

Housing and Productivity Contributions

Guide to the Ministerial Planning Order

July 2024





Acknowledgement of Country

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.

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Introduction

A new approach to state infrastructure contributions has been introduced to support housing and productivity in key growth areas of NSW.

The NSW Government is focused on creating more homes in places where people want to live and work, located near the services people need. Infrastructure is the backbone of our cities and regions and is a vital part of achieving more housing supply and greater economic activity.

Housing and Productivity Contributions (HPC) came into effect on 1 October 2023. The contributions are a fair and consistent development charge that help fund the delivery of state infrastructure in high growth areas of NSW. They replace the previous Special Infrastructure Contributions provisions in the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#).

Housing and Productivity Contributions have been set by a Ministerial planning order. The order will be periodically updated and published on the Department's website.

What is a Ministerial planning order?

A Ministerial planning order captures a decision of the Planning Minister relating to a range of development issues, such as nominating assessment authorities through to declaring state significant sites. All orders are published on the NSW Planning Portal.

The Ministerial planning order brought Housing and Productivity Contributions into effect and sets out:

- where the contributions apply
- the types of development they apply to
- how much the contributions rates are
- the timing of when payment is due
- the types of development that are exempt.

The Ministerial planning orders relating to Housing and Productivity Contributions can be viewed at [Planning Portal/Orders](#), under years 2023 and 2024.



Ministerial planning order

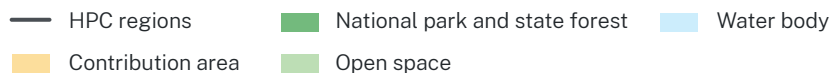
Where do the contributions apply?

Housing and Productivity Contributions apply in the Lower Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney, and Illawarra-Shoalhaven regions. The boundaries are consistent with local government area boundaries excluding the Western Sydney Growth Areas Special Contributions Area (SCA) and Western Sydney Aerotropolis SCA, which will transition in 2026.

The Housing and Productivity Contributions Regions Map is part of the Ministerial planning order and has been published on the NSW Planning Portal (see clause 4 of the order).



Figure 1: Housing and Productivity Contribution boundaries



What types of development do the contributions apply to?

Housing and Productivity Contributions apply to:



residential development



commercial development



industrial development

These classes of development are defined in the Ministerial planning order (see clause 5 of the order).

The Ministerial planning order then sets out the ways this development is carried out for the purpose of determining the contribution amount, called a 'unit'. This is because 'new dwellings' or 'new lots' generated as a result of the residential development or 'new gross floor area' for commercial or industrial development will increase the demand for infrastructure in a region.

What are the contributions rates?

The Housing and Productivity Contributions base rates in each region and the types of development they apply to are set out in the table below (see clause 7 of the order).

Table 1: Housing and Productivity Contributions base rates as they applied on 1 October 2023

| Greater Sydney | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------|
| Development class | Amount | Unit |
| Residential subdivision | \$12,000 | new dwelling lot |
| Medium or high-density residential development | \$10,000 | new dwelling |
| Commercial development | \$30 | square metre of new GFA |
| Industrial development | \$15 | square metre of new GFA |

| Central Coast, Illawarra Shoalhaven and Lower Hunter | | |
|--|---------|-------------------------|
| Development class | Amount | Unit |
| Residential subdivision | \$8,000 | new dwelling lot |
| Medium or high-density residential development | \$6,000 | new dwelling |
| Manufactured home estate | \$6,000 | new dwelling site |
| Commercial development | \$30 | square metre of new GFA |
| Industrial development | \$15 | square metre of new GFA |

The rates in the Ministerial planning order are adjusted to account for changes in costs of infrastructure over time. This is called indexation. The contributions have since been increased in line with the Producer Price Index (Road and Bridge Construction (NSW)) that is published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see clause 9 of the order).

These adjusted rates are regularly published on the NSW Planning Portal. The contributions required at the time of the approval of the development application (DA) or complying development certificate (CDC) are calculated by the NSW Planning Portal using the adjusted rates.

The condition of consent will also provide for the contribution to be adjusted at the time of payment (see clause 22 of the order) and this is managed through the NSW Planning Portal.



What types of development are exempt from paying contributions?

Housing and Productivity Contributions are generally not required for development that does not generate any additional infrastructure demand. This includes replacement residential dwellings (knock down rebuilds), secondary dwellings and granny flats constructed on existing lots, and refurbishment of existing commercial or industrial development that does not increase the gross floor area.

Housing and Productivity Contributions are also not required for any of the following types of development (see schedule 2 to the order):

- **public housing** provided by on behalf of the Land and Housing Corporation or Aboriginal Housing Office,
- **affordable housing** that:
 - is provided by or on behalf of a social housing provider (within the meaning of the Housing SEPP), or
 - is required to be managed by a registered community housing provider as a condition of development consent
- dwellings required to be dedicated, free of cost, for the purpose of providing **affordable housing** under section 7.32 of the Act,
- **supportive accommodation** within the meaning of section 34 of the Housing SEPP,
- **specialist disability accommodation** within the meaning of the Commonwealth National Disability Insurance Scheme (Specialist Disability Accommodation) Rules 2020,
- **boarding houses**,
- **group homes**,
- **seniors residential care facilities** and **hostels** under the Housing SEPP, or
- development in the Port Botany, Port Kembla and the Port of Newcastle lease areas.

The Housing SEPP can be viewed at [Housing SEPP 2021](#).

How are contributions calculated?

Contributions are calculated in the NSW Planning Portal using information about the development proposal that is submitted by the applicant and reviewed by the consent or certifying authority (along with any changes that may happen during the assessment process).

Division 3 of the order contains more detail about each part of the calculation.

The requirement to pay the contributions is imposed as a condition of consent by the consent or certifying authority using the contributions amount provided by the NSW Planning Portal.

When is payment required?

Clauses 19, 20, and 21 of the order set out the timing of payment.

Contributions are generally required to be paid before the issue of the first construction certificate in relation to the development or before the commencement of any work authorised by a development consent. However, for development that consists only of residential subdivision, payment is to be made before the issue of the first subdivision certificate. For medium or high-density residential development for which a construction certificate is not required, such as a change of use, payment would be required prior to the issue of the first strata certificate.

For self-care seniors living, build to rent, and manufactured home estates, contributions are paid prior to construction certificate. If no construction certificate is required, the contribution is paid prior to installation of the first manufactured home (where applicable), and any separate and subsequent subdivision does not attract a further charge.

For larger projects, including large greenfield subdivisions, the payment can be divided into stages consistent with development approvals (see clause 21 of the order).

Other types of development may have different payment timings. You can find more detailed information regarding timing of payment in the HPC Ministerial order which can be viewed at [Planning Portal/Orders](#).

Other charge components in some areas

Strategic biodiversity component

The biodiversity conservation legislation allows the Minister for the Environment to grant strategic biodiversity certification for a whole region. This approach can improve biodiversity outcomes and provides a simpler approach for landholders to meet their biodiversity approval and offsetting obligations. The reformed infrastructure contributions framework allows the collection of contributions where land has the benefit of strategic biodiversity certification.

Where it applies, the strategic biodiversity component is additional to the base component and will only apply to new developments on land that has been biodiversity-certified under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

A key objective of the strategic biodiversity component is to provide a simpler process for biodiversity offsetting by applying a charge on development and using this revenue to fund a program of conservation land acquisition, biodiversity stewardship sites and ecological restoration. The funds will be held by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure in a special deposits account. The funds can only be spent on the direct environmental measures outlined in the biodiversity certification approval. This can include purchasing environmental offsets outside of the area where the contributions are collected from, but only in accordance with the biodiversity certification approval.

The strategic biodiversity component rates have been derived from the cost of:

- assessing direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biodiversity of the proposed development by a person accredited to use the Biodiversity Assessment Method
- establishing and managing new conservation lands to offset impacts to biodiversity to protect threatened ecological communities, species, and their habitats in perpetuity
- managing landscape-scale threats to biodiversity by addressing weeds, pest animals, fire, and disease.

Where an area does not have the benefit of strategic biodiversity certification, legislative requirements to offset biodiversity impacts will need to be met for each individual development through the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme. Developers will need to manage their own costs of obtaining environmental approvals.

Strategic biodiversity certification programs

In Western Sydney there are two strategic biodiversity certification programs including the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (CPCP) and the Growth Centres Biodiversity Offset Program. There are also other strategic biodiversity certification programs operating in NSW.

The strategic biodiversity component applies to CPCP certified land from 1 July 2024 (excluding certified land within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Special Contributions Area which will transition at a later date).

The Department will consider collecting strategic biodiversity component contributions from certification programs in the future. The reformed infrastructure contributions framework allows these programs (and any future programs) to collect a biodiversity contribution from areas benefitting from a strategic biodiversity certification.

Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan

The Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan is one of the largest strategic conservation plans undertaken in Australia, providing the biodiversity approvals to enable new housing, jobs and infrastructure in Western Sydney while protecting the region's unique native plants and animals. The Conservation Plan was approved under NSW legislation in August 2022 and removes the need for landowners to seek their own biodiversity offsets. Information about the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan is available at [Planning/Strategic Conservation/Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan](#).

The Cumberland Plan Conservation Plan certification includes 26 commitments and 131 actions designed to improve ecological resilience and protect biodiversity.

What areas and types of development will be subject to the CPCP strategic biodiversity component?

A CPCP strategic biodiversity component is required for the same development as the base component. Schedule 3 of the order provides detail on the CPCP strategic biodiversity component and where it applies.

Developers will be required to pay the component for:

- development applications lodged on CPCP-certified land from 1 July 2024
- development applications lodged on CPCP-certified land from 17 August 2022 onwards and not yet determined on 1 July 2024.

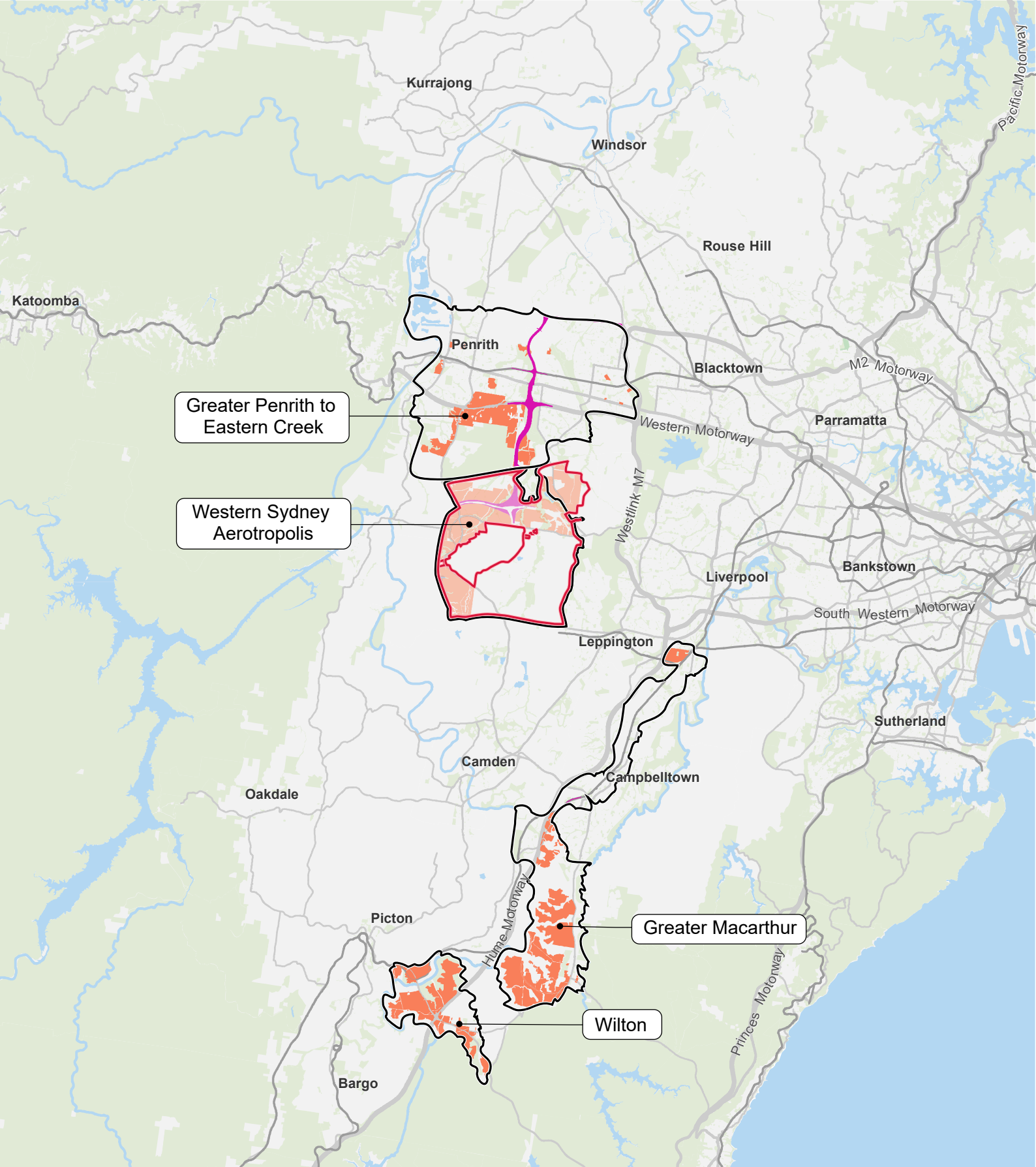


Figure 2: Strategic Biodiversity Component –CPCP



- Growth area boundary
- Western Sydney Aerotropolis Special Contributions Area

- Certified - urban capable land
- Certified - major transport corridor
- Certified – urban capable land (Aerotropolis to transition by 1 July 2026)
- Certified – major transport corridor (Aerotropolis to transition by 1 July 2026)

- Open space
- Road
- Railway
- Watercourse

What will the CPCP strategic biodiversity component rates be?

The CPCP strategic biodiversity component rates are based on recovering the full cost of delivering direct conservation measures under the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan's program. The costs cover the establishment and management of new conservation lands to offset impacts to biodiversity to protect threatened ecological communities, species, and their habitats in perpetuity. The costs are based on known acquisition costs for new conservation reserves proposed under the conservation plan and credit costs for biodiversity stewardships agreements in Western Sydney.

The CPCP strategic biodiversity component base rates are shown in Table 2 below (see Schedule 3 to the order).

Table 2: CPCP strategic biodiversity component base rates as they applied on 1 July 2024

| Greater Sydney CPCP biodiversity certified land | | |
|---|----------|-------------------------|
| Development class | Amount | Unit |
| Residential subdivision | \$10,000 | new dwelling lot |
| Medium to high-density residential development | \$10,000 | new dwelling |
| Commercial development | \$60 | square metre of new GFA |
| Industrial development | \$30 | square metre of new GFA |

To assist with phasing in, a discount of 50% applies if payment is made between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 and a discount of 25% applies if payment is made between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2026.

The CPCP strategic biodiversity component rates have been tested through a capacity to pay assessment to understand the potential implications for development feasibility. The results of this assessment can be found at [Planning/Biodiversity Contributions](#).

An alternative to paying a monetary contribution is an offer to dedicate land through a voluntary planning agreement. A planning agreement is not an appropriate or practical option for all land in the Conservation Plan area. The Department has published criteria to clearly outline whether land offered for dedication is of sufficient biodiversity value to reduce or remove the need to pay the CPCP strategic biodiversity component. This information can be found at [Planning/Biodiversity Contributions](#).





Transport project component

The transport project component is an additional contribution for new development on land near significant transport infrastructure investment that increases development potential. For example, land around a new metro station that benefits from increased height may be required to contribute toward the metro project.

The amount of the contribution will be determined based on a 'capacity to pay' analysis. The amount of the contribution, the areas where it applies and the type of development it applies to are set out in the Ministerial planning order.

A transport project component can only be made in the form of a monetary contribution. It cannot be offset through a works-in-kind agreement.

The transport project component forms part of the Housing and Productivity Fund administered by Treasury.

Pymont Peninsula transport project component

The Pymont Peninsula Special Infrastructure Contributions were made on 11 July 2022 to support funding of the Pymont Metro Station and have transitioned into the Housing and Productivity Contributions as the first transport project component. This is largely an administrative shift, though there have been some minor changes to support consistency with how the Housing and Productivity Contributions work.

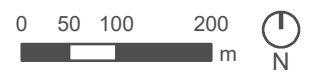
What area and types of development will be subject to the Pymont Peninsula transport project component?

A Pymont Peninsula transport project component is required for development on certain land within the Pymont Peninsula.

Schedule 4 to the order provides detail on the Pymont Peninsula transport project component and where it applies.





Figure 3: Transport Project Component – Pyrmont Peninsula



 Transport Project Component Area

 Cadastre © NSW Spatial Services

 Open space

 Light rail station

 Light rail

The transport project component may be required for future rezoned land in this former Special Infrastructure Contributions area.

What are the Pyrmont Peninsula transport project component rates?

The Pyrmont Peninsula transport project component base rates are shown in Table 3 below (see Schedule 4 of the order).

Table 3: Pyrmont Peninsula transport project component base rates as they applied on 1 October 2023

| Pyrmont Peninsula (Sydney Metro) land | | |
|--|------------|-------------------------|
| HPC class of development | TPC amount | Unit |
| Residential subdivision | \$15,000 | new dwelling lot |
| Medium or high-density residential development | \$15,000 | new dwelling |
| Commercial development | \$200 | square metre of new GFA |

The rules about exemptions, indexing and contributions calculations are the same as the Housing and Productivity Contributions base component. While this is like the Pyrmont Peninsula Special Infrastructure Contribution applied in 2022, a difference is that **co-living housing** has been categorised as ‘commercial development’ for the purposes of calculating the Pyrmont Peninsula transport project component amount (this applies to Housing and Productivity Contributions in general).



Implementation matters

Will local contributions plans still apply?

Yes, there is no change to the way councils levy local contributions.

Transitioning existing Special Infrastructure Contributions

A Special Infrastructure Contributions (SIC) scheme was implemented in the following areas:

- Bayside West
- Gosford City Centre
- Frenchs Forest
- Illawarra-Shoalhaven
- Pyrmont Peninsula Metro
- St Leonards Crows Nest
- Warnervale Town Centre
- Western Sydney Aerotropolis
- Western Sydney Growth Areas
- Wyong employment zone

Draft Special Infrastructure Contributions had been prepared and exhibited for the Greater Macarthur, Hunter, North West Growth Area, Rhodes, and Wilton areas. However, the SIC schemes were not finalised and Housing and Productivity Contributions apply to these areas.

The majority of the implemented SICs have transitioned to Housing and Productivity Contributions, however two will transition at a later date, as detailed below:

Transitioned on 1 October 2023

- Bayside West
- Frenchs Forest
- Gosford City Centre
- Illawarra – Shoalhaven
- Pyrmont Peninsula
- St Leonards and Crows Nest
- Warnervale Town Centre
- Wyong Employment Centre

Transition by 1 July 2026

- Western Sydney Aerotropolis
- Western Sydney Growth Areas

Phasing-in the contributions

The Housing and Productivity Contributions base rates have had discounts added to enable developers to adjust to the charges. A 50% discount applied if payment was made from the introduction of the HPC on 1 October 2023 through to 30 June 2024. A 25% discount applies if payment is made from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. Following this, the full charge will be applied.

Housing and Productivity Contribution

| Year | Discount rate |
|---|---------------|
| Second year (1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025) | 25% |
| Third year onwards (1 July 2025 +) *full contribution applies | 0% |

Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Strategic Biodiversity Component

The strategic biodiversity component base rates have also had discounts added. A 50% discount applies if payment is made from the introduction of the charge on 1 July 2024 through to 30 June 2025. A 25% discount applies if payment is made from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. Following this, the full charge will be applied.

| Year | Discount rate |
|---|---------------|
| Initial period (1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025) | 50% |
| Second year (1 July 2025 - 30 June 2026) | 25% |
| Third year onwards (1 July 2026 +) *full contribution applies | 0% |

Works-in-kind Agreements

As is currently the case, contributions can be made either as a monetary contribution or under a works-in-kind agreement.

A works-in-kind agreement is a legal agreement that allows developers to dedicate land for infrastructure or build required infrastructure rather than make a monetary contribution. The agreed value of the works or dedication of land can offset or reduce the required monetary contribution. These arrangements are at the discretion of the Planning Minister.

Works-in-kind proposals received by the Department will be subject to a competitive assessment process aligned to infrastructure priorities. Not all proposals are guaranteed funding under Housing and Productivity Contributions.

The Department is preparing a decision-making guideline for works-in-kind agreements related to Housing and Productivity Contributions. This guideline will explain when works-in-kind agreements can be used, the process for entering into an agreement and how the system will be operated, including the management of credits. This work will be done in partnership with NSW Treasury as the administrator of the Housing and Productivity Fund.

In preparing the guideline, the Department engaged with industry stakeholders, key state agencies and growth area councils to assist in shaping the approach.

Existing works-in-kind agreements under the Special Infrastructure Contributions system will remain operational (see Schedule 5 to the order). Most of these agreements relate to the Western Sydney Growth Areas and Western Sydney Aerotropolis Special Infrastructure Contributions schemes. These two schemes will be transitioned to the Housing and Productivity Contributions system by 1 July 2026. The ongoing management of the existing agreements and associated credits will be considered in those transitional arrangements.

State Planning Agreements

A planning agreement is a legal agreement between a developer and a planning authority, such as a local council or the Minister.

State planning agreements secure infrastructure contributions to help cover the cost of infrastructure needed to support housing, jobs and connected communities.

With the introduction of Housing and Productivity Contributions, there will be fewer state planning agreements for state infrastructure in the regions where the contributions apply.

The NSW Government will consider the need for new planning agreements in very limited instances, for example where a developer proposes a substantial greenfield or infill rezoning that will:

- benefit the region or support broader NSW Government objectives
- result in significant demand for infrastructure that the NSW Government has not yet planned for or prioritised.

Planning agreements executed before the introduction of Housing and Productivity Contributions will remain and continue to operate. If a planning agreement excludes the application of Special Infrastructure Contributions, then it also excludes Housing and Productivity Contributions.

While applications are required to be lodged using the NSW Planning Portal, the system will not automatically identify that there is a planning agreement in place and a HPC condition will be applied to the development consent. At the time of satisfying the conditions, applicants will need to request reconciliation of the contributions amount by providing details of their planning agreement directly to the Department. This will require a manual 'case management' approach with support from the Department. Requests can be made via hpc.enquiry@planning.nsw.gov.au.

State planning agreements have commonly been used in local environmental plans that require satisfactory arrangements for the provision of State infrastructure or the concurrence of the Planning Secretary pending the introduction of a Special Infrastructure Contribution. The [Housing and Productivity Contributions SEPP](#) has enabled the removal of over 60 satisfactory arrangements and concurrence rules within the Lower Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney, and Illawarra Shoalhaven regions, creating significant time and cost savings. Outside of these areas, the satisfactory arrangements and concurrence clauses will be retained. Satisfactory arrangement provisions under relevant Local and State environmental planning instruments remain applicable to development applications lodged prior to the commencement of Housing and Productivity Contributions.

Housing and Productivity Contributions Regulation 2023

An amendment to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* was made to establish the Housing and Productivity Contributions scheme. The Regulation makes amendments of a savings and transitional nature to:

- clarify certain provisions relating to development in former and continuing Special Contributions Areas
- provide for the continuation of the Special Contributions Area Infrastructure Fund
- provide for the construction of references in planning agreements

Further, planning certificates are required to detail the existence of Housing and Productivity Contributions where they may apply. The following text should be used as a template for planning certificates:

The subject land is within [Greater Sydney/Lower Hunter/Central Coast/Illawarra-Shoalhaven – delete as applicable] to which the Environmental Planning and Assessment (Housing and Productivity Contributions) Order (as amended) applies.

Digitised calculation and payments

The NSW Planning Portal automatically identifies whether Housing and Productivity Contributions apply to an application and notifies the applicant that contributions may be payable and further information is required.

This additional information is in a ‘contributions case’ linked to the original application and can be amended if changes to the proposed development occur during assessment by the consent or certifying authority. Once assessment of the application has been completed the system will automatically calculate the amount of Housing and Productivity Contributions, which becomes a condition of the development consent if it is granted.

The applicant pays Housing and Productivity Contributions through the NSW Planning Portal. The amount paid will be automatically updated to reflect any indexation or discounts that may apply. Applicants who have other arrangements, such as State planning agreements, will need to request to close-off or update the outstanding monetary contribution amounts. The applicant submits the payment, which is then held in a special deposits account administered by NSW Treasury. Local governments do not collect the contributions. The release of post-consent certificates, such as a construction certificate, will be restricted if payment has not been made.



Governance

Governance guideline overview

The implementation of Housing and Productivity Contributions requires a robust and transparent governance guideline that takes a whole-of-government approach to infrastructure investment and provision. The guideline enables better and more transparent decision-making, giving greater confidence to communities and the development industry.

Infrastructure Opportunities Plans

The Housing and Productivity Contributions Infrastructure Opportunities Plans are a key component of the NSW Government's commitment to a transparent and efficient infrastructure contributions system that ensures that NSW has the right infrastructure to support the delivery of more homes for growing communities.

The Infrastructure Opportunities Plans will set 0–20-year growth expectations and infrastructure opportunities that will be eligible for contributions in the Lower Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney, and Illawarra Shoalhaven regions.

The plans are being developed with state agencies, councils, industry, and utility companies. They draw on key strategic planning material to outline the infrastructure that is required to effectively support growth in housing and productivity.

Projects eligible for funding consideration include regional and state infrastructure projects that facilitate housing and productivity growth and achieve a line of sight to strategic growth objectives. Importantly, not all projects identified in an Infrastructure Opportunities Plan will receive funding from Housing and Productivity Contributions, and some projects will be prioritised over others across different financial years to best align with development growth patterns.

More detail around the Infrastructure Opportunities Plans will be published in late 2024.

Housing and Productivity Fund

The NSW Government considers proposed capital and recurrent expenditures through the annual budget. The Cabinet Expenditure Review Committee will consider and approve Housing and Productivity Contributions funded projects through the budget process.

The Housing and Productivity Fund is administered by NSW Treasury in consultation with the Planning Minister. This ensures that the distribution of the funds is more aligned to the budget cycle, and funds can be used to leverage the budget more broadly towards areas requiring assistance with growth.

Funding for councils

Councils play a vital role in delivering infrastructure for their local communities such as local roads, drainage and local open space. The implementation of Housing and Productivity Contributions does not change how councils collect their local contributions.

Some of the infrastructure councils provide function at a district or regional scale and may not be fully funded through their local contributions plans.

In recognition of this, the NSW Government has committed up to \$1 billion over 10 years from Housing and Productivity Contributions, which will be made available to councils to support funding of infrastructure aligned with the purpose of the Housing and Productivity Contributions. Operating like a grants program, councils can bring forward nominations each year. The Department is preparing further information on Housing and Productivity Contributions local government grant funding as well as administration and application details.

Deciding infrastructure priorities for funding

The allocation of Housing and Productivity Contributions funding requires strong governance and oversight which will balance competing stakeholder demands and ensure a transparent decision-making process for funding allocation.

The contributions are not designed to recover the full cost of an infrastructure project and are allocated in line with agreed priorities. Decisions on the allocation of money will be made as part of the NSW Government budget process, which will be informed by a series of governance groups involving stakeholders.

The Urban Development Program (UDP), a collection of non-statutory governing bodies which monitor and forecast housing and jobs growth, will provide an evidence base behind the infrastructure priorities and help to achieve more coordinated planning and infrastructure investment outcomes.

The recommendations of each of the UDPs will feed into an Urban Development Program Oversight Committee. From there, a Government Coordination Group will review the infrastructure priority recommendations from the Urban Development Program Oversight Committee to refine a list of priority infrastructure projects to inform government funding allocation decisions.

Recommendations will factor in timeframes of 0-1 years, 2-5 years, and 6+ years to achieve a line of sight to strategic growth objectives.

Once recommendations are received from each UDP, they will be considered by the UDP Oversight Committee, which then establishes a shorter infrastructure list and priorities for expenditure via the Housing and Productivity Fund.

Proposed Governance Arrangements

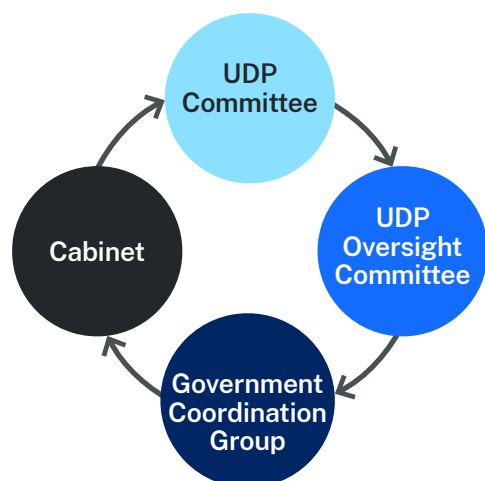


Table 4: Housing and Productivity Contributions governance arrangements

| Government Coordination Group |
|---|
| Role and responsibilities |
| The Group informs, reviews and endorses the final Infrastructure Opportunities Plans for Cabinet consideration |
| Membership |
| The Cabinet Office alongside senior officers from Treasury, Infrastructure NSW and the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure |

| Urban Development Program Oversight Committee |
|---|
| Role and responsibilities |
| The Committee refines the Infrastructure Opportunities Plans and prioritises investment decisions that balance the needs of the regions based on advice received from the UDPs |
| Membership |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure Transport for NSW Infrastructure NSW Schools Infrastructure NSW NSW Health Local Government NSW representative Development industry representative |

| Urban Development Programs |
|--|
| Role and responsibilities |
| Led and supported by DPHI, UDPs for each of the HPC Regions support and inform the development of the Infrastructure Opportunities Plans and understand the recommended priority investment decisions for their region |
| Membership |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPHI and state infrastructure agencies Councils and Local Government NSW Development industry representatives Utility companies |

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and Productivity
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