



QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT **COMMITTEES**

Major Sports Facilities and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2025

State Development, Infrastructure and Works Committee



Report No. 13

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State Development, Infrastructure and Works Committee

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Chair's foreword

This report presents a summary of the State Development, Infrastructure and Works Committee's examination of the Major Sports Facilities and Other Legislation Bill 2025.

The committee's task was to consider the policy to be achieved by the legislation and the application of fundamental legislative principles – that is, to consider whether the Bill has sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals, and to the institution of Parliament. The committee also examined the Bill for compatibility with human rights in accordance with the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

The Bill supports a modern and streamlined regulatory framework for the delivery of major events and major sports facilities, making Queensland a more attractive destination for events, providing commercial equity across all Stadiums Queensland venues, and delivering economic, social and cultural benefits for the state. The Bill also strengthens deterrents to unlawful ticket reselling by increasing existing maximum penalties where tickets for events at major sports facilities are sold above 10 per cent of the original price.

The committee has recommended that the Bill be passed.

On behalf of the committee, I thank all inquiry participants making submissions and appearing at the public hearing for their valuable contributions. I also thank my fellow committee members and Parliamentary Service staff.

I commend this report to the House.



Jim McDonald MP
Chair

Executive summary

About the Bill

The Bill amends the *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001* (MSF Act), the *Major Events Act 2014* (ME Act), the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014, and the Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014 (MSF Regulation). The objectives of the amendments are to:

- support an effective and efficient regulatory regime for major events and major sports facilities that provide social and economic benefits for Queensland
- deliver statutory body best practice for the governance, accountability and commercial agility of Stadiums Queensland.

The amendments in the Bill include to:

- amend the MSF Act to allow special events at major sports facilities to not be restricted to ceasing operation by 10pm under liquor licensing or local laws, to allow conditions for special events to be prescribed in the MSF Regulation, and to clarify that the special events comply with the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* where conditions prescribed by the MSF Regulation are met
- strengthen disincentives for unlawful ticket reselling, including by increasing maximum penalties for offences
- update provisions relating to appointment, termination, resignation and vacancy of office of Stadiums Queensland Board directors, and to allow for Governor in Council to appoint a deputy chairperson to the Board
- make the ME Act clearer, easier to understand and more consistent in its application to major events.

The committee has recommended that the Bill be passed.

The objectives of the Bill were largely supported by stakeholders who submitted to the inquiry.

Issues raised by stakeholders and the committee concerned the proposed regulatory framework for allowing special events at major sports facilities, roles and responsibilities of local and state governments in managing compliance with regulations for special events, and arrangements to mitigate the impacts of special events on local residents. The committee has recommended that the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games (department) consult with key stakeholders on any future amendments to the MSF Regulation relating to the operation of special events at Carrara Stadium and Robina Stadium.

The regulation of ticket resale, particularly in relation to price caps on resold tickets, and enforcement of ticket scalping provisions were also examined. Submitters supported amendments to remove the offence of buying tickets above the resale cap and to increase penalties for unlawful ticket reselling. The committee has recommended that the department monitor the effectiveness of increased penalty provisions, including any enforcement or compliance challenges, to ensure that the amendments achieve their desired outcomes and remain fit for purpose.

The changes to Stadiums Queensland Board arrangements were also supported.

Legislative compliance

The committee concluded that the Bill is compatible with the *Legislative Standards Act 1992* and the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1..... 7

The committee recommends that the Bill be passed.

Recommendation 2 15

That the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games consult with the City of Gold Coast and other key stakeholders on any future amendments to the Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014 relating to the operation of special events at Carrara Stadium and Robina Stadium.

Recommendation 3 19

That the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games monitor the effectiveness of increased penalty provisions, including any enforcement or compliance challenges, to ensure that the amendments achieve their desired outcomes and remain fit for purpose.

1. Overview of the Bill

The Major Sports Facilities and Other Legislation Bill 2025 was introduced by the Minister for Sport and Racing and Minister for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Hon Tim Mander MP, on 26 August 2025 and was referred to the State Development, Infrastructure and Works Committee (committee) for examination.

1.1 Aims of the Bill

The Bill amends the *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001* (MSF Act), the *Major Events Act 2014* (ME Act), the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014, and the Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014 (MSF Regulation). The objectives of the amendments are to:

- support an effective and efficient regulatory regime for major events and major sports facilities that provide social and economic benefits for Queensland
- deliver statutory body best practice for the governance, accountability and commercial agility of Stadiums Queensland.

1.1.1 *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001* amendments

Noise management of concerts at major sports facilities

The Bill amends the MSF Act to:

- provide for the lawful use of a major sports facility for special events despite the *Liquor Act 1992* (Liquor Act) or a licence under the Liquor Act, or a local law or licence, permit or other approval under the local law, as they apply to noise from a special event
- provide that the general environmental duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Environmental Protection Act) is complied with in relation to noise levels for a special event at a major sports facility where conditions prescribed by regulation are met.¹

Unlawful ticket reselling

The Bill amends the MSF Act to:

- remove the offence of buying tickets over 10% of the original purchase price
- increase maximum penalties for unlawful ticket reselling for individuals and bodies corporate.²

Stadiums Queensland Board

The Bill amends the MSF Act to update provisions relating to appointment, termination, resignation and vacancy of office of Stadiums Queensland Board directors, and to allow for Governor in Council to appoint a deputy chairperson to the Board.³

¹ Bill, cl 29.

² Bill, cl 30.

³ Bill, cl 17-28.

Drones and unauthorised advertising

The Bill amends the MSF Act to provide for drones to be included under the definition of 'aircraft' for unauthorised advertising provisions.⁴

Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014

The Bill also makes a minor consequential amendment to the MSF Regulation arising from the amendments to s 30A of the MSF Act.⁵

1.1.2 Major Events Act 2014 amendments

The Bill amends the ME Act to:

- make technical and minor amendments to the ME Act to improve clarity and consistency of its application to major events, event areas, and controlled areas
- increase maximum penalties for unlawful ticket reselling for individuals and bodies corporate, consistent with the proposed amendments to the MSF Act.⁶

1.1.3 State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014 amendments

The Bill amends the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014 to:

- increase the maximum penalty infringement notice (PIN) value for the offence of unlawful ticket reselling under the MSF Act from 2 to 13 penalty units
- remove the PIN for the offence of purchasing unlawfully resold tickets under the MSF Act.⁷

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Major Sports Facilities Act 2001

Major sports facilities and special events

Stadiums Queensland is established under the MSF Act as the statutory authority responsible for managing, operating, using, developing and promoting major sports facilities and facility land in Queensland for sport, recreational or entertainment events, or special events.⁸ The MSF Act provides that facilities having the capacity to stage a national or international sport, recreational or entertainment event, or special event, may be declared major sports facilities.⁹ At present these are:

- Brisbane Cricket Ground (The Gabba)
- Brisbane Entertainment Centre
- Brisbane Stadium – Lang Park (Suncorp Stadium)
- Carrara Stadium (People First Stadium)

⁴ Bill, cl 31.

⁵ Bill, Schedule 1; see also, cl 29.

⁶ Bill, cls 10-11.

⁷ Bill, cls 34, 35.

⁸ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 7.

⁹ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 4.

- North Queensland Stadium (Queensland Country Bank Stadium)
- Queensland Sport and Athletics Centre
- Queensland Tennis Centre
- Robina Stadium (Cbus Super Stadium)
- Sleeman Sports Complex.¹⁰

The MSF Act provides for the use of a major sports facility for a ‘special event’ (defined as ‘a major concert, or a public assembly, or a religious event’) prescribed by regulation.¹¹

At present, only Brisbane Stadium (Suncorp Stadium) is prescribed under the MSF Regulation to allow for staging of special events,¹² which includes operating hours for events at Brisbane Stadium of 10.00am–10.30pm (closed to the public by 11.30pm), noise levels, and other conditions, that the stadium operator must comply with.

State legislation applies to events held at other major sports facilities:

- section 30A of the MSF Act provides that the use of the facility for a special event is a lawful use of the facility despite the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act), any local planning instrument under the Planning Act applying to the land on which the facility is located, and any development approval under the Planning Act relating to the facility
- the Environmental Protection Act provides standards for the management of noise in Queensland, except for a venue that is a licensed premise, where it provides that noise from open air events is, instead, regulated under the Liquor Act
- noise from special events at all licensed Stadiums Queensland venues other than Brisbane Stadium is currently regulated under the Liquor Act, which sets limits for licensed premises between the hours of 10pm and 6am that if exceeded, constitute unreasonable noise.¹³

According to the explanatory notes, continued regulation of special events under liquor licensing is not fit for purpose to allow for the use of major sports facilities in accordance with the objects of the MSF Act, including to provide facilities that may stage national or international recreational or entertainment events and special events. Liquor Act noise restrictions are an on-going obstacle to holding concerts at venues such as Carrara Stadium (People First Stadium) and Robina Stadium (Cbus Super Stadium) on the Gold Coast after 10pm.¹⁴

¹⁰ Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014, Schedule 1.

¹¹ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 30A; see also Schedule 2 – Dictionary.

¹² Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014, s 5, Schedule 2 – Conditions for special events at Brisbane Stadium (Lang Park).

¹³ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 12 September 2025, p 1.

¹⁴ Explanatory notes, pp 3, 2.

Advertising

The MSF Act provides for a restricted advertising period for a declared or prescribed event held at a major sports facility.¹⁵ Restrictions on advertising apply to display an advertisement in airspace, or on a building or other structure, that is within sight of a major sports facility during the restricted advertising period, unless the display is authorised. An advertisement includes:

- skywriting or sign-writing by an aircraft ('aircraft' includes airship, blimp, helicopter and hot-air balloon)
- a banner or other sign attached to, or to a person suspended from, an aircraft, hang-glider, parachute, paraglider or similar device
- matter on an aircraft, or a hang-glider, parachute, paraglider or similar device.¹⁶

Drones are not currently included in the definition of 'aircraft'.

Stadiums Queensland Board

The MSF Act sets out requirements for appointment to the Stadiums Queensland Board, and provides for the Governor in Council to appoint directors and a chairperson, and terminate any director's appointment.¹⁷ There are no provisions in the MSF Act concerning resignation or vacancy of office, disqualification, or appointment of a deputy chair.

The Bill updates these provisions, including to address inconsistencies with fundamental legislative principles.

Reselling tickets to events

Restrictions on reselling tickets to major sports facility events and major events are included in the MSF Act and ME Act, which prohibit resale of tickets for more than 10% of the original purchase price. The MSF Act also prohibits purchase of a ticket at a price more than 10% of the original ticket price.

According to the explanatory notes, the Bill includes amendments to the MSF Act and the ME Act to strengthen disincentives for unlawful ticket reselling ('ticket scalping'), remove potential deterrents to reporting unlawful ticket reselling, and to align penalties with other Australian jurisdictions.¹⁸

1.2.2 Major Events Act 2014

The ME Act provides a generic legislative framework which can be used, as required, for major events, the main purposes of the Act being to:

- to enable the state to hold major events in Queensland

¹⁵ *Major Events Act 2014*, s 30F.

¹⁶ *Major Events Act 2014*, s 30D.

¹⁷ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, ss 12 – 25.

¹⁸ Explanatory notes, p 2.

- to deliver economic and social benefits for the State of Queensland by attracting major events to Queensland
- to facilitate the safe and orderly running of major events
- to promote the enjoyment of participants and spectators of major events
- to prevent unauthorised commercial activities in relation to major events
- to allow visiting health practitioners to be exempted from having to register under state law when practising a health profession for a visitor.¹⁹

The ME Act provides powers to facilitate the delivery of declared major events, including regulating access and movement within event areas, managing advertising and commercial activities (to prevent ambush marketing), installing temporary infrastructure, and streamlining approvals by temporarily modifying or suspending certain laws.²⁰ These (Part 5) provisions do not automatically apply to a major event, but instead, the ME Act provides for particular provisions to be activated by regulation as required, to suit the requirements of each declared major event.²¹

The statement of compatibility notes that the ME Act is applied annually for the Supercars motor racing events, Gold Coast 500 and Townsville 500, and for staging single and multi-day events such as the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023, and British and Irish Lions Tour 2025.²²

According to the explanatory notes, the Bill makes minor and technical amendments to the ME Act which 'make the ME Act clearer, easier to understand, and more consistent in how it is applied'.²³ The amendments are to assist the regulation drafting process and regulation users, 'particularly for major events held over multiple and non-contiguous days, where different provisions of the Major Events Act may need to be activated at different times and in different areas such as across the major event area, controlled area, or for a major event more broadly'.²⁴

1.2.3 State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014

The State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014, which prescribes the offences for which PINs may be issued and the penalty unit values which apply, currently lists PINs for the MSF Act for the offence of unlawfully reselling tickets (2 penalty units) and unlawfully buying tickets at a price higher than 10% of the original ticket price (1/2 penalty unit).²⁵ The Bill increases these penalty unit values.

¹⁹ *Major Events Act 2014*, s 3.

²⁰ Explanatory notes, p 1.

²¹ Major Events Bill 2014, explanatory notes, pp 1, 8, 9; Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 12 September 2025, p 3.

²² Statement of compatibility, p 1.

²³ Explanatory notes, p 4.

²⁴ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 12 September 2025, p 5.

²⁵ State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014, Schedule 1.

1.3 Consultation

The explanatory notes state that the Bill was developed in consultation with Stadiums Queensland, the Australian Football League (operators of Carrara Stadium) and the City of Gold Coast, as well as with government stakeholders including the Department of Justice (Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation), and the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Environment Policy and Legislation, Tourism Division).²⁶

Community consultation was undertaken in 2024²⁷ to obtain community feedback on the proposal to regulate concerts at the Carrara Stadium (People First Stadium) and Robina Stadium (Cbus Super Stadium) in a similar way to Brisbane Stadium (Suncorp Stadium), including to allow for concerts to operate until 10.30pm at both venues instead of 10pm. Of the 170 respondents, 66.8% agreed or strongly agreed with the proposal to extend concert curfews until 10.30pm at these Gold Coast stadiums.

The survey showed that 78.1% of respondents living within or in the vicinity of the Carrara Stadium controlled traffic area, and 80.6% of respondents living within or in the vicinity of the Robina Stadium controlled traffic area, agreed or strongly agreed with the proposal to permit concerts to be held until 10.30pm. The residents living near Carrara Stadium emphasised negative impacts (such as noise, traffic congestion, and anti-social behaviour) associated with having a 10.30pm curfew for concert performances.²⁸

1.4 Other jurisdictions

Stadiums Queensland was the first single entity in Australia to own and manage state major sports facilities, operating since 2001.²⁹ Other jurisdictions also have legislation to regulate major sports facilities and major events.³⁰

Queensland is the only Australian jurisdiction where buying an unlawfully resold ticket is an offence. The explanatory notes state that the amendments to remove of this offence and to increase penalties for unlawful ticket reselling are intended to align the Queensland legislation with penalties in other Australian states.³¹

1.5 Inquiry process

The committee considered 4 submissions to its inquiry (see Appendix A for a list of submitters). The committee conducted a public briefing with officers from the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games (department) and public hearings with witnesses from Stadiums Queensland, City of Gold Coast, and the Ticketbrokers Association of Australia contributing (see Appendix B and Appendix C for lists of witnesses).

²⁶ Explanatory notes, p 5.

²⁷ The consultation was undertaken by the former Department of Tourism and Sport.

²⁸ Public briefing transcript, Brisbane, 3 March 2025, p 2.

²⁹ Stadiums Taskforce, *Final Report*, November 2018, https://www.sport.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1538745/stadiumtaskforcereport.pdf, p 39.

³⁰ Explanatory notes, p 5.

³¹ Explanatory notes, p 2.

1.6 Legislative compliance

The committee's deliberations included assessing whether the Bill complies with the requirements for legislation as contained in the *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, the *Legislative Standards Act 1992* (Legislative Standards Act), and the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Human Rights Act).



1.6.1 *Legislative Standards Act 1992*

The committee concluded that the Bill complies with the Legislative Standards Act.

The committee considered an issue of fundamental legislative principle relating to proposed increased penalties for reselling tickets other than in accordance with the provisions of the MSF Act and ME Act. The committee was ultimately satisfied that the Bill has sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals. The issues are discussed in section 2.6.5 of this report.

Part 4 of the Legislative Standards Act requires that an explanatory note be circulated when a Bill is introduced into the Legislative Assembly and sets out the information an explanatory note should contain. Explanatory notes were tabled with the introduction of the Bill. The committee was satisfied that the notes contain the information required by Part 4 and a sufficient level of background information and commentary to facilitate understanding of the Bill's aims and origins.



1.6.2 *Human Rights Act 2019*

Assessment of the Bill's compatibility with the Human Rights Act identified limitations on property and privacy rights, and the right to freedom of movement, for residents in the vicinity of major sports facilities. These are discussed in section 2.4.2 of this report. The committee concluded that the Bill is compatible with human rights.

A statement of compatibility was tabled with the introduction of the Bill as required by section 38 of the Human Rights Act. The statement contained a sufficient level of information to facilitate understanding of the Bill in relation to its compatibility with human rights.

1.7 Should the Bill be passed?

The committee is required to determine whether to recommend that the Bill be passed.



Recommendation 1

The committee recommends that the Bill be passed.

2. Examination of the Bill

2.1 Key themes

The objectives of the Bill were largely supported by stakeholders who submitted to the inquiry. Issues raised by stakeholders and the committee during the examination of the Bill included:

- the rationale for the proposed regulatory framework for allowing special events at major sports facilities on the Gold Coast
- clarification of roles and responsibilities of local and state governments in managing compliance with regulations for special events
- arrangements to mitigate impacts of special events on local residents
- arrangements for other events held on adjacent state and local government land on the Gold Coast
- regulation of ticket resale, particularly in relation to price caps on resold tickets
- enforcement of ticket scalping provisions
- revision of Stadiums Queensland Board arrangements.

2.2 Amendments to allow special events at major sports facilities

The Bill amends s 30A of the MSF Act to allow special events at major sports facilities to not be restricted to ceasing operation by 10pm under liquor licensing or local laws, to allow conditions for special events to be prescribed in the MSF Regulation, and to clarify that special events comply with the Environmental Protection Act, in relation to noise, where conditions prescribed by the MSF Regulation are met.

The main objective of this amendment is to remove liquor licensing constraints on concerts held at major sports facilities that effectively require a finish time of 10pm and provide a regulatory framework to maximise use and ensure commercial equity for major sports facilities, including for the Carrara and Robina Stadiums on the Gold Coast, to attract concert events to the Gold Coast region.³²

The explanatory notes state that the current industry standard is for concerts to finish at 10.30pm, which accommodates supporting acts and maximises ticket sales and revenue. In addition, inconsistent concert finishing times across major sports facilities in South East Queensland 'create commercial disadvantages for Gold Coast stadium operators, limit opportunities for Gold Coast residents to attend concerts locally, and impact the region's ability to derive cultural, social and economic benefits from attracting these entertainment events'.³³

The department explained that the override of local laws has been applied narrowly, i.e. to the extent a local law applies to noise from a major sports facility for a special event, 'to

³² Explanatory notes, p 2.

³³ Explanatory notes, p 3.

avoid any unintended override of local laws that may apply to other aspects of special event management' such as traffic and parking management.³⁴

Stadiums Queensland supported the amendments, stating that the MSF Act, as it stands, could potentially stifle the attraction of events to the Gold Coast in particular, and that:

The changes will allow new types of events that were previously restricted. The changes will enable the noise standards at the stadiums to be set by the major sports facility's own regulation, rather than by local laws and through the stadium's liquor licence. These changes will give event promoters more opportunities to conduct events at our venues.³⁵

Stadiums Queensland noted that the number of artists who can do a stadium concert is quite small, so there will not be concerts every weekend, and the Robina and Carrara stadiums will continue to accommodate their anchor hirers – the Gold Coast Titans and the Gold Coast Suns – meaning both venues will continue to be used for sport for the majority of the time.³⁶

The City of Gold Coast submitted its support for the Bill's objective to attract major concerts that bring social, cultural, and economic benefits to the city, on the condition that a balance between these benefits and managing and mitigating the impacts on the local community is achieved.³⁷

Live Performance Australia supported amendments to enable concerts to finish later, as a 10pm curfew limits performance opportunities for Australian support acts by reducing the time available for them to appear with major headline acts, or results in promoters leaving out local stadiums and arenas from tours altogether.³⁸

2.3 Rationale for proposed regulatory framework

The committee queried the rationale for amending the MSF Act to accommodate later finishing times for special events at major sports facilities on the Gold Coast rather than introducing regulations similar to the existing Schedule 2 of the MSF Regulation which allows for special events to be staged at Brisbane Stadium.³⁹

The department stated that the aim of the amendments is to streamline the current approach to regulating noise from a special event at major sports facility, which for venues other than Brisbane Stadium, is currently provided across various state legislation as well as local laws.⁴⁰

³⁴ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 12 September 2025, p 3.

³⁵ Public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 3.

³⁶ Public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 3.

³⁷ Submission 4, p 1.

³⁸ Submission 3, p 1.

³⁹ Public briefing transcript, Brisbane, 17 September 2025, pp 4-5. See also Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014, s 5 and Schedule 2.

⁴⁰ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 26 September 2025, p 1.

The Bill instead provides for the regulation of concert noise at all major sports facilities by:

- expanding the lawful use of a major sports facility for special events by removing limitations on noise imposed under the Liquor Act and any local laws, licences or permits that would otherwise regulate the venues⁴¹
- providing for the existing exemption from nuisance noise offences in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Act to apply (the exemption is for noise from a special event at a major sports facility where the event complies with conditions prescribed under the MSF Regulation).⁴²

Stadiums Queensland told the committee that ‘the purpose of the Bill is to provide a regulatory regime that is fit for purpose for stadium concerts which are very different in scale and complexity to most other concert events’.⁴³

If the Bill is passed, it is intended that the specific conditions for the operation of special events, including the management of noise, would be implemented through an amendment to the MSF Regulation, as is currently the case for Brisbane Stadium. The department stated that:

This amendment to the Regulation would require consultation with key stakeholders including the local community, Stadiums Queensland, the City [of Gold Coast], and stadium operators and hirers, to support the development of appropriate, fit-for-purpose regulatory conditions for the operation of special events at the Gold Coast stadiums, including any potential changes to the existing concert cap provisions if required’.⁴⁴

2.4 Roles and responsibilities in managing compliance with regulations

The City of Gold Coast highlighted the need for clear, consistent and enforceable regulatory conditions across all South East Queensland stadiums.⁴⁵

Noting that future amendments of the MFS Regulation would be required to set conditions for special events at Carrara and Robina Stadiums, the City of Gold Coast requested clarification of the roles and responsibilities of state and local government agencies in assessing compliance with the Regulation, and any action to be taken for non-compliance.⁴⁶

The department confirmed that state agencies will be responsible for determining compliance with the conditions under the MSF Regulation, and that there would be no requirement for a local government to gather information (e.g. monitor noise or monitor complaints) during a special event.⁴⁷

⁴¹ Bill, cl 29(4).

⁴² Bill, cl 29(5). See also *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, ss 440 and 440Q, and Schedule 1, s 3(j).

⁴³ Stadiums Queensland, correspondence, 7 October 2025, p 1.

⁴⁴ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 26 September 2025, p 1.

⁴⁵ Public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 5; see also submission 4, p 1.

⁴⁶ Submission 4, p 1.

⁴⁷ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 4.

The department explained that there is a self-regulatory approach for the special events held at Brisbane Stadium. The requirements the stadium operator must meet to ensure compliance with relevant noise standards are outlined in the Schedule 2 of the MSF Regulation – *Conditions for special events at Brisbane Stadium (Lang Park)*. The stadium operator is required to submit 2 reports (one regarding any noise complaints, and one detailing noise measurements taken for the event) to the chief executive of Stadiums Queensland within 20 business days after the special event.⁴⁸

Further, local government has a role only if non-compliance is determined by the Department of the Environment, Science, Tourism and Innovation:

It is a local government's role to enforce the environmental nuisance and noise offence provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (section 440 and section 440Q), only once the administrator of that Act (being the Department of the Environment, Science, Tourism and Innovation) has determined that any non-compliance is the responsibility of a non-state entity, due to the operation of section 130 and section 131 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (matters devolved to local government).⁴⁹

City of Gold Coast requested the opportunity to review and contribute to the drafting of the conditions specific to Gold Coast stadiums.⁵⁰ The department committed to consulting with the City of Gold Coast and other stakeholders on proposed regulatory conditions, subject to passage of the Bill.⁵¹

2.4.1 Festivals held on adjacent land

Live Performance Australia suggested the definition of 'special event' should also include festivals.⁵² The department advised that the Bill does not provide for the regulation of music festivals as they are not held solely on major sports facility land.⁵³

At present, festivals are held on Carrara Stadium and adjacent City of Gold Coast-owned land. Noting that the Bill does not address these types of events, the City of Gold Coast submitted that it would like to continue this land use and for a single agency to manage these types of events.⁵⁴

The department advised that, if the Bill is passed, it would clarify in the regulatory conditions for special events held at Carrara Stadium (People First Stadium) that those conditions would apply only to events held entirely within the boundary/tenure of the

⁴⁸ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 4.

⁴⁹ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 5.

⁵⁰ Submission 4, p 1.

⁵¹ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 5.

⁵² Submission 3, p 1.

⁵³ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 5.

⁵⁴ Submission 4,

stadium, and that ‘festivals hosted across both People First Stadium and Council-owned land are regulated solely by the City’.⁵⁵



2.4.2 Human rights – right to freedom of movement, right to privacy, and right to property

The Bill’s proposed amendment of the MSF Act to allow a special event (prescribed by regulation) to be a lawful use of a major sports facility, despite provisions of the Liquor Act, local laws or environmental duties, as they relate to noise,⁵⁶ potentially limits the rights to freedom of movement,⁵⁷ privacy⁵⁸ and property.⁵⁹ This is because more (or extended) special events may lead to impacts in relation to noise, lighting, traffic congestion, parking issues, and crowd and pedestrian movement for those in the vicinity of the major sports facility.⁶⁰

The purpose of the limitations on the rights to privacy and property is to regulate special events in a consistent manner across Queensland venues and to ultimately enhance event attraction and delivery.⁶¹ According to the statement of compatibility, this will provide social and economic opportunities to the regions in which they occur.⁶²

The purpose of the limitation on freedom of movement is to provide for public and resident safety during special events and to support the successful delivery of special events.⁶³

There is a rational connection between the limitations and their purposes. Current liquor licensing conditions and local laws relating to noise pose a barrier to some stadiums attracting and hosting special events.⁶⁴ Prescribing a special event to be a lawful use of a major sports facility is likely to lead to more events, such as concerts, being held at stadiums in areas that currently face regulatory barriers, such as the stadiums on the Gold Coast.

While a less restrictive approach could be to continue the current arrangements, according to the explanatory notes this is creating ongoing uncertainty for stadiums and is not fit-for-purpose.⁶⁵

The amendment would limit property and privacy rights and the right to freedom of movement for residents in the vicinity of major sports facilities, as increased special events

⁵⁵ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 5.

⁵⁶ Bill, cl 29.

⁵⁷ The right to freedom of movement provides that every person lawfully within Queensland has the right to move freely within Queensland; *Human Rights Act 2019*, s 19.

⁵⁸ The right to privacy protects individuals against unlawful or arbitrary interferences with their privacy, family, home or correspondence; *Human Rights Act 2019*, s 25.

⁵⁹ All persons have the right to own property alone or in association with others. A person must not be arbitrarily deprived of the person’s property; *Human Rights Act 2019*, s 24.

⁶⁰ Statement of compatibility, pp 4-7.

⁶¹ Statement of compatibility, pp 4-5.

⁶² Statement of compatibility, p 5.

⁶³ Statement of compatibility, p 4.

⁶⁴ Explanatory notes, pp 2-3.

⁶⁵ Explanatory notes, p 3.

will lead to more noise, traffic, crowds and interferences for those residents. Further, while the statement of compatibility and explanatory notes refer to specific stadiums on the Gold Coast as examples, there may also be impacts on residents in other areas and depending on the special events that are prescribed in the future. However, these interferences must be balanced against the importance of the purpose of the limitation – being to attract more special events to Queensland, regulate these events in a consistent manner, and ultimately provide social and economic opportunities for the regions where events occur.

The limitations on human rights are temporary in nature (being the days that concerts and events are held), and according to the statement of compatibility, are outweighed by the broader benefits from the effective and efficient delivery of special events throughout Queensland and public safety at these events.

Committee comment



The committee is satisfied that the human rights limitations identified are reasonable and are demonstrably justified in the circumstances. The temporary limitation on the rights of some residents to privacy, quiet enjoyment of their property, and freedom of movement is justified by the purposes of the limitation, which is to regulate special events in a consistent way across Queensland and ensure the safe and efficient delivery of those events. Enabling more special events to be held in regions such as the Gold Coast is expected to deliver social and economic benefits.

2.5 Arrangements to mitigate impacts of special events on local residents

The committee sought the department's advice about arrangements to consider and mitigate the potential impacts of special events on local residents, including any legislative obligations for transport management. The department advised that, similar to Brisbane Stadium, the stadium operators on the Gold Coast currently have mechanisms in place to minimise impacts on local community from both sporting events and any concerts held at the venues, including operational management plans, noise management plans, and transport and traffic management plans.⁶⁶

Stadiums Queensland and City of Gold Coast told the committee that:

- for concerts, stadiums have to transition from international-standard sporting facilities to entertainment venues capable of safely accommodating 30,000 to 50,000 patrons over a short timeframe, which 'requires meticulous planning to ensure safety, enjoyment and minimal disruption to surrounding communities'⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 26 September 2025, p 2.

⁶⁷ Stadiums Queensland, public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 2.

- both Robina Stadium and Carrara Stadium have noise management plans in place, which provide the framework for the management of noise from concerts and events with amplified sound to reduce the impact on the community. The noise management plans are developed by acoustic consultants, who also monitor the event and provide a report⁶⁸
- traffic and transport management plans are co-developed with the Queensland Police Service, the Department of Transport and Main Roads, and the City of Gold Coast, with assistance from traffic consultants. These plans aim to ensure the safe and efficient movement of patrons and traffic around stadiums and include:
 - public transport, shuttle services, taxis, rideshares, road closures, emergency vehicle access and parking and traffic management around stadiums
 - different plans for different event patronage and other variables such as weather conditions and event timing⁶⁹
- noise management plans and traffic and transport management plans are updated in response to issues and changes relevant to each event⁷⁰
- event organisers are expected to provide a communications plan and it is their responsibility to communicate with the community. The City of Gold Coast supports this process by identifying impacted communities, based on modelling of noise and traffic impacts. Depending on the level of impact that is likely in the area, communications can include:
 - door-knocking residents
 - letters or communication
 - signage at least 7 to 10 days before an event.⁷¹

The department also advised that the MSF Regulation, where required, provides for the practices used by stadium operators to mitigate impacts on local residents, and that subject to passage of the Bill, it is intended that regulatory conditions for the operation of special events at Carrara Stadium and Robina Stadium will be set out in a future amendment to the Regulation.⁷²

Committee comment



The committee is satisfied that amendments proposed by the Bill that enable the lawful use of a major sports facility for special events, and which aim to make Queensland a more attractive destination for concerts and other events, are appropriate.

⁶⁸ Stadiums Queensland, public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 2.

⁶⁹ Stadiums Queensland, City of Gold Coast, public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, pp 3, 5, 7.

⁷⁰ Stadiums Queensland, City of Gold Coast, public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, pp 3, 7.

⁷¹ City of Gold Coast, public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 7.

⁷² Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 26 September 2025, pp 2-3.

The committee acknowledges that the department and the Minister have undertaken to consult with the City of Gold Coast and other stakeholders in the development of the proposed conditions for special events at major sports facilities on the Gold Coast that are to be prescribed in future amendments to the MSF Regulation. The committee agrees with this approach and recommends the same.



Recommendation 2

That the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games consult with the City of Gold Coast and other key stakeholders on any future amendments to the Major Sports Facilities Regulation 2014 relating to the operation of special events at Carrara Stadium and Robina Stadium.

2.6 Regulation of ticket resale

2.6.1 Price cap on resale of tickets

The MSF Act provides that a person must not resell a ticket to a major sports facility event at a price greater than 10% above the original ticket price.⁷³

The MSF Act also provides that a person must not purchase a ticket to a major sports facility event, other than from the event's organiser or an authorised ticket agent for the event, at a price greater than 10% above the original price.⁷⁴

Under the ME Act, a person must not sell, or offer for sale, a ticket to a major event in a controlled area or major event area (without approval), or at a price greater than 10% above the original ticket price.⁷⁵

The Bill increases penalties for the reselling offences (see section 2.6.3 of this report).

The department told the committee that ticket security is sought by major event promoters to protect their brand and that discouraging ticket reselling at unreasonably elevated prices 'helps to provide better commercial protections for event organisers and their affiliates, and decreases reputational risks where unsanctioned ticket reselling platforms may be perceived as associated with an event and its brand'.⁷⁶

The Ticketbrokers Association of Australia (TBA) submitted that regulation of ticket resale needs to strike 'the right balance between protecting consumers and supporting legitimate local operators', stating concerns that:

⁷³ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 30C(1).

⁷⁴ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 30C(2).

⁷⁵ *Major Events Act 2014*, s 31(1).

⁷⁶ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 12 September 2025, p 2.

- stronger penalties alone will not curb resale, but shift consumer demand to offshore platforms, with consumers paying inflated prices without refund rights or guarantees
- licensed Australian ticketing, travel, and hospitality providers cannot compete under rigid caps
- with fewer regulated onshore options, Queensland consumers face increased risk of fraud and invalid tickets.⁷⁷

TBA recommended that the current 10% cap be reviewed, suggesting 20–30% ‘would reflect business costs and align with international best practice’.⁷⁸

In response to this recommendation, the department stated that the regulation of unlawful ticket reselling in Queensland under the MSF Act ‘is specifically designed stop inappropriate profiteering by organisations who have no relationship with an event’ and that ‘re-selling tickets at prices higher than their face value impacts the ability of some fans to afford tickets, and places at risk commercial agreements between event organisers and sponsors’.⁷⁹ The department further advised:

The 10% margin enables people who are unable to attend an event to recoup the ticket price as well as any costs associated with the ticket resale. Ticketing agents (e.g., Ticketek, Ticketmaster, AXS) do not determine the price of tickets as this is determined by the venue hirer (i.e., promoter, artist, sporting body). Pricing strategies are also set by the hirer, not the ticketing agent.⁸⁰

Committee comment



The committee accepts the advice from the department that the current 10% margin on resale of tickets is sufficient for consumers to recoup the ticket price and any costs associated with reselling the ticket.

2.6.2 Proposals for reforming Queensland’s regulatory framework for ticket resale

TBA proposed that Queensland’s regulatory framework for reselling tickets should:

- allow accredited travel and hospitality providers to package tickets with accommodation and experiences and exclude genuine packaged experiences from resale restrictions
- restrict resale caps only to declared major events, avoiding unnecessary restrictions on smaller events
- create a licensing framework for compliant platforms who meet strict consumer protection standards, including refunds, verified inventory, and transparency.⁸¹

⁷⁷ Submission 1, pp 1-2.

⁷⁸ Submission 1, p 3.

⁷⁹ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 3.

⁸⁰ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 3.

⁸¹ Submission 1, pp 2-3.

In response, the department stated:

- Under Queensland’s legislation, on-selling tickets as part of hospitality packages is lawful. Hirers of Stadiums Queensland venues can package ticketing inventory for travel/accommodation and use other providers to sell such packages where the ticket is included in the package. There are contractual rules regarding how this works to protect commercial interests of Stadiums Queensland, contracted service providers and hirers.
- Queensland’s legislation applies only to major sports facilities, or to declared major events under the Major Events Act 2014. It does not apply to events at smaller venues where there may be a secondary ticket market.
- Stadiums Queensland has ticketing contracts with Ticketek, Ticketmaster and AXS. Each organisation has their own platforms for consumers to sell any tickets they no longer require. It is considered unnecessary for additional red tape in the form of a licensing framework for ticket on-selling platforms. The current system provides a legitimate option for consumers to re-sell tickets. It is transparent and manages ticketing fraud.⁸²

TBA suggested that the lawfulness of packaging of tickets with accommodation, dining, or other experiences should ‘be clearly articulated in legislation and guidance, so that compliant Australian operators can confidently participate in this market without fear of inadvertent breach’.⁸³

Committee comment



We note that the resale of tickets by ticketbrokers in Australia provides a service which some consumers demand, particularly in the form of ticket packages that include travel or other experiences.

We also note the department’s advice that under Queensland legislation, on-selling tickets as part of hospitality packages is lawful.

2.6.3 Unlawful ticket reselling - penalties and enforcement

Under the MSF Act, the maximum penalty for the offence of reselling a ticket to a major sports facility event at a price greater than 10% above the original ticket price⁸⁴ is 20 penalty units (\$3,338).⁸⁵

⁸² Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 2.

⁸³ Ticketbrokers Association of Australia, correspondence, 8 October 2025, p 2.

⁸⁴ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 30C(1).

⁸⁵ As of 1 July 2025, the value of a penalty unit is \$166.90; Penalties and Sentences (Penalty Unit Value) Amendment Regulation 2025, s 4 amends the Penalties and Sentences Regulation 2015, s 3; *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, ss 5, 5A.

Similarly, under the ME Act, the maximum penalty for selling, or offering for sale, a ticket to a major event in a controlled area or major event area (without approval), or at a price greater than 10% above the original sale price of the ticket⁸⁶ is 20 penalty units (\$3,338).

To discourage unlawful ticket reselling for major sports facility events and declared major events, the Bill increases the maximum penalties for these offences significantly, from 20 penalty units to 135 penalty units for an individual (\$22,531.50) and 680 penalty units for a corporation (\$113,492).⁸⁷ The increase in penalties is also intended to align with maximum penalties in other jurisdictions (particularly New South Wales, which is considered Queensland's biggest competitor in attracting event content).⁸⁸

The Bill also removes the offence of buying an unlawfully resold ticket as this penalty is likely a deterrent to people reporting unlawful ticket reselling activity.⁸⁹

Stadiums Queensland told the committee that increasing penalties for ticket scalping and removing the offence of purchasing tickets 'complement industry-led initiatives such as cybersecurity protections, fraud detection, ticketing limits and public alerts, all of which are actively employed by Stadiums Queensland'⁹⁰ and aim to protect consumers and ensure fair access to events:

Artists and sports bodies set ticket prices. Particularly for sporting events, venue hire is aimed at making ticket prices reasonable for fans. Instead of the profit going to the artist or your sports team, the profit from scalped tickets is going to someone who has no connection with the event. The purpose of ticket-scalping laws and prevention is to help fans get tickets.⁹¹

2.6.4 Enforcement of ticket scalping provisions

The committee asked the department for information on the number of people who have been prosecuted in recent years for ticket reselling offences. The department advised that between 2013 and 2023 there have been 'a negligible number' of prosecutions,⁹² and that factors that affect the prosecution of unlawful ticket reselling offences include the reporting of the offence to police, sufficient evidence, whether a suspect can be located by police, whether an individual is eligible for a caution, and whether an online business is located within Australia or overseas.⁹³

⁸⁶ *Major Events Act 2014*, s 31(1).

⁸⁷ Bill, cls 10, 11 (ME Act, amends s 31, new 31A); Bill, cl 30 (MSF Act, amends s 30C). Note also that the Bill (cl 35) amends the corresponding penalty infringement notice (PIN) value in the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014.

⁸⁸ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 3.

⁸⁹ Bill, cl 30(3); explanatory notes, p 2.

⁹⁰ Public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, p 2.

⁹¹ Public hearing transcript, Southport, 30 September 2025, pp 2-3.

⁹² Public briefing transcript, Brisbane, 17 September 2025, p 4.

⁹³ Public briefing transcript, Brisbane, 17 September 2025, p 3.

Further, the department stated that low maximum penalties for ticket scalping in Queensland at present ‘do not serve as a deterrent for this practice and may jeopardise Queensland’s competitiveness in attracting and retaining major event content’.⁹⁴

All submitters supported removing the offence of buying tickets above the resale cap and increasing penalties for unlawful ticket reselling. Live Performance Australia submitted that to protect consumers ‘ticket reselling laws must be combined with adequate resources dedicated to compliance and enforcement’ otherwise ‘scalpers will continue their practices without fear of criminal or financial repercussions’.⁹⁵

In response to this point, the department stated that ‘compliance and enforcement of unlawful ticket reselling provisions under the *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001* and *Major Events Act 2014* are beyond the scope of the Bill’.⁹⁶

Committee comment



The committee is satisfied that removal the offence of purchasing an unlawfully resold ticket to a major sports facility event from the MSF Act, and increased maximum penalties for unlawful ticket reselling for major sports facility events and declared major events, are appropriate. The significant penalty increases proposed by the Bill aim to provide a strong deterrent to unlawful ticket selling for relevant events and will better align Queensland with its competitors in attracting event content.

The committee agrees with inquiry participants that compliance and enforcement considerations are important for consumer protection. Accordingly, the committee recommends that should the Bill be passed by the Legislative Assembly, the department monitor the effectiveness of increased penalty provisions, including any enforcement or compliance challenges, to ensure that the amendments achieve their desired outcomes and remain fit for purpose.



Recommendation 3

That the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games monitor the effectiveness of increased penalty provisions, including any enforcement or compliance challenges, to ensure that the amendments achieve their desired outcomes and remain fit for purpose.

⁹⁴ Public briefing transcript, Brisbane, 17 September 2025, p 3.

⁹⁵ Submission 3, p 2.

⁹⁶ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 24 September 2025, p 4.



2.6.5 Fundamental legislative principles – penalties

As described in section 2.6.3 above, the MSF Act and the ME Act contain penalties for the reselling of tickets other than in accordance with the provisions of those Acts.

The Bill proposes to increase the maximum penalties for each of these offences from 20 penalty units to 135 penalty units for an individual (\$22,531.50) and 680 penalty units for a corporation (\$113,492).⁹⁷ This means the proposed maximum penalties are almost 7 times higher for individuals than the current penalties.

The Bill amends the corresponding PIN value in the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014.⁹⁸ The PIN value for the MSF Act offence is increased by a similar proportion to the increase in the maximum penalty (up from 2 penalty units to 13 penalty units).

Committees have consistently stated that to have sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals, the consequences of legislation should be relevant and proportionate. In line with this, a penalty should be proportionate to the offence, and penalties within legislation should be consistent with each other.⁹⁹

According to the explanatory notes, an increase in penalties is required to address ‘the harm caused by unlawful ticket reselling, which often results in financial loss, consumer exploitation and reduced access to events for the public’.¹⁰⁰ The aim is to discourage offending and prioritise the protection of consumers.¹⁰¹

The explanatory notes state that the proposed penalties are consistent with other jurisdictions.¹⁰² The Bill’s proposed maximum penalties are similar to those in New South Wales, and within the range of those in Victoria. In New South Wales, the maximum penalty for unlawful ticket reselling is \$22,000 for an individual.¹⁰³ In Victoria, maximum penalties range from approximately \$6,100 to approximately \$122,100 for individuals (depending on how many tickets are resold and how many offences the person is guilty of).¹⁰⁴

The explanatory notes acknowledge that these offences may disproportionately impact alleged perpetrators from relatively disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds.¹⁰⁵ As a

⁹⁷ Bill, cls 10,11; Bill, cl 30.

⁹⁸ Bill, cl 35.

⁹⁹ *Legislative Standards Act 1992*, s 4(2)(a).

¹⁰⁰ Explanatory notes, p 4.

¹⁰¹ Explanatory notes, pp 3-4.

¹⁰² Explanatory notes, p 4.

¹⁰³ *Fair Trading Act 1987* (NSW), s 58G. The value of a penalty unit in NSW is currently \$110: *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* (NSW), s 17.

¹⁰⁴ See, for example, *Major Events Act 2009* (Vic), ss 182F, 182G. The value of a penalty unit in Victoria is currently \$203.51; Victorian Government Gazette, No. S 245, 22 May 2025.

¹⁰⁵ Explanatory notes, p 4.

safeguard to individual rights, the explanatory notes emphasise there remains judicial discretion in the application of penalties.¹⁰⁶

Committee comment



The committee notes that the penalties proposed in the Bill represent a significant increase on the current penalties, but that they are designed to discourage offending and prioritise the protection of consumers. The committee is therefore satisfied that the increased penalties have sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals.

2.7 Stadiums Queensland Board

Amendments to update the provisions of the MSF Act which relate to the Stadiums Queensland Board,¹⁰⁷ include to provide for:

- directors to be appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of Minister – the MSF Act currently provides that the Governor in Council appoints the directors
- the responsible Minister to make decisions in relation to qualifications, knowledge and experience of directors recommended for appointment as directors – currently the only the Governor in Council is required to consider the knowledge and experience appropriate for appointment as a director
- the Governor in Council to appoint a director to be deputy chairperson of the Board – the MSF Act currently provides that the Governor in Council must appoint one of the directors as chairperson, but there is no provision for a deputy chairperson
- a director to be disqualified from becoming or continuing as a director, to resign as chairperson, deputy chairperson or director, and for a director's office to become vacant – there are currently no provisions concerning these situations in the MSF Act
- removal of the provision of the MSF Act which allows that the Governor in Council 'may, at any time, terminate the appointment of all directors, or any director, for any reason or none'¹⁰⁸ – as the provision does not reflect contemporary drafting practice, nor align with fundamental legislative principles.¹⁰⁹

Stadiums Queensland submitted that it welcomes the proposed amendments regarding appointment, termination, resignation and vacancy of office.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁶ Explanatory notes, p 4. The explanatory notes refer to 'the nature of offending' and 'the individual's specific circumstances' in the context of judicial discretion.

¹⁰⁷ Bill, cls 17 – 28.

¹⁰⁸ *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*, s 17.

¹⁰⁹ Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games, correspondence, 12 September 2025, p 2.

¹¹⁰ Submission 2, p 1.

Committee comment

The committee is satisfied that the amendments relating to the Board of Stadiums Queensland are appropriate.

2.8 Unauthorised advertising in airspace surrounding major sports facilities

The Bill amends the MSF Act relating to unauthorised advertising near major sports facilities, to include drones in the definition of ‘aircraft’, to ensure these devices are captured by the provisions to prevent ambush marketing.

Preventing unauthorised advertising helps to protect event sponsors and maintain the commercial value of events. As the statement of compatibility explains: ‘Ambush marketing can deter sponsors, endangering the financial viability of major events and Queensland’s ability to attract them. The restriction is narrow, temporary (applies only during event times), and focused on protecting legitimate commercial rights’.¹¹¹

This amendment was supported by Stadiums Queensland.¹¹²

¹¹¹ Statement of compatibility, pp 10-11.

¹¹² Submission 2, p 1.

Appendix A – Submitters

Sub No.	Name / Organisation
1	Ticketbrokers Association of Australia
2	Stadiums Queensland
3	Live Performance Australia
4	City of Gold Coast

Appendix B – Officials at public briefing

Brisbane, 17 September 2025

Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games

- Ms Tiani Van Haren, Executive Director, Sport and Recreation

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

- Mr Darcy Slattery, General Manager, Policy, Industry and Partnerships, Tourism

Appendix C – Witnesses at public hearings

Gold Coast, 30 September 2025

Stadiums Queensland

- Mr Chris Ward, General Manager, Corporate and External Affairs

City of Gold Coast

- Ms Kat Bourke, Manager Environmental Health Compliance
- Ms Jo Furey-Lopez, Manager Policy and Standards
- Mr Mykel Smith, Acting General Manager City Standards

Brisbane, 1 October 2025

Ticket Brokers Association of Australia

- Mr Robert Revis, President
- Mr Dean Sherr, Advisory Consultant