



# **Mount Isa City Council**

**Review of Anti-Competitive Provisions**

**Review of Subordinate Local Laws**

**July 2018**

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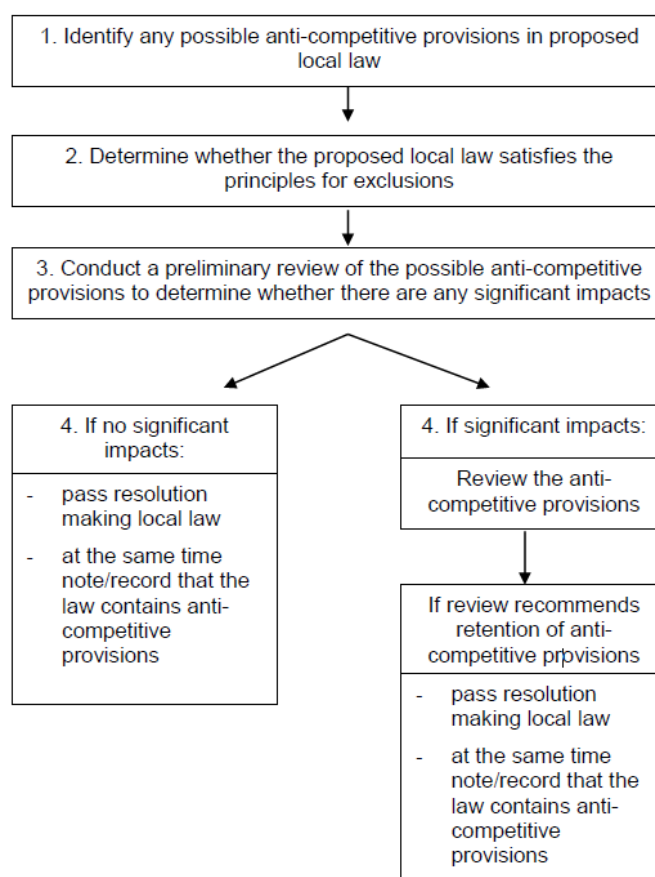
## Preliminary Assessment

Regulation 15 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (“**Regulation**”) requires Council to undertake a review of its local laws (including subordinate local laws) regarding anti-competitive provisions in accordance with the “National Competition Policy – Guidelines for Conducting Reviews on Anti-Competitive Provisions in Local Laws – Version 1” (“**Guidelines**”).

An anti-competitive provision in local laws (“**anti-competitive provision**”) means provision that a regulation identifies as creating barriers to:

- (a) entry to a market; or
- (b) competition within a market.<sup>1</sup>

The process for undertaking a review of anti-competitive provisions in a local law is set out in the Guidelines and shown below.



<sup>1</sup> *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld), Schedule 4 – Dictionary

## Step 1 – Identification of Anti-Competitive Provisions

### Barriers to Entering the Market

This type of anti-competitive provision in a local law involves either prohibiting particular business activities or placing obligations on the operators of business activities.

### Restricting Competition in the Market

This type of anti-competitive provision in a local law involves giving some benefit or imposing some hindrance on particular business operators.

## Step 2 – Determination of Exclusions

In some cases, a local law that is considered necessary may have some unintended impact on businesses that inadvertently create barriers from entering the market or restricts competition. Depending on the nature of the local law, in some cases, the local government may not be required to conduct a review of any anti-competitive provisions.

The particular types of local laws excluded from the review of anti-competitive provisions are:

1. local laws regulating the behaviour of individuals;
2. local laws dealing solely with internal administrative procedures of a local government;
3. local laws intended as a legitimate measure to combat the spread of pest and disease;
4. local laws to ensure accepted public health and safety standards are met; and
5. repealing local laws.

## Application of Steps 1 and 2

This document identifies any anti-competitive provisions and determines whether any exclusion applies.

If any identified anti-competitive provisions are not excluded by Step 2, a separate document containing the preliminary assessment and outcome of that assessment will be created for each provision.

### Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018

#### Purpose

The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2013*, which provides for the legal and procedural framework for the administration, implementation and enforcement of local governments local laws, subordinate local laws and other regulatory powers, and for miscellaneous administrative matters.

The purpose is to be achieved by providing for-

- (a) various matters regarding the granting of approvals for prescribed activities; and

(b) further specifications of the definitions relevant to various prescribed activities.

<b>Possible Anti-Competitive Provision</b>	<b>Explanatory Comments</b>	<b>Determination of Exclusions</b>
Schedule 7 - Alteration or improvement to local government-controlled areas and roads	Businesses' undertaking alteration or improvements of local government-controlled areas and roads will require an approval which creates a barrier to entering the market. The provision could be considered anti-competitive.	No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision.
Schedule 8 - Commercial use of local government-controlled areas and roads	Businesses wishing to use local government-controlled areas and roads for commercial use will require an approval which will create a barrier to entering the market and could potentially restrict competition in the market. The provision could be considered anti-competitive.	No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision.
Schedule 9 - Establishment or occupancy of a temporary home	This prescribed activity could arguably affect businesses that offer temporary accommodation and therefore could be considered anti-competitive.	This prescribed activity solely regulates individuals and does not apply to businesses. The criteria for granting approvals and conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals deals directly with measures to combat the spread of pests and disease and ensure accepted public health and safety standards are met. The local law is excluded under step 2.
Schedule 10 - Installation of advertising devices	<p>This subordinate local law may restrict a business's ability to advertise, that alone would not create barriers to entering the market. However, it could be argued that placing restrictions on advertising could provide an unfair advantage to a competing business and be anti-competitive.</p> <p>The law creates barriers for advertising companies entering the market and therefore could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision.
Schedule 11 – Keeping of animals	<p>Restricting the type and number of animals that are able to be kept on land within Council's local government area only applies to individuals keeping animals on private land.</p> <p>Commercial pet shops, catteries or</p>	<p>The criteria and conditions proposed in approvals deals directly with measures to combat the spread of pest and disease and ensure acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is intended to regulate the</p>

	<p>piggeries operating within the local government area will be regulated under the Planning Act and Council's Planning Scheme.</p> <p>Businesses that do not require approval under the Planning Act to operate a business will be required to obtain a permit. The provision could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>behaviour of individuals.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 12 – Operation of camping grounds	<p>Requiring an approval for the operation of camping grounds creates barriers to entering the market. The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>The criteria and conditions proposed in approvals deals directly with measures to combat the spread of pest and disease, the behaviour of people and ensure acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 14 – Operation of caravan parks	<p>Requiring an approval for the operation of caravan parks creates barriers to entering the market. The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>The criteria and conditions proposed in approvals deals directly with measures to combat the spread of pest and disease and ensure acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 15 – Operation of cemeteries	<p>Requiring an approval for the operation of cemeteries creates barriers to entering the market.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>The criteria and conditions proposed in approvals deals directly with measures to combat the spread of pest and disease and ensure acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 16 – Operation of public swimming pools	<p>Schedule 16 is a prescribed activity which regulates swimming pools operated by a business for public use. Requiring an approval for the operation of a public swimming pool creates a barrier to entering the market.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>The criteria and conditions proposed in approvals deals directly with measures to combat the spread of pest and disease and ensure acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 17 - Operation of Shared Facility Accommodation	<p>Requiring an approval for the operation of shared facility accommodation creates barriers to entering the market.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-</p>	<p>No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision</p>

	competitive.	
Schedule 18 – Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events	<p>Requiring an approval for the operation of temporary entertainment events creates barriers to entering the market.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision.
Schedule 19 - 21 – Undertaking regulated activities regarding human remains	<p>Requiring an approval for the disturbance of human remains is not anti-competitive. The local law does not regulate a business, it regulates the activity of disturbing human remains buried outside a cemetery or in a local government cemetery which is required under relevant legislation.</p> <p>The provision is unlikely to be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>If it was considered anti-competitive, provisions directly relate to ensuring acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 22 – Undertaking Regulated Activities on Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads – Driving and Leading Animals to Cross a Road	<p>The prescribed activity creates barriers to business entering the market requiring them to obtain an approval and placing restrictions on the conduct of the business of driving or leading animals to cross a road.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>The local law is to ensure the acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 23 – Undertaking Regulated Activities on Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads – depositing goods or materials	<p>The prescribed activity creates barriers to business entering the market requiring them to obtain an approval and placing restrictions on the conduct of the business of depositing goods or materials in a local government-controlled area or road.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	<p>The local law is to ensure the acceptable public health and safety standards are met.</p> <p>The Local Law is excluded from review of anti-competitive provisions.</p>
Schedule 24 – Undertaking Regulated Activities on Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads – holding of a public place activity prescribed by	<p>The prescribed activity creates barriers to business entering the market by requiring a business to hold a permit, and by placing restrictions on the conduct of the business.</p> <p>The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.</p>	No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision.

subordinate local law		
Schedule 30 – Carrying out works on a road or interfering with a road or its operation	Businesses conducting these activities are required to obtain an approval which would create barriers to entering the market.  The schedule could be considered anti-competitive.	The local law solely ensures acceptable public health and safety standards are met and therefore it is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018**

*Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018* derives its authority from *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2013*.

No anti-competitive provisions have been identified that are unique to the Subordinate Local Law.

Therefore, the Subordinate Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions under this part.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018**

*Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018* derives its authority from *Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2013*.

No anti-competitive provisions have been identified that are unique to the Subordinate Local Law.

Therefore, the Subordinate Local Law is excluded from a review of anti-competitive provisions under this part.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Area, Facilities and Roads) 2018**

#### Purpose

The purpose of the Subordinate Local Law is to supplement *Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2013* in order to protect the health and safety of persons using local government-controlled land, facilities, infrastructure and roads and preserve features of the natural and built environment and other aspects of the amenity of local government-controlled land, facilities, infrastructure and roads.

The purpose is to be achieved by providing for:

- (a) the regulation of access to local government-controlled areas; and
- (b) the prohibition or restriction of particular activities in local government-controlled areas or roads.

Possible Anti-Competitive Provisions	Explanatory Comments	Determination of Exclusions
Schedule 1 – Prohibited Activities for Local	Schedule 1(g) could be considered anti-competitive.	The provision would be excluded from anti-competitive provisions because it is in the



Government Controlled Areas or Roads		interests of regulating the behaviour of individuals for public health and safety purposes.
Schedule 2 – Restricted Activities for Local Government Controlled Areas or Roads	The subordinate local law regulates the behaviour of individuals.  The provisions may be considered anti-competitive.	The local government is not operating a business. The local government is offering a controlled area for a limited time for all people to camp, which is regulating the behaviour of individuals and therefore excluded.

**Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018**

Purpose

The purpose of the local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2013*.

The purpose is achieved by providing for:

- (a) the establishment of traffic areas and off-street regulated parking areas; and
- (b) the persons who may be issued with parking permits and the terms and conditions of such permits; and
- (c) the vehicles that can be issued with commercial vehicle identification labels; and
- (d) the infringement notice penalty amounts for minor traffic offences.

Possible Anti-Competitive Provisions	Explanatory Comments	Determination of Exclusions
Section 7 – Parking contrary to a parking restriction – parking permits	This requires a person engaged in business to obtain a parking permit in order to park contrary to an official traffic sign. The requirement to obtain a parking permit is likely to create a barrier to entering the market.	No exclusions apply. Possible anti-competitive provision.

**Step 3 – Preliminary Review of Anti-Competitive Provisions for Local Laws**

Under the Guidelines, if an anti-competitive provision has been identified as not excluded under Steps 1 and 2, the local government must undertake an assessment of the anti-competitive provisions to determine whether significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

In determining whether significant impacts exist, Council must consider the following factors:

- 1. the probability of impacts occurring;
- 2. the size and characteristics of the affected businesses;
- 3. the intensity of the potential impact on affected business;

4. whether particular businesses will incur a disproportionate impact;
5. the duration of the impact (for example ongoing or “one off”).

Examples of potentially significantly impacts include:

- where a local law will impact on a relatively significant number of business;
- where a local law will impose significant restrictions on business operating in the local governments area;
- where businesses will be required to pay a substantial yearly licencing fee to operate;
- where one type of business will be regulated to a lesser degree than other businesses providing the same or similar products.

## Step 4 – Outcome of the Preliminary Assessment

Where no significant impacts are identified from the anti-competitive provisions, a local government is not required to undertake any further review but notify the community of the existence of the anti-competitive provisions when making the local law.

If significant impacts are identified the local government is required to review the anti-competitive provisions in line with the guidelines developed by the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning for conducting public benefit tests for legislation.

This document is in response to Step 3, the preliminary assessment of the local laws that were identified as an anti-competitive provision in Step 1 and 2.

### Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018 — Schedule 7 — Alteration or Improvement to local government controlled areas and roads

#### Context

The prescribed activity includes an alteration or improvement to local government-controlled areas and roads. This does not include an alteration or improvement that is regulated under section 75 of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) (“LGA”).

Whether the new law is anti-competitive is considered below.

#### The factors that must considered

Consideration	Impact, rating and rationale
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Although this provision potentially imposes additional requirements on businesses that wish to make alterations or improvements to local government-controlled areas or roads, the impacts are not considered significant as they are only minor procedural requirements that reflect existing practices. The probability of impacts occurring are considered low.
<b>The size and characteristics of</b>	The landscape gardeners or contractors undertaking works on local

<b>the affected businesses</b>	government parks are not affected by this local law. Businesses wishing to place signage on local government-controlled areas and roads may be affected however the impact to these groups is considered reasonable management action and not substantial. Community Groups and Not for Profit organisations wishing to install community infrastructure may be affected by this local law however the impact to these groups is considered reasonable management practice and not substantial. No other businesses were identified as being directly affected by this local law in the local government area.
<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	Businesses operate under a similar approval process at present.  There is only a minor potential impact on businesses in applying for an approval, the regulation constitutes reasonable management action to ensure compliance with public safety requirements and amenity issues.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law is applied to all businesses and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	The impact on businesses will be ongoing as the schedule allows for the approval and management of the activity

### Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

Given the existing regulatory regime is substantially similar to the proposed local law and the impact on businesses is not substantial. All businesses will be regulated to the same extent. The requirement to obtain approval from Council prior to making alterations or improvements to local government-controlled areas and roads constitutes reasonable management approach to public areas.

No significant impacts were identified.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018 — Schedule 8 – Commercial use of local government-controlled areas and roads.**

#### Context

The prescribed activity regulates the use of local government-controlled areas or roads. There are a number of exclusion activities which, while conducted on local government-controlled areas or roads, are regulated by State legislation or other local law provisions.

Examples include the provision of a public passenger service under the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994* and the operation of a temporary entertainment event.

Examples of activities that would be covered by this prescribed activity are footpath dining, roadside vending (e.g. fruit and vegetables stalls), mobile vending, market stalls and parks and busking in public places.

Whether the new law is anti-competitive is considered below.

## The factors that must be considered

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Impact, rating and rationale</b>
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Businesses must obtain approval to operate, however, the approval is substantially similar to the existing approval requirements. The application of the local law constitutes reasonable management action taken by Council to ensure that commercial activities on government-controlled areas and roads are consistently regulated. The probability of impacts occurring are considered low.
<b>The size and characteristics of the affected businesses</b>	Various businesses including market stallholders and restaurants offering kerbside dining will be affected by the local law, however there are only a relatively small number of restaurants in the local government area that may be affected by this local law.
<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	Businesses operate under a similar approval process at present. There is only a minor potential impact on businesses in applying for an approval and approval fees are not substantial.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law is applied to all businesses and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	The impact on businesses will be ongoing.

## Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

The proposed local law is substantially similar to the existing regime. Relatively few businesses will be affected. The existing local law has not discouraged businesses to operate and existing businesses will not notice any impact once the local laws come into effect. The benefits of the restriction to the community as a whole outweigh the costs, and the objectives of the law could only be achieved by restricting competition.

No significant impacts on current or potential businesses were identified.

## **Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018 — Schedule 10 – Installation of Advertising devices**

### Context

The prescribed activity regulates the installation of advertising devices.

Approval of an advertising device is not required under this local law if the installation of the advertising device is regulated under the local government's planning scheme or if the installation is a permitted advertising device.

The local law contains approval requirements that are in the interest of safety and reasonable management of community advertising. For example, the local law stipulates that any advertising device must be structurally sound and, if illuminated, must be shielded to prevent the illumination of any road or road-related area.

The factors that must considered

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Impact, rating and rationale</b>
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Businesses must obtain approval to install advertising, however, the approval is substantially similar to the existing approval requirements. The application of the local law constitutes reasonable management action taken by Council to ensure that advertising is consistently regulated. The probability of impacts occurring are considered low.
<b>The size and characteristics of the affected businesses</b>	Some businesses in Mount Isa have installed advertising materials on properties that are adjacent to Council roads. However, only signs that could pose a threat to health, safety and amenity are regulated. Business may continue to advertise with signs that do not require approval under the local law.
<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	Businesses operate under a similar approval process at present although there are now more specific requirements for these businesses. There is only a minor potential impact on businesses in applying for an approval and approval fees are not substantial.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law is applied to all businesses and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	The impact on businesses will be ongoing.

Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

The proposed local law is substantially similar to the existing regime. Council did not identify any businesses that may be particularly affected.

No significant impacts on current or potential businesses were identified.

**Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018 — Schedule 17 – Operation of Shared Facility Accommodation**

Context

The prescribed activity regulates the operation of shared facility accommodation.

Approval is not required for the operation of shared facility accommodation in a private home in which accommodation is provided for not more than 3 boarders.

The factors that must considered

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Impact, rating and rationale</b>
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Applicants are required to provide details of shared facilities amenities as well as a report from an appropriately qualified professional that the fire and safety provisions of the <i>Building Act</i>

	1975 have been complied with. The approval is substantially similar to the existing approval requirements. The application of the local law constitutes reasonable management action taken by Council to ensure that the operation of shared facility accommodation is regulated and that prospective operators entering the market are doing so in a way that promotes health, safety and tourism to the region. The probability of impacts occurring are considered low.
<b>The size and characteristics of the affected businesses</b>	Operators of B&B accommodation may be affected and may need to make improvements to the accommodation that they are offering in order to comply with the local law.
<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	Businesses operate under a similar approval process at present. There is only a minor potential impact on businesses in applying for an approval and approval fees are not substantial.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law is applied to all businesses and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	The impact on businesses will be ongoing.

### Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

The proposed local law is substantially similar to the existing regime. Relatively few businesses will be affected. The existing local law has not discouraged businesses to operate and existing businesses will not notice any impact once the local laws come into effect.

No significant impacts on current or potential businesses were identified.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018 — Schedule 18 – Operation of temporary entertainment events**

#### Context

The prescribed activity regulates the operation of temporary entertainment events.

Examples of activities that would be covered by this prescribed activity includes events such as country fairs, music concerts, sporting events, etc.

#### The factors that must be considered

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Impact, rating and rationale</b>
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Applicants are required to provide thorough details about how they will manage the event. The approval is substantially similar to the existing approval requirements. The application of the local law constitutes reasonable management action taken by Council to ensure that the operation of temporary entertainment events are suitable. The probability of impacts occurring are considered low.

<b>The size and characteristics of the affected businesses</b>	Mount Isa is a regional centre with a diverse range of community groups that, from time to time, offer a wide range of temporary entertainment events.
<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	Entertainment event providers operate under a similar approval process at present. There is only a minor potential impact on businesses in applying for an approval and approval fees are not substantial.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law is applied to all businesses or community event operators and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	The impact on businesses will be ongoing.

### Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

The proposed local law is substantially similar to the existing regime. Relatively few businesses will be affected. The existing local law has not discouraged businesses to operate and existing businesses will not notice any impact once the local laws come into effect.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018 – Schedule 23 – Undertaking regulated activities on Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads – holding of a public place activity prescribed by Subordinate Local Law**

#### Context

This activity relates to the events listed in Schedule 6 of the Subordinate Local Law.

Examples of activities that would be covered by this prescribed activity include sporting events, community rally or community information event.

#### Factors that must be considered

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Impact, rating and rationale</b>
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Low – Businesses conducting a training seminar for profit must obtain an approval, however the approval process is not substantial and likely to cause any significant impacts on a business. Applicants must satisfy a variety of criteria including that the venue is safe, that the activity will not generate significant noise, that there will be enough toilets and that adequate provisions will exist for people and (if relevant) vehicles to enter and leave the venue. The probability of impacts occurring are considered low.
<b>The size and characteristics of the affected businesses</b>	Businesses operating sporting or community events on local government-controlled areas and roads are some of the businesses that may be affected by this local law. It is likely that a very small number of businesses would be affected by this local law.

<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	The conditions placed on approval can create a minor potential impact on businesses. At present, business conducting a commercial activity on local government-controlled areas and roads must obtain approval under a similar local law.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law applied to all businesses and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	The impact will only occur when the operation is being undertaken on local government-controlled areas and roads and therefore the impact will be intermittent and unlikely to have an impact on existing businesses in the local government area.

### Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted. The existing local law does not discourage businesses operating and this local law is substantially similar to existing local laws.

### **Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018 Section 7 — Parking contrary to a parking restriction – parking permits**

#### **Context**

Section 7 of the local law and section 7 of the *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018* relate to the same restriction and will be considered together.

The provision requires a person engaged in business to obtain a parking permit in order to park contrary to an official traffic sign.

Section 102(1)(a) of the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* (“TORUM Act”) enables Council to regulate parking in its declared traffic area by placing approved signs.

These provisions enable a business to obtain a permit to park contrary to a traffic sign.

#### Factors that must be considered

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Impact, rating and rationale</b>
<b>Probability of impacts occurring</b>	Low –businesses may be required to obtain a permit to park in certain area. It is unlikely that a business will be significantly impacted by this local law given that parking restrictions in the township areas are not significant.
<b>The size and characteristics of the affected businesses</b>	All businesses that operate vehicles could potentially be affected by this local law. No businesses were identified that would require a permit under this provision.
<b>The intensity of the potential impact on affected businesses</b>	Businesses are not required to obtain a permit to carry on a business. Given the rural nature of the local government area, only a minor impact on any business would result. The approval process and approval fees are not substantial if a business is required to obtain a



	permit.
<b>Where particular businesses will incur disproportionate impact</b>	The local law is applied to all businesses and no disproportionate impacts were found.
<b>Duration of the impact</b>	Businesses will only be affected if parking in restricted area. The impact will only be noticeable within those times. .

### Conclusion

In assessing the anti-competitive provision, it is determined that no significant impacts will exist if the provisions are adopted.

Given the regional location of the local government area, this local law is unlikely to create a significant impact on any of the businesses currently operating.

### **Concluding Remarks**

No significant impacts on businesses have been identified in this review.