to reserves which are sustainably utilised. The new Tasman Peninsula Three Capes Track development is also a contemporary example of state and private investor co-operation focusing on quality tourism experiences which has also been approved by the local council under the Tasman Planning Scheme.</p>
	VIC		<p>The Victorian Government's response to the VCEC Inquiry into the Tourism Industry includes a commitment to streamline the development approval process for public land. This will be supported by the development of updated guidelines on the approval process.</p>
	WA		<p>Naturebank does all the pre-release clearances.  1. Mt Hart allocated operational April 2012. - 2. Kurrajong allocated operational April 2012. - 3. Wharnclyffe Mill lease negotiations have commenced with successful proponents. - 4. Ngamoowalem Conservation Park. - 5. Windjana Gorge National Park - 6. Millstream Chichester National Park. - 7. François Péron National Park Shark Bay EOI closed on 23 October 2012 and submissions are currently being assessed. - 8. Cape Le Grand National Park. Also, the Government has provided infrastructure funding assistance via Royalties for Regions.</p>



RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation D4: Increase of default lease and licence durations</b></p> <p>That default lease durations to privately-funded developments are increased from their current levels, in order to provide operators with a commercially viable horizon (reflecting the useful life of the asset) under which to operate and recoup their investment.</p>	AG		There are currently no legislative restrictions on the lease and licence terms for Commonwealth parks and reserves. Parks Australia continues to work with industry stakeholders to improve how commercial tourism is managed in Commonwealth national parks.
	ACT		Refer to D1 and D2.
	NSW		NSW notes these provisions were reviewed some years ago and now reflect commercial requirements.
	NT		Refer to D1.
	QLD		A key commitment flowing out of <i>DestinationQ</i> is to develop a new ecotourism plan which includes a review of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) to enable greater access to protected areas and other initiatives to advance sustainable tourism opportunities in protected areas is also being developed. This would include improved lease terms for private investors. The stage 1 review of the NCA is underway and a new 5 year Ecotourism Plan is being prepared.
	SA		Refer to D1 and D2. DEWNR has issued a revised Commercial Tour Operators Policy that increases the operating permit for operators undertaking commercial tours in parks and reserves to up to 10 years. The Government has also revised regulations governing interactions with marine mammals with permits for commercial operators increased to up to 10 years. In June DEWNR issued licenses for Great White Shark Cage Diving that provide for longer term licenses (up to 5 years).
	TAS		Tasmania has successfully negotiated lease agreements with operators and understands that it must balance the benefits to the environment/ community with the economic reality of investors needing certainty in order to confidently invest funds in Tasmania.
	VIC		The Victorian Government is increasing the maximum duration of leases on land managed under the National Parks Act, based on an appropriate incentive scheme. The reform will increase the maximum lease term for national parks from 20 years to 99 years. In turn, this will enable more innovative and higher yielding proposals.
	WA		Changes to the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 are being implemented. Subject to legislative amendments changes these will result in lease terms being extended up to a possible 99 years. Changes have already been implemented by the WA Government to increase licence terms from 5+5 years to 10+5 years for tour operators accessing the State's conservation estate.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation E1: Facilitation of collaboration</b></p> <p>That the federal government deepens its supply side facilitation role, which focuses on maximising the effectiveness of state based efforts to stimulate tourism investment and on facilitation of national strategic priorities.</p>	AG		Tourism is now one of Austrade’s strategic investment priorities. As a result, there is now effective, co-ordinated promotion of Australian tourism investment opportunities is now occurring at the national level to attract foreign investors. Refer also to A7 and A8.
	STATES		Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation E2: Economic model</b></p> <p>That a dedicated tourism economic modelling capability be established to provide states with necessary analytical tools to assess major policy alternatives and satisfy Commonwealth cost-benefit analysis requirements.</p>	AG		Tourism Research Australia (TRA) has appointed a computable general equilibrium (CGE) modelling specialist and is working collaboratively with the States and Territories. As a result the latest nationally-consistent data and research is now readily available to tourism and planning agencies to better inform planning and investment decisions.
	STATES		Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 1: Strengthen tourism investment facilitation</b></p> <p>Tourism officials and those who seek to champion tourism investment from all levels of government consider the detailed advice provided in the Guide and — recognising the deficit in tourism investment that currently exists in Australia and the lost opportunity this represents — use this as a basis for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthening tourism investment facilitation strategies, including seeking and providing additional resources for these activities;</li> <li>• adopting more systematic approaches to tourism investment facilitation through links with other agencies and levels of government and more systematic provision of specialised services for a broader range of projects; and</li> <li>• ensuring that tourism investment facilitation is an economic development priority of their government and this priority is reinforced within government at every opportunity.</li> </ul>	AG		Refer to A7 and A8.
	ACT		Australian Capital Tourism is leading communication and consultation through the Government’s Economic Development Directorate regarding the intent of the guide and application of recommendations through Government policy making.
	NSW		Refer to A1 and A3.
	NT		Refer to A2.
	QLD		<p>Queensland has recently established a dedicated Tourism Investment Attraction Unit (TIAU) to facilitate investment attraction. The state’s Tourism Opportunity Plans (TOPs) outline potential regional tourism development/ investment opportunities. In addition the Department of Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games (DTEsb) has developed a prospectus for potential investors in Queensland Tourism in both English and Mandarin.</p> <p>Queensland’s investment facilitation functions are supported by a strong regional delivery arm through a service delivery model that links activities of TIAU with government services across government agencies to facilitate investment attraction. Tourism Queensland has Destination Directors in each of the tourism regions throughout Queensland.</p> <p>TQ is preparing a Regional Tourism Strategy which outlines an overarching framework that links the purpose and interconnectivity of the suite of regional plans including Destination Management Strategies, Tourism Opportunity Plans and Experience Development Strategies. This also includes identifying ‘hero experiences’ for each destination.</p>
	SA		Refer to A1 and A7 and other Allen Report recommendations. The Destination Development Group within the SATC concentrates on three main areas – business development, experience development and access development. Some funding via a Tourism Development Fund is available to help support new tourism infrastructure and experiences. The Group is supported by the Strategy and Policy Group which provides access to latest visitor statistics and research, and advice and assistance with planning and approval processes.
	TAS		Refer to A7.
	VIC		<p>Refer to recommendations A1, A2 and A7 in the LEK Report.</p> <p>Regional Tourism Boards are being rolled out progressively across regional Victoria, with five now in operation and another five in the process of being established. The establishment of Regional Tourism Boards seeks to improve regional coordination and cooperation, and provides scope to develop tourism investment facilitation strategies in cooperation with relevant government agencies and local community stakeholders.</p>
	WA		Refer to A1, A2, A6 and C1. Tourism WA through its multiple agency partnerships has elevated tourism development to priority status with key State and local government agencies who participate in partnered initiatives and are implementing changes to the regulatory process where relevant (e.g. the City of Perth with plot ratio bonuses anticipated to be complete by QTR 1 2013).

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 2: Align with best practice investment facilitation</b></p> <p>Governments at all levels use the Guide to review current investment facilitation activities relevant to tourism to determine if any gaps or opportunities for closer alignment with good practice exist.</p>	AG		Refer to A7 and A8.
	ACT		ACT Government's Economic Development Directorate is using the guide to assist with enhancing investment facilitation and attraction processes.
	NSW		NSW Trade & Investment and Destination NSW use the guide to facilitate tourism investment.
	NT		Tourism NT has assessed current performance against each of the criteria listed as a basis for identifying areas for improvement or renewed focus. A number of key actions have been identified and initiatives will be developed in due course to deliver outcomes for each of those actions.
	QLD		Queensland utilises the existing guidelines prepared by the Investment Regulatory Reform Working Group. Queensland is building on this by developing Tourism Investment Guidelines, outlining key steps required to develop a tourism investment project in line with best practice.
	SA		The Guide is helping to inform the investment facilitation processes used by SATC's Destination Development Group.
	TAS		Tourism Tasmania has shared the guide with its greater Department (Economic Development Tourism & the Arts).
	VIC		The Guide is informing Victorian tourism investment facilitation structures and priorities as part of more general review activities.
	WA		Tourism WA has contributed to the Guide and uses it in the context of incoming investor missions and outbound initiatives. It has also served as a benchmark to adapt State led initiatives as a result of CHOGM. Tourism WA is developing its own Why Invest in WA publication as a further adjunct to the Guide.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 3: Increase industry awareness of investment facilitation services</b></p> <p>Governments at all levels do more to ensure that industry — including tourism operators and potential investors — understand the tourism investment facilitation offered currently by government and how to access this support.</p>	AG		Tourism Australia is engaging with industry to increase awareness of investment facilitation services offered using the Australian Tourism Investment Guide. As a result effective, co-ordinated promotion of Australian tourism investment facilitation services and opportunities to industry is occurring at the national level.
	ACT		The ACT Government has released a Business Development Strategy for the ACT that will see programs delivered to support business investment and accelerate business innovation. This includes establishing dedicated investment facilitation function within the Economic Development Directorate.
	NSW		NSW Trade & Investment and Destination NSW work jointly to inform industry of the investment facilitation support available to them from the NSW Government. This includes a T&I specialist Investment and Export Services team. NSW has also published a prospectus entitled 'Hotel Investment Opportunities in Sydney, Australia' Also see C1.
	NT		Tourism NT has Tourism investment webpage with information on tourism investment facilitation offered by Tourism NT. We have also initiated a series of workshops to be provided to our tourism operators on reinvestment, as well as understanding how Tourism NT can assist them with new investment. More work will be further progressed on improving our level of information on investment facilitation which also includes improving how our industry and new tourism investors can access that information. Finally there is a one-stop shop website provided by the Department of Lands & Planning which provides information on the planning approval process.
	QLD		<p>Queensland is developing a Coordinated Investment Approach, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a register of tourism investment opportunities</li> <li>• Identifying showcase tourism investment opportunities for case management</li> <li>• Tourism investment lead generation and development</li> <li>• Developing a service delivery model developed that links the activities and services of the Tourism Investment Attraction Unit (TIAU) with government services across departments for the attraction of investment into Tourism infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>The Whole-of-Government coordinated tourism investment approach has been developed, which provides seamless support for tourism investment across government agencies including Invest Queensland, Projects Queensland (QLD Treasury), Major Projects Office, Trade and Invest Queensland, and Tourism Queensland. The coordinated approach also utilises the Principal Tourism Development Officer positions throughout the State.</p> <p>Queensland also organises Tourism Investment Forums to disseminate information regarding investment facilitation undertake by Tourism Investment Attraction Unit, Department of Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games.</p>
	SA		SATC Destination Development Group works extensively with a number of domestic and international operators and investors to address gaps in South Australian tourism infrastructure. SATC sits on the Investment Attraction Program Group (IAPG) and participates in a number of national and international investment attraction activities. SATC works with SA regions by using a Destination Action Plan (DAP) structure. DAP's are a consumer-led "to do list" for each region of South Australia, that prioritises resources from SATC departments and regional stakeholders.
	TAS		The Tasmanian government provides a suite of tools for existing and potential investors to the state via the DEDTA. Tourism Tasmania has a 'Guide to Tourism Investment in Tasmania'. This guide provides information which is especially useful to first time investors in the tourism sector.
	VIC		The Investment Attraction Unit is increasing its engagement with operators and potential investors through collaboration with the Commonwealth, including supporting foreign investor familiarisation visits. This work is supported by the Department of Business and Innovation, which has recently reformed its business engagement structures to deliver more personal and targeted support to a wider range of individual businesses.
	WA		The Investment Attraction Unit is increasing its engagement with operators and potential investors through collaboration with the Commonwealth, including supporting foreign investor familiarisation visits. This work is supported by the Department of State Development in particular through its in market representative offices and Austrade onshore and offshore offices.

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 4: Formalise mechanisms for assessing non-tourism proposals for tourism opportunities</b></p>	AG		<p>Infrastructure Australia (IA) develops a Priority Infrastructure List to advise governments in their investment decisions. IA's current framework for determining priority infrastructure projects allows for relevant potential tourism economic costs and benefits to be considered as part of the broader-cost benefit analysis of the project. State and territory governments and the private sector are able to utilise IA's process and framework to make submissions for priority infrastructure projects that strengthen the tourism industry as part of delivering broader economic benefits.</p> <p>Round Two of the Regional Development Australia Fund (RDAF) has provided \$73.2 million to 23 projects that benefit tourism as part of a broad suite of projects to revitalise regional areas. RDAF funding is helping to realise tourism benefits as part of broader projects to revitalise regional areas, resulting in improved visitor experiences and higher demand, leading to development of higher quality tourism product.</p> <p>In July 2012, the Prime Minister announced that the Garden Island naval facility in Sydney would be opened for greater access to cruise ships, with three berths approved for use by the biggest visiting cruise vessels for this cruise season and next. The ability to berth ships within sight of iconic Sydney attractions is a major product differentiator and a key itinerary selling piece for the cruise industry.</p>
<p>Governments formalise mechanisms for assessing how a non-tourism investment proposal can be adapted to include a tourism use. Such a mechanism requires a whole-of-government approach, with non-tourism agencies that are attuned to the importance and benefits of tourism investment.</p>	ACT		<p>The ACT Government has released a Business Development Strategy for the ACT that includes establishing dedicated investment facilitation function within the Economic Development Directorate. It will also bring together capabilities within EDD and across key government agencies to respond to all investment leads. Australian Capital Tourism will have capability to articulate the opportunities tourism related adaptations as a key department within the Economic Development Directorate.</p>
	NSW		<p>New South Wales has a specialist investment attraction/facilitation group in Trade &amp; Investment which focuses on the tourism sector. The group works across government and with property developers, owners/operators, local government, commercial partners and others to identify new investment opportunities for the State. NSW Trade &amp; Investment works closely with Destination NSW to inform industry of the investment facilitation support available to them from the NSW Government. Additionally, the NSW Government established Infrastructure NSW (INSW) in July 2011 to assist the Government in identifying and prioritising the delivery of critical public infrastructure for NSW. A major task for INSW was the preparation of a 20 year State Infrastructure Strategy which was delivered to the Government in September 2012 and publicly released on 3 October 2012. As part of its functions, INSW co-ordinates the infrastructure funding submissions of the State and its agencies to the Commonwealth Government and to other bodies.</p>
	NT		<p>The NT Government's investment InvestNT portal and network works to link investors to the Territory's investment needs. The InvestNT team is across Tourism NT's tourism investment priorities and hence plays an important role in bringing tourism and non-tourism investment opportunities.</p>
	QLD		<p>As a whole-of-government approach, Queensland has established the Tourism Cabinet Committee, Tourism Inter-Departmental Committee and <i>DestinationQ</i> Forum to formalise partnerships to work together to create a investor-friendly environment that could potentially attract tourism and non-tourism investment proposals (e.g. Agri-tourism, mining-tourism) .</p> <p>Tourism Queensland has developed a Destination Tourism Strategy for each region across Queensland which provides the strategic tourism direction for each region and the basis for influencing and working with non-tourism investment opportunities.</p> <p>DestinationQ Partnership Agreement with Queensland Tourism Industry Council identifies that 'inclusion of tourism impacts and opportunities in Environmental Impact Statements' for major mining projects.</p>
	SA		<p>SATC has established links with Invest SA to help facilitate tourism investment when relevant on a case by case basis.</p>
	TAS		<p>There is no formalised mechanisms for assessing how a non-tourism investment proposal can be adapted to include tourism use. The concentration of investment facilitation and support for new enterprises is necessarily focused on the core activity to be undertaken.</p>
	VIC		<p>The Investment Attraction Unit, through its liaison activities with the Commonwealth, across State Government and local government, will identify opportunities for tourism investment as part of broader activities.</p>
	WA		<p>There is no formal mechanism in place however discussions are under way with agencies including the Regional Development Commission Secretariat and the WA Planning Commission.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 5: Australian Government to take a stronger role in investment facilitation</b></p>	AG		<p>TA, Austrade and the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism are working together under a strategic partnership agreement for tourism investment attraction in collaboration with States and Territories. As a result, effective, co-ordinated promotion of Australian tourism investment opportunities is now occurring at the national level to attract foreign investors. Refer also to A8.</p>
<p>The Australian Government takes a stronger and more coordinated role in tourism investment facilitation. This can be achieved through a range of measures, the most notable of which are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expand the role of Tourism Australia to include targeted involvement in investment facilitation;</li> <li>• include tourism among Austrade’s industry priorities;</li> <li>• have DRET develop greater awareness about the benefits and importance of tourism investment facilitation among non-tourism agencies of the Commonwealth whose responsibilities are relevant to tourism investment;</li> <li>• actively facilitate approval of tourism investment proposals that either require Australian consideration, or which are of sufficiently large scale to warrant Commonwealth intervention and/or support; and</li> <li>• provide resources and support to state and territory governments as needed for specific tourism investment proposals.</li> </ul>	STATES		<p>Not applicable.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 6: Develop stronger working relationships with stakeholders</b></p>	AG		<p>TA, Austrade and the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism are working together under a strategic partnership agreement for tourism investment attraction in collaboration with States and Territories as key stakeholders. Effective, co-ordinated promotion of Australian tourism investment facilitation services and opportunities to industry is occurring at the national level. In addition, the Commonwealth is supporting tourism investment at the local community level through T-QUAL Grants (providing \$40 million over 4 years from July 2011), the new \$48.5 million Tourism Industry Regional Development Fund and the Regional Australia Development Fund. As a result, realisation of tourism investment opportunities is occurring at the local community level through Commonwealth grants programs.</p>
<p>Governments work to develop stronger working relationships with stakeholders involved in tourism investment processes on an ongoing basis, whereby ongoing dialogue is undertaken that is not project dependent. To engender community support for tourism investment, community partnerships are among those that require development.</p>	ACT		<p>The ACT Government's Business Development Strategy for the ACT seeks to create an annual dialogue process between government and the small business sector to understand the issues and opportunities they are dealing with the right business environment for the ACT. The ACT Government through the Economic Development Directorate has regular dialogue with lead business sector groups including Canberra Business Council and ACT Chamber of Commerce.</p>
	NSW		Refer to A1.
	NT		<p>A Product and Investment Research Group has been established to guide the development of the Towards 2020: NT Tourism Strategy. NT Parks and Wildlife also coordinates consultation with community stakeholders for proposed commercial tourism developments in National Parks.</p>
	QLD		<p>Queensland continues to develop and foster strong working relationship with key stakeholders including the tourism industry. A land mark <i>DestinationQ</i> Partnership Agreement between the Queensland Government and the Queensland Tourism Industry Council was executed on 26 June 2012 at the DestinationQ Forum in Cairns to build tourism in the state. This includes a 12 Month Key Action Plan to build the tourism in the State. The State also develops and fosters good working relationships with the government departments, investors, regional tourism organisations, and other tourism industry associations. Queensland also organises Tourism Investment Forums to build and nurture strong working relationship with the tourism industry.</p>
	SA		<p>Refer to A1, D1 and Recommendation 3. SATC has very recently completed 12 Destination Action Plans that provide a priority list of strategic tourism projects by tourism region and align key regional stakeholders.</p>
	TAS		<p>In April 2012, Tasmania released its Economic Development Plan which recognised the importance of tourism to the economic and social wellbeing of communities, especially those in regional areas. Currently community consultations are underway in the process of finalising Tasmania's regional economic development plans. Additionally Tourism Tasmania is seeking to strengthen its engagement with tourism industry operators through its creation of new vibrant Regional Tourism Organisations. Tourism Tasmania as part of its restructure and renewed marketing focus has also increased its cooperation with the greater Department of Economic Development Tourism &amp; the Arts to ensure that potential investment in tourism in Tasmania is able to enjoy advice and investment facilitation by the Departments specialist units. Concurrently Tourism Tasmania is continuing its strategic relationship of Tourism 21 with the Tourism Industry Council of Tasmania. Tourism Tasmania has actively worked with DRET to promote the TQUAL Grants Program and as its initiative undertaken grant writing workshops and also engaged consultants to support industry to present strong business cases for TQUAL funding. This business case development would also assist non T-QUAL grant recipients to source other funding opportunities. Tourism Tasmania will consider providing additional support for industry seeking the new grant opportunities arising from the Tourism Industry Regional Development Fund.</p>

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RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<p><b>Recommendation 6: Develop stronger working relationships with stakeholders</b></p> <p>Governments work to develop stronger working relationships with stakeholders involved in tourism investment processes on an ongoing basis, whereby ongoing dialogue is undertaken that is not project dependent. To engender community support for tourism investment, community partnerships are among those that require development.</p>	VIC		<p>The establishment of Regional Tourism Boards will enhance communication on tourism investment across Victoria. The work of the Boards is complemented by the Investment Attractions Unit and active engagement across Government on policy and regulatory issues relevant to tourism investment.</p> <p>Tourism Victoria will undertake an evaluation, by 2014 of the performance and impact of the Regional Tourism Boards established in Victoria and the performance and impact of the Destination Management Plans. Tourism Victoria regularly undertakes such reviews, which provide a timely opportunity to assess the effectiveness of these activities in providing a greater focus on investment and ultimately securing improved investment and tourism outcomes.</p>
	WA		<p>A Regional Development Council and Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority have been established by the Western Australian Government. These provide mechanisms for active engagement across Government and industry and will improve communication regarding tourism investment in regional and metropolitan Western Australia.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHO	STATUS	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Recommendation 7: Remove unnecessary impediments to use of Crown land and infrastructure</b>	AG		Commonwealth owned properties are being assessed for their potential for tourism development on a case by case basis as opportunities arise. Opportunities are being identified and progressed. In July 2012, the Prime Minister announced that Garden Island naval facility in Sydney would be opened for greater access to cruise ships, guaranteeing three berths for the biggest visiting cruise vessels for this cruise season and next. The ability to berth ships within sight of iconic Sydney attractions is a major product differentiator and a key itinerary selling piece for the cruise industry.
State and territory governments remove unnecessary impediments to the use of Crown land and infrastructure for tourism investment. Specific steps to be undertaken include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review of current holdings of land and buildings to identify sites suitable for tourism investment; and</li> <li>• removal of legislative and regulatory impediments (the detail of these impediments has been considered by another IRRWG project).</li> </ul>	ACT		The ACT Government's Business Development Strategy for the ACT includes the establishment of a Red Tape Reduction Panel tasked to investigate regulatory impediments to ACT Business.
	NSW		As part of the NSW Government's commitment to cutting red tape, a comprehensive review into the management of Crown Land commenced in June 2012. The review is addressing the overall management of Crown Land including legislation, financial management, governance and business structures. Given the NSW Government priority to double overnight visitor expenditure by 2020, consideration will also be given to how Crown Lands can contribute to the visitor economy target. The Crown Lands review will also complement the review of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act which is already underway and currently considering improvements to the management of Aboriginal land claims. A final report is expected by June 2013. Through the work of the Property Asset Utilisation Taskforce, the NSW Government is also identifying Government property assets suitable for visitor economy purposes.
	NT		The NT Government sold a piece of Crown Land in Palmerston to facilitate the development of the city's first large scale accommodation development; a 10 storey, 84 room Quest serviced apartment complex. The NT Government Signature Lodges initiative also applies to Crown Land.
	QLD		The <i>DestinationQ</i> forum in June 2012 resulted in a commitment to address a number of issues relating to the land tenure system in Queensland. Following this, Tourism Cabinet Committee is to consider: a. Crown land rental rates for tourism related properties; and b. Options for disposal of surplus government land for tourism purposes, including opportunities for industry to identify potential sites. Queensland has invited Request for Proposal for the sale of Supreme and District Court site. Compliant offers may include hotel and cultural components as part of development.
	SA		Refer to D1. SATC's Destination Development Group liaises on an ongoing basis with DEWNR to explore and progress suitable projects.
	TAS		In early July 2004, the (then) Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment commenced the Crown Land Assessment and Classification (CLAC) Project. The project has its beginnings in the inquiry and recommendations of the Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission into Tasmanian Crown land classifications. The project is also a response to commitments under the Regional Forest Agreement and the recent Statewide Partnership Agreement on Financial Reform between the State Government and Tasmanian Councils. The project has assessed and classified all the unallocated Crown land in Tasmania and all the Public Reserves created under the Crown Lands Act 1976. The aim of the project is to enable informed decisions to be made on the most appropriate future tenure of the properties, thus completing the Crown land classification process. The project concluded in June 2008 and provided for each municipality a report and associated recommendations on future Crown land tenure. The review of the Crown Lands Act 1976 has not significantly advanced since the end of 2009 due to resource constraints.
	VIC		Refer to response to LEK recommendations D1 to D4.
	WA		The Western Australia Government Naturebank and Landbank programs are established to achieve this.

## Images

1. Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef, Qld. Courtesy of Tourism Australia.
2. InterContinental Hotel, Adelaide. Courtesy of South Australian Tourism Commission.
3. Diamant Hotel, Canberra. Courtesy of Australian Capital Tourism.
4. North Terrace, Adelaide. Courtesy of South Australian Tourism Commission.