Economic Impact of Queensland Natural Gas and LNG 2014-24

August 2025

Prepared for Australian Energy Producers

Contents

Introduction

Lawrence Consulting was commissioned by Australian Energy Producers (AEP) to undertake an economic impact assessment of the Queensland natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry over the ten-year period from 2014/15 to 2023/24 (2014-24), which represents the first decade of LNG exports from the State.

The analysis utilised data from the annual expenditure survey completed by Australian Energy Producers and Queensland Resources Council (QRC) full-member companies and selected key service members which asks companies to disclose expenditure and other information by postcode in the following categories:

- Employee salaries and wages (by place of residence) for full-time direct employees and contract workers as well as the number of FTE employees by place of operation;
- Goods and services expenditure by individual supplier, including separate identification of both operational expenditure (opex) data for current projects and capital expenditure (capex) data from projects currently under development;
- Voluntary community contributions by individual organisation;
- Local government payments, including council rates and infrastructure charges; and
- State government payments, including royalties, stamp duty, payroll tax and land tax.

The natural gas and LNG sector companies that provide expenditure data annually as part of the Australian Energy Producers and QRC study and which have been aggregated to represent the impact of the industry as contained in this report are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Companies Supplying Expenditure Data

Arrow Energy Limited	Senex
Bengal Energy	Shell (QGC)
ConocoPhillips/APLNG	State Gas
Denison Gas	Tri-star
Origin Energy (APLNG)	Westside Corporation
Santos/TOGA Pty Ltd (GLNG)	

The data was supplied by Australian postcodes where the salary was paid (residence of the direct employee) and where the community contributions and business expenditures were made.

The postcode spend data were then aggregated to identify the geographical spread of direct impacts from the natural gas and LNG sector across Queensland at a number of different geographic scales:

- State (the whole area of Queensland);
- Regional (represented by 13 former Statistical Divisions in Queensland); and
- Local (represented by 78 Local Government Areas in Queensland).

This report concentrates on the direct spending and other impacts and benefits of the Queensland natural gas and LNG industry over the period 2014-24; detailed economic modelling of the flow-on impacts from this direct expenditure – specifically, indirect and consumption-induced impacts – are contained in Appendix A.

The report also focuses on state and regional profiles, whilst data tables for Local Government Areas (LGAs) are contained in the Appendices.

Lawrence Consulting and Australian Energy Producers would like to thank the Queensland Resources Council for shared datasets in preparing this report.

Economic Benefits

Direct Spending

Expenditure data provided by companies indicated that the **natural gas and LNG sector contributed $58.6 billion** in direct spending to the Queensland economy over the period 2014-2024, comprising:

- **$8.2 billion in wages and salaries** to an average direct workforce (i.e. not including contract workers) of approximately **4,828 fulltime resident employees**, representing an **average salary** level across the sector of **$170,427** per annum;
- **$42.5 billion in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 3,178 local businesses** (including contract payments) and **voluntary contributions to an average of 307 community groups**;
- **$694.7 million** in payments to local government (including rates, developer contributions and other payments); and
- **$7.2 billion** in state government payments (including royalties, stamp duty, payroll tax and land tax).

The natural gas and LNG sector contributed ***$58.6 billion*** *in direct spending to the Queensland economy over the period 2014-24.*

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Queensland ($ billion, real)

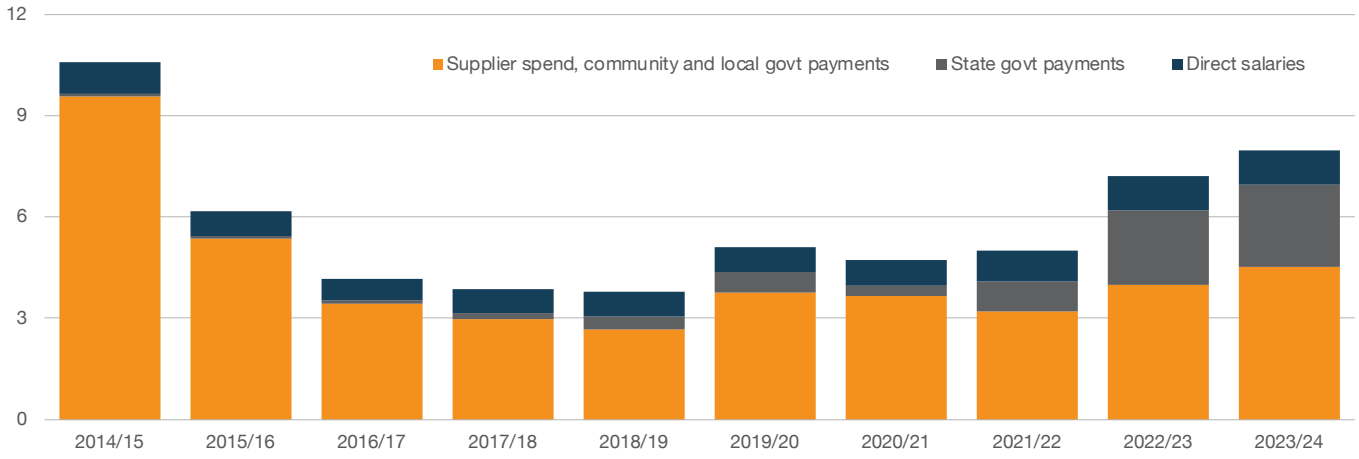
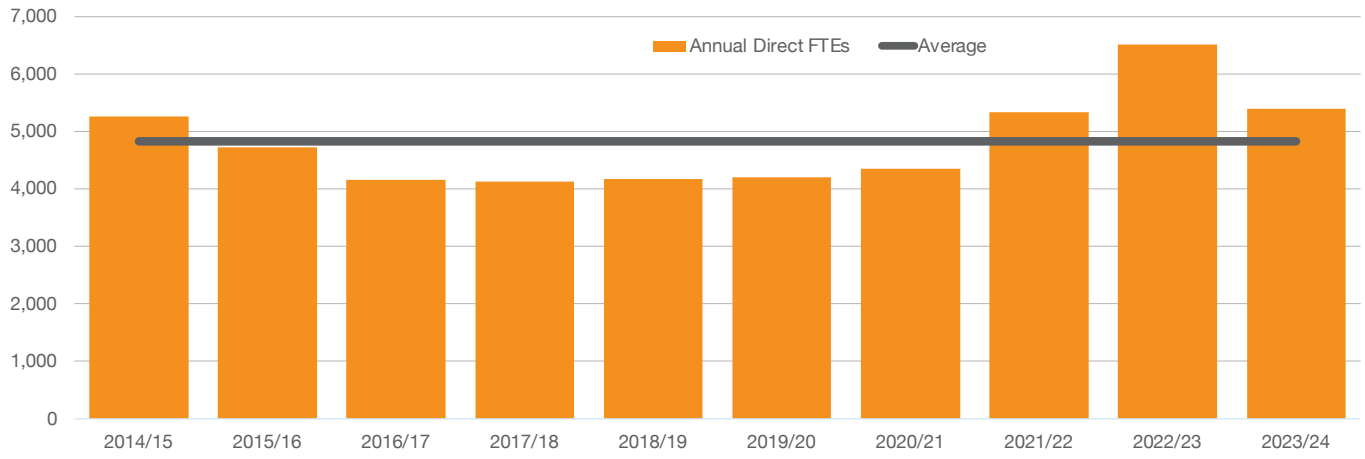


Table 2: Direct Impact of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector, 2014-24

	Direct employees, avg. (FTEs)	Associated salaries ($M)	Suppliers, community and local govt payments ($M)	State govt payments ($M)	Total direct spending ($M)
2014/15	5,268	954.4	9,586.3	62.1	10,602.8
2015/16	4,727	745.0	5,349.4	75.6	6,170.0
2016/17	4,156	634.5	3,427.7	94.9	4,157.2
2017/18	4,137	720.7	2,972.0	177.4	3,870.1
2018/19	4,181	733.7	2,661.3	394.1	3,789.1
2019/20	4,201	718.4	3,763.0	617.0	5,098.4
2020/21	4,349	766.4	3,666.3	291.8	4,724.5
2021/22	5,339	920.8	3,203.3	886.8	5,010.8
2022/23	6,523	1,022.9	3,995.1	2,200.7	7,218.6
2023/24	5,397	1,010.8	4,535.1	2,426.7	7,972.6
Total spend, 2014-24	**4,828**	**8,227.6**	**43,159.5**	**7,227.1**	**58,614.2**

Direct Employment Workforce of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector



Local Suppliers

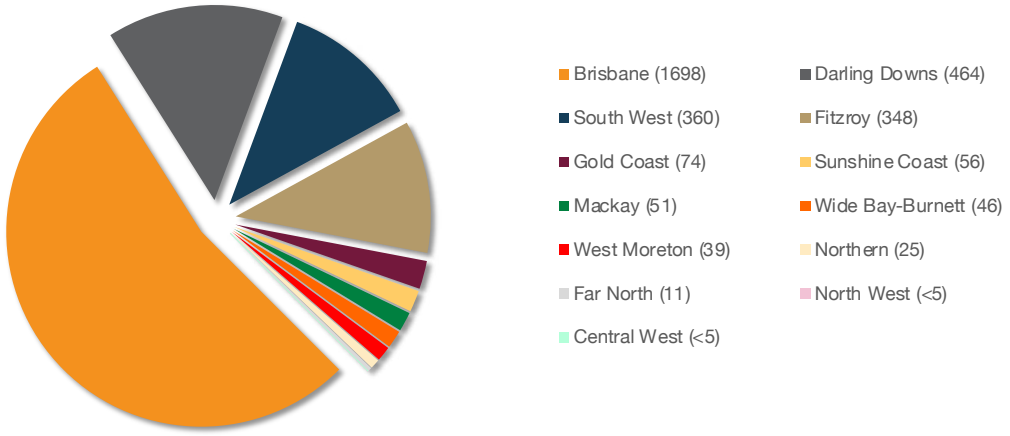
On average over the period 2014-24, approximately 3,178 businesses in Queensland received payments for goods and services supplied to natural gas and LNG companies. The highest average number of suppliers was recorded in the Brisbane region (1,698 businesses), although notably, an average of 47% of payments were received by companies with a business address outside of Brisbane.

Table 3: Number of Businesses Supported by Region, 2014-24

Region	2023/24	Average, 2014-24
Brisbane	1,838	1,698
Darling Downs	563	464
South West	446	360
Fitzroy	323	348
Gold Coast	95	74
Sunshine Coast	73	56
Mackay	50	51
Wide Bay-Burnett	59	46
West Moreton	58	39
Northern	34	25
Far North	13	11
North West	5	<5
Central West	5	<5
Total Queensland	**3,563**	**3,178**

Note: Only for those companies that provided supplier details. n.p. not publishable data. Duplicates were removed to the best extent practicable to ensure an accurate estimation of the number of businesses supported at both state and regional level.

Local Businesses Supported by Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector by Region
Queensland (annual avg.), 2014-25



Community Support

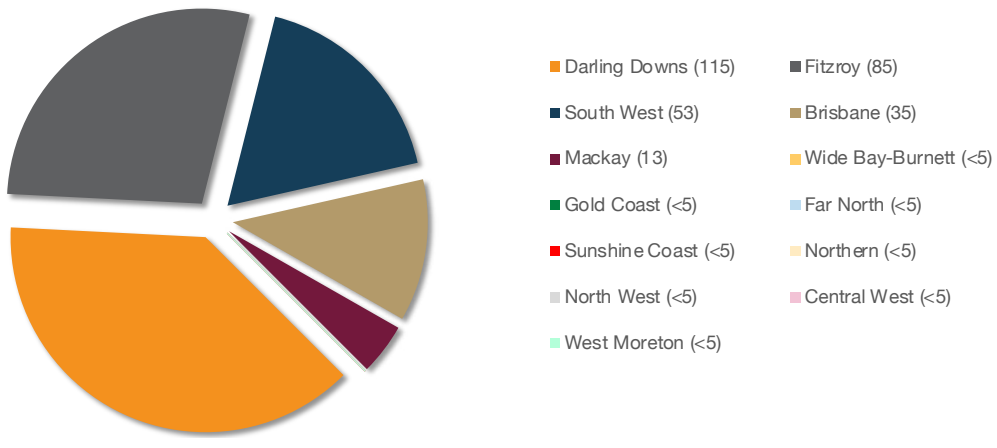
Over the period 2014-24, Queensland natural gas and LNG companies contributed to an annual average of 307 separate community groups in a wide range of areas including health, education, environment and the arts. The Darling Downs region recorded the highest average number of community organisations supported (115), followed by Fitzroy (85), whilst an average of 88% of groups supported were outside of Brisbane.

Table 4: Number of Community Organisations Supported by Region, 2014-24

Region	2023/24	Average, 2014-24
Darling Downs	176	115
Fitzroy	132	85
South West	112	53
Brisbane	40	35
Mackay	<5	13
Wide Bay-Burnett	<5	<5
Gold Coast	<5	<5
Far North	<5	<5
Sunshine Coast	<5	<5
Northern	<5	<5
North West	<5	<5
Central West	<5	<5
West Moreton	<5	<5
Total Queensland	**470**	**307**

Note: Only for those companies that provided details. n.p. not publishable data. Duplicates were removed to the best extent practicable to ensure an accurate estimation of the number of individual community organisations supported at both state and regional level.

Community Organisations Supported by Qld Petroleum & Gas Sector by Region
Queensland (avg), 2014-24



Regional Impact

The postcode expenditure data provided by natural gas and LNG companies was aggregated using geographical concordances at the ABS statistical division (SD) and local government area (LGA) levels.

The level of average employment and total aggregate direct expenditure on employees and business purchases over the period 2014-24 is summarised for the 13 major regions in Queensland in Table 5.

The data illustrates that the largest proportion of direct expenditure from the natural gas and LNG sector in Queensland over the past ten years was in the Brisbane region ($33.4 billion), followed by Darling Downs ($7.6 billion) and Fitzroy ($4.6 billion).

***Brisbane** recorded the largest share of direct expenditure by region over the period 2014-24 ($33.4 billion), followed by Darling Downs ($7.6 billion) and Fitzroy ($4.6 billion).*

With regard to employment, the largest average direct full-time resident employee workforce across Queensland was again recorded in the Brisbane region (2,967 FTEs), followed by the Darling Downs (526 FTEs) and Fitzroy (517 FTEs) regions.

*The **average salary** for natural gas and LNG sector workers in Queensland was approximately **$170,427** over the period 2014-24.*

Total QLD Natural Gas & LNG Sector Direct Spend by Region
Queensland, 2014-24 ($ billion)

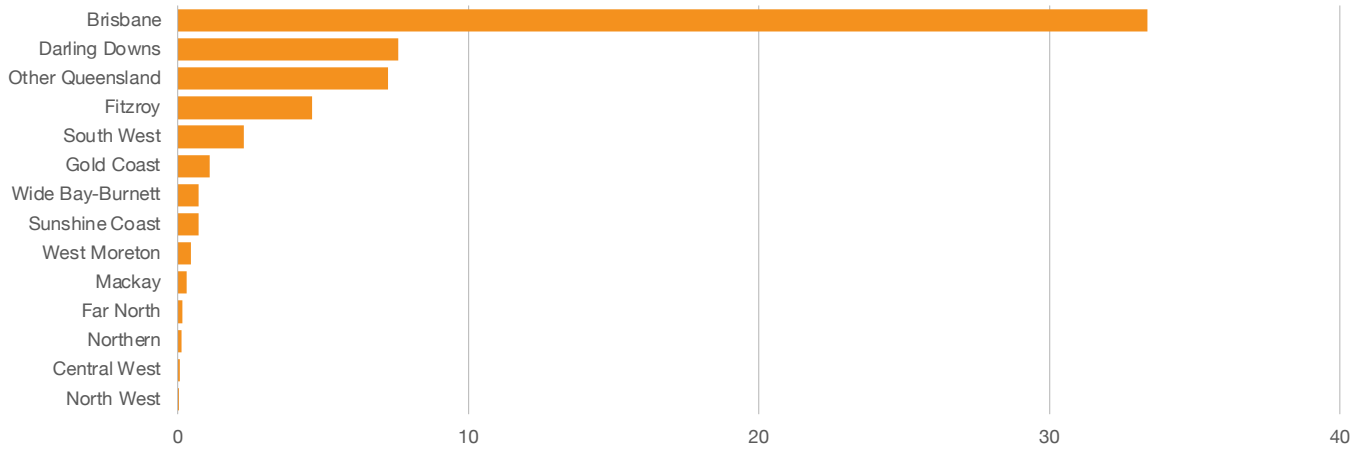


Table 5: Direct Impact of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector by Region, 2014-24

Region	Avg residing employees (FTEs)	Associated salaries ($M)	Suppliers, community and govt payments ($M)	Total direct spending ($M)
Brisbane	2,967	5,251.0	28,112.5	33,363.4
Darling Downs	526	776.8	6,804.3	7,581.1
Fitzroy	517	959.4	3,646.9	4,606.2
South West	144	187.9	2,072.3	2,260.2
Gold Coast	172	266.7	829.2	1,095.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	103	160.3	553.3	713.5
Sunshine Coast	261	420.2	286.6	706.9
West Moreton	44	70.0	378.6	448.6
Mackay[(a)]	48	66.8	239.4	306.1
Far North	20	30.6	109.4	140.0
Northern	23	33.8	80.4	114.3
Central West	<5	3.4	43.6	46.9
North West	<5	0.8	3.2	4.0
Other Queensland[(b)]	<5	0.0	7,227.1	7,227.1
Total Queensland	**4,828**	**8,227.6**	**50,386.6**	**58,614.2**

Note: (a) Includes Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday LGAs. (b) Includes State Government and unallocated payments.

Average Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector Direct Employment by Region

Queensland, 2014-24 (FTEs)

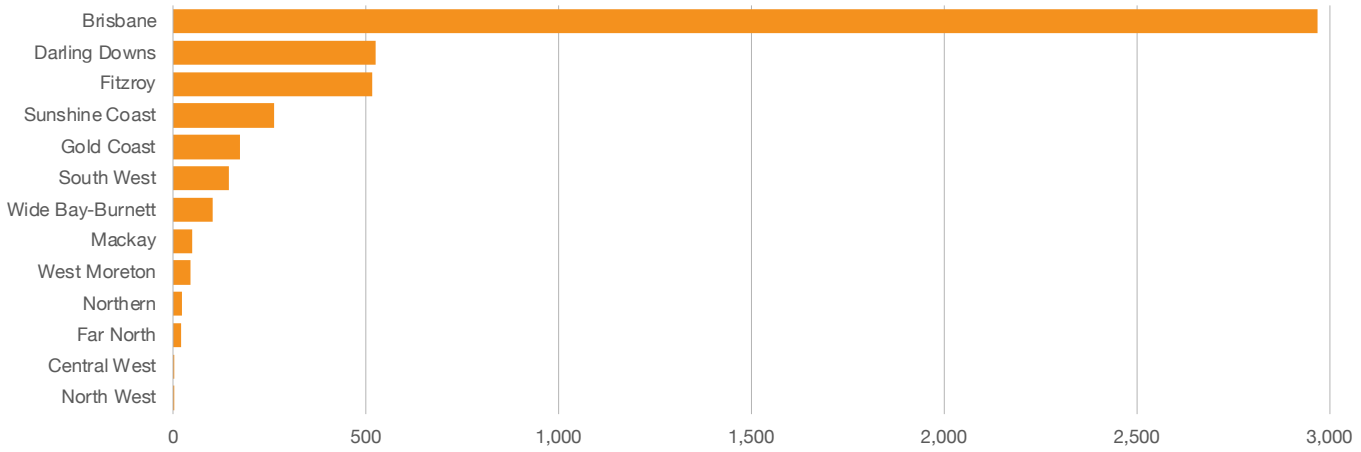
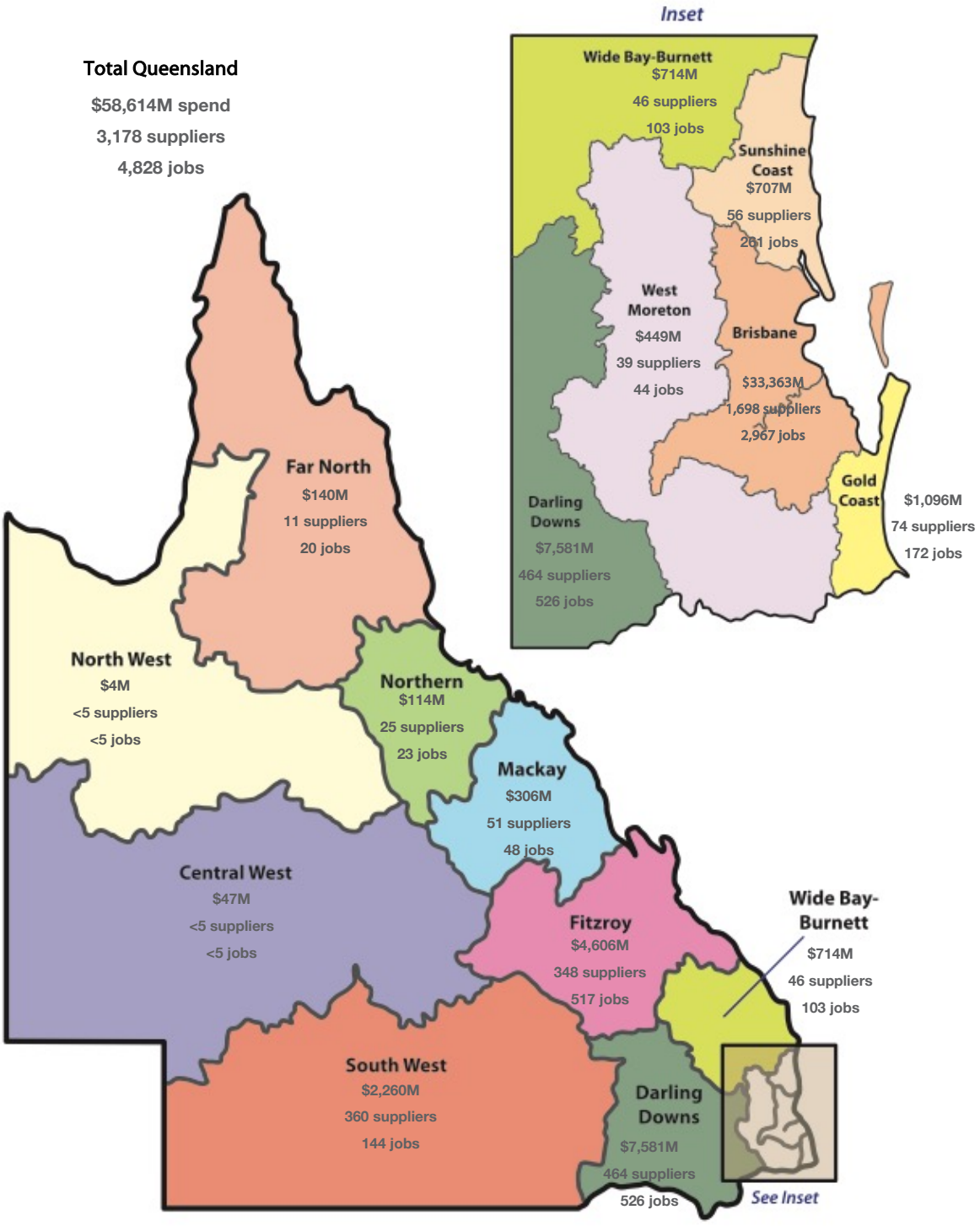
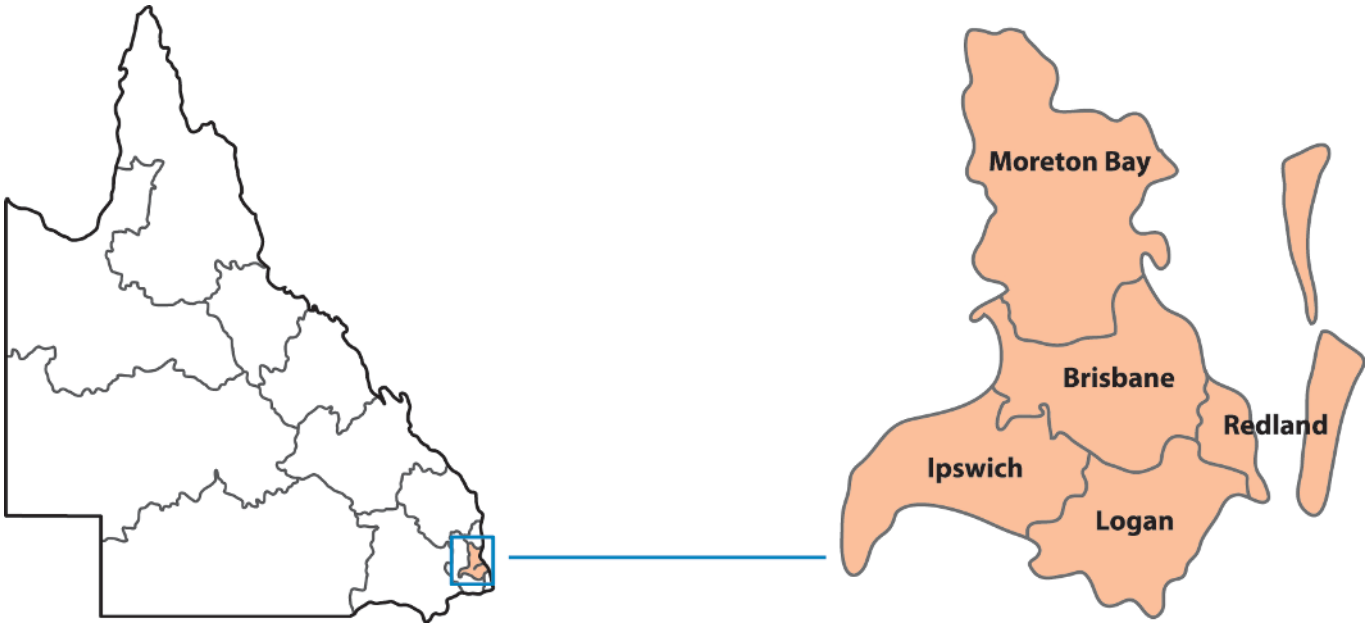


Figure 1: Total Natural Gas & LNG Sector Direct Spending and Average Employment by Region, 2014-24



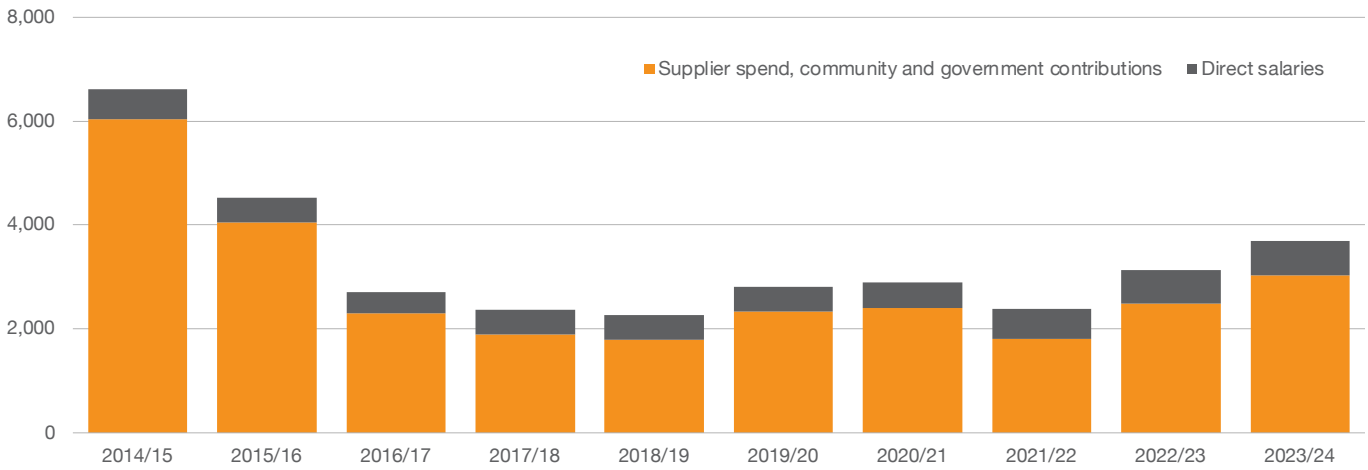
Brisbane



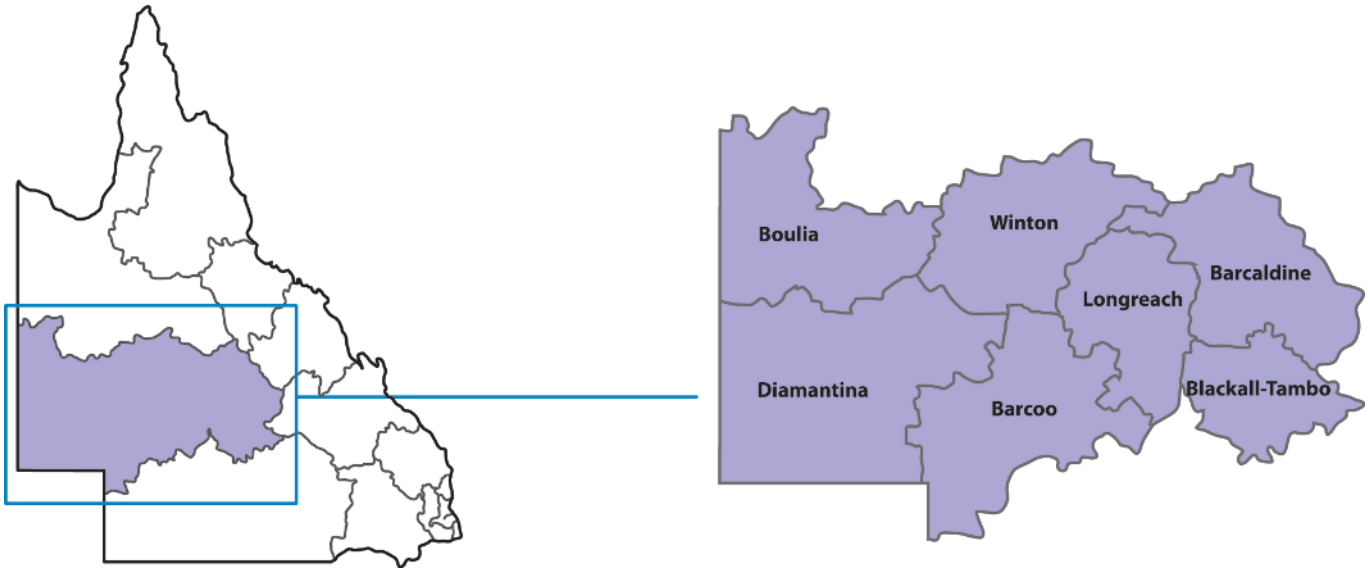
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $33.4 billion in direct spending in the **Brisbane** region, including:

- $5.3 billion in total wages and salaries to 2,967 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $176,966; and
- $28.1 billion in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 1,698 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Brisbane ($ million)



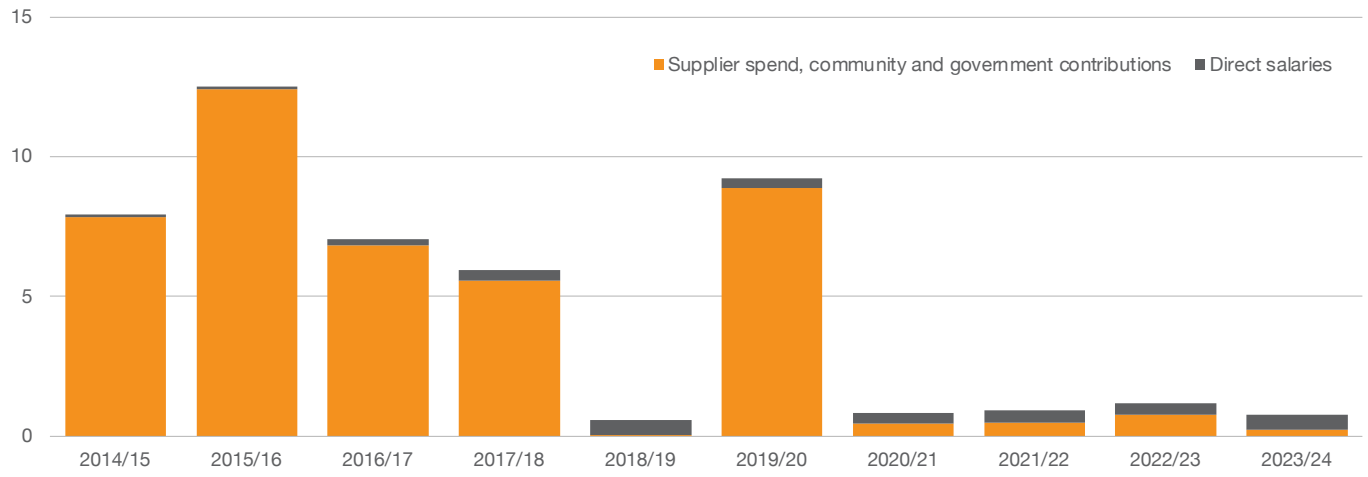
Central West



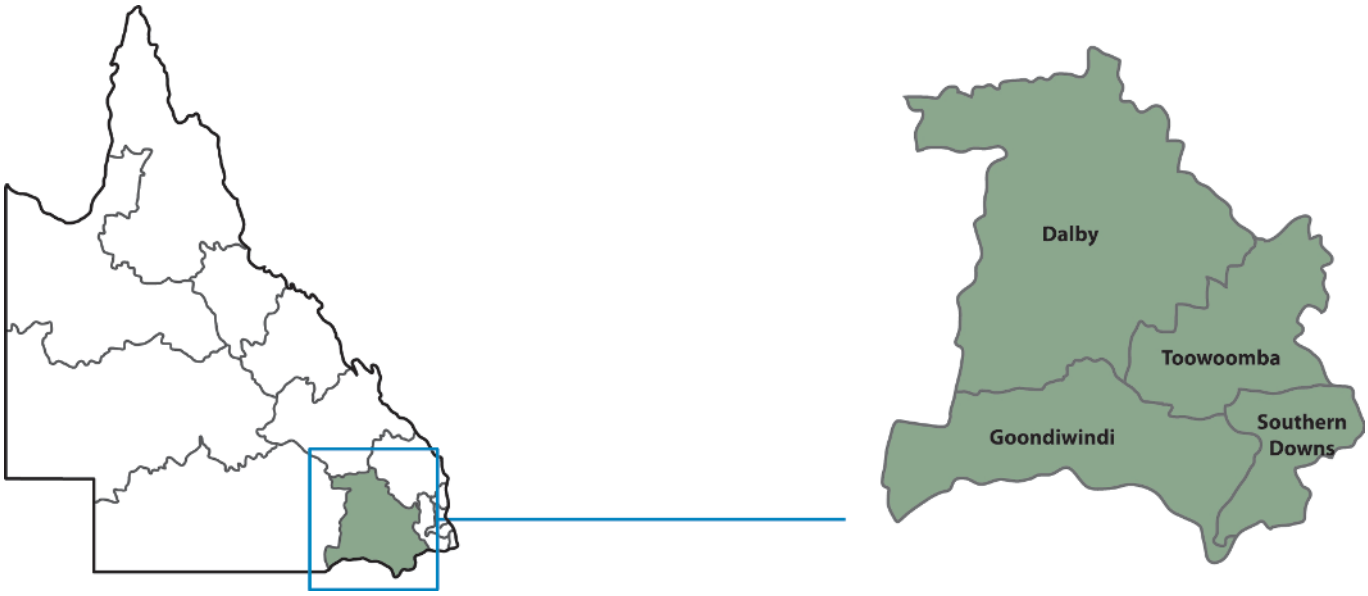
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $46.9 million in direct spending in the **Central West** region, including:

- $3.4 million in total wages and salaries to direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $159,599; and
- $43.6 million in purchases of goods and services from local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Central West ($ million)



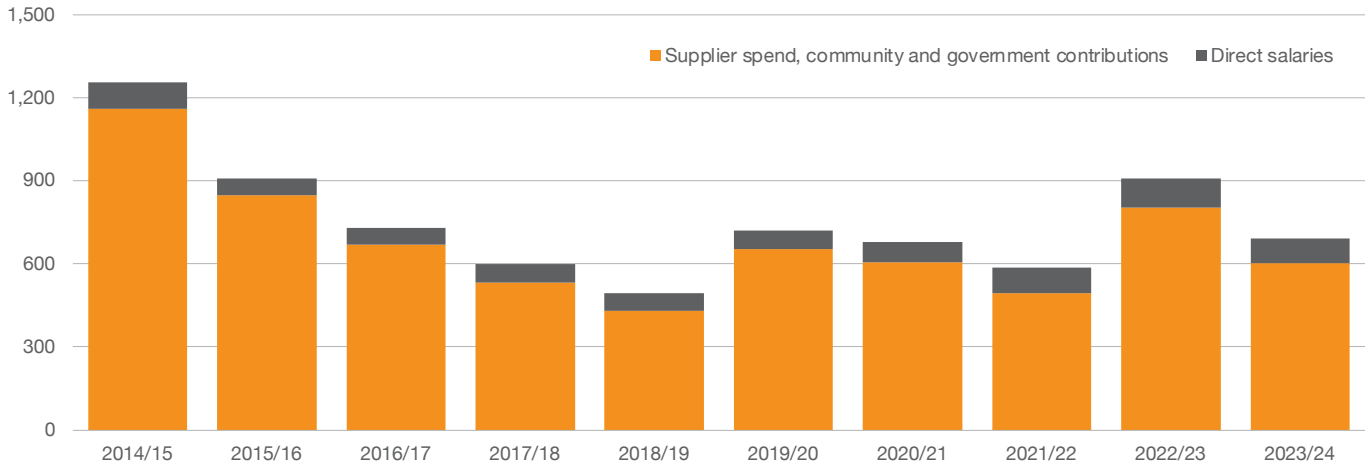
Darling Downs



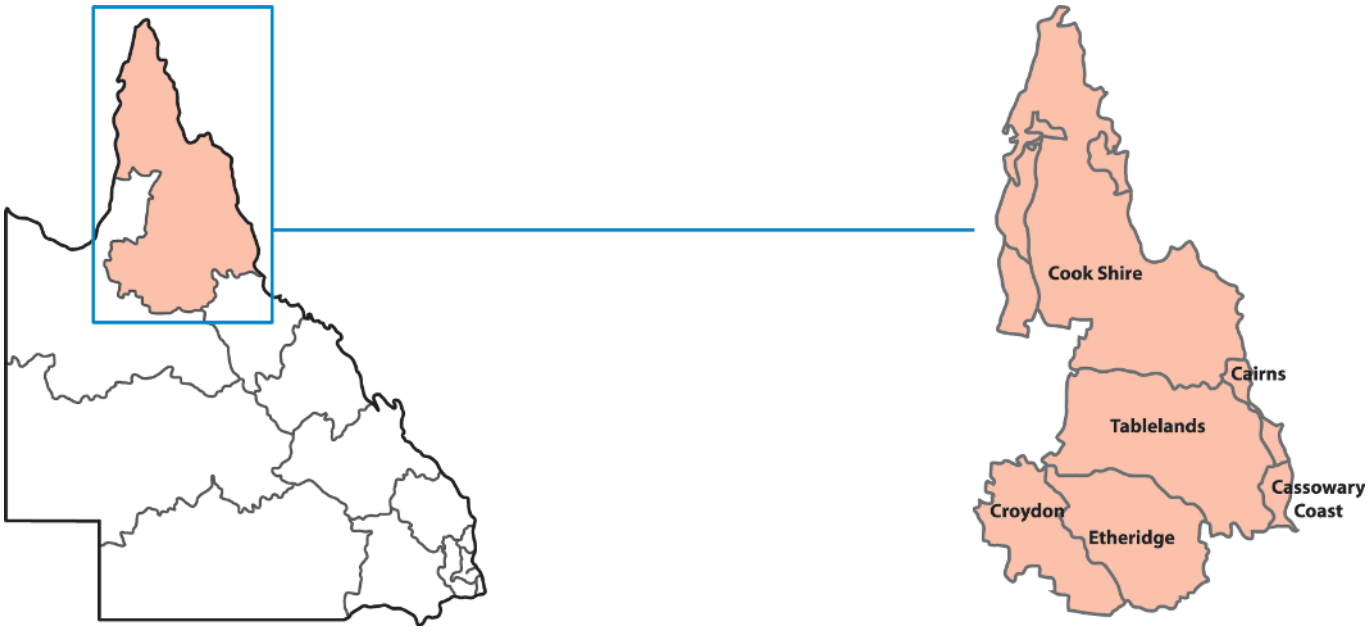
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $7.6 billion in direct spending in the **Darling Downs** region, including:

- $776.8 million in total wages and salaries to 526 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $147,791; and
- $6.8 billion in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 464 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Darling Downs ($ million)



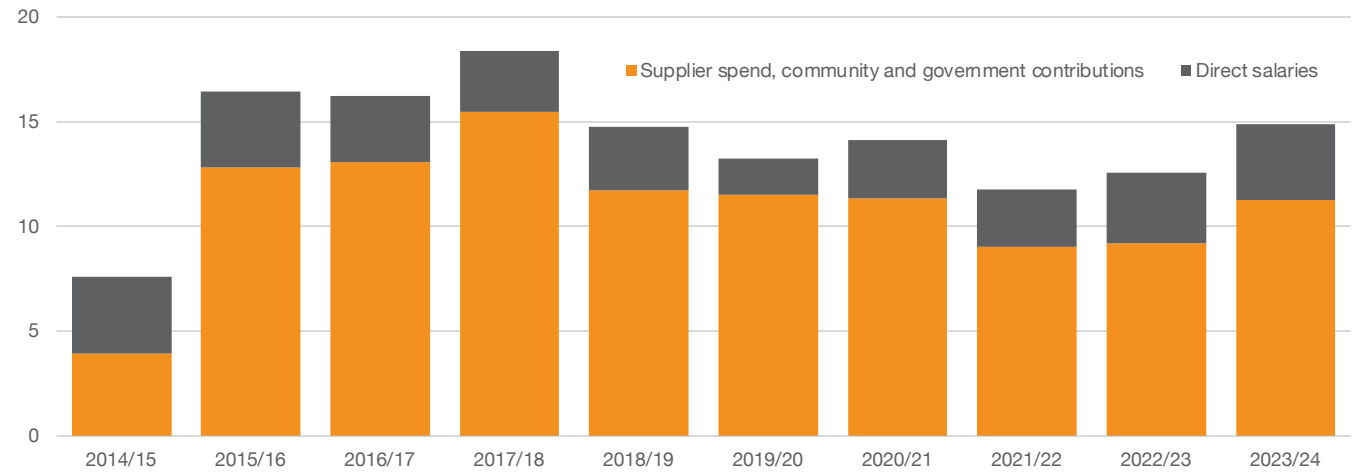
Far North



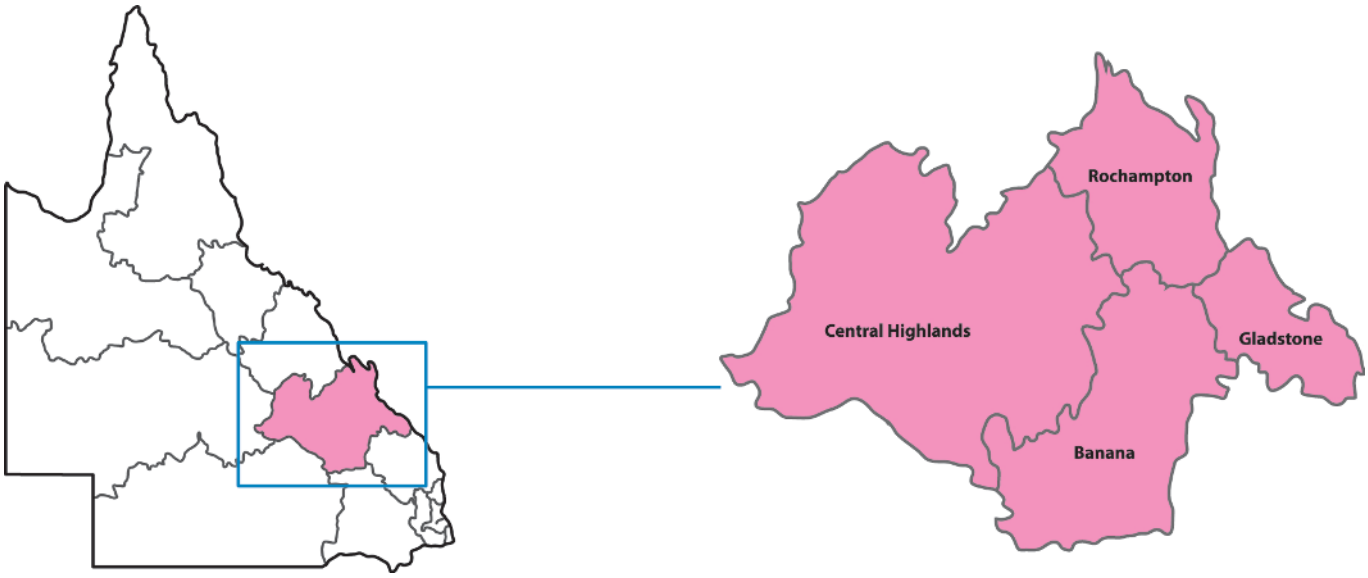
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $140.0 million in direct spending in the **Far North** region, including:

- $30.6 million in total wages and salaries to 20 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $156,633; and
- $109.4 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 11 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Far North ($ million)



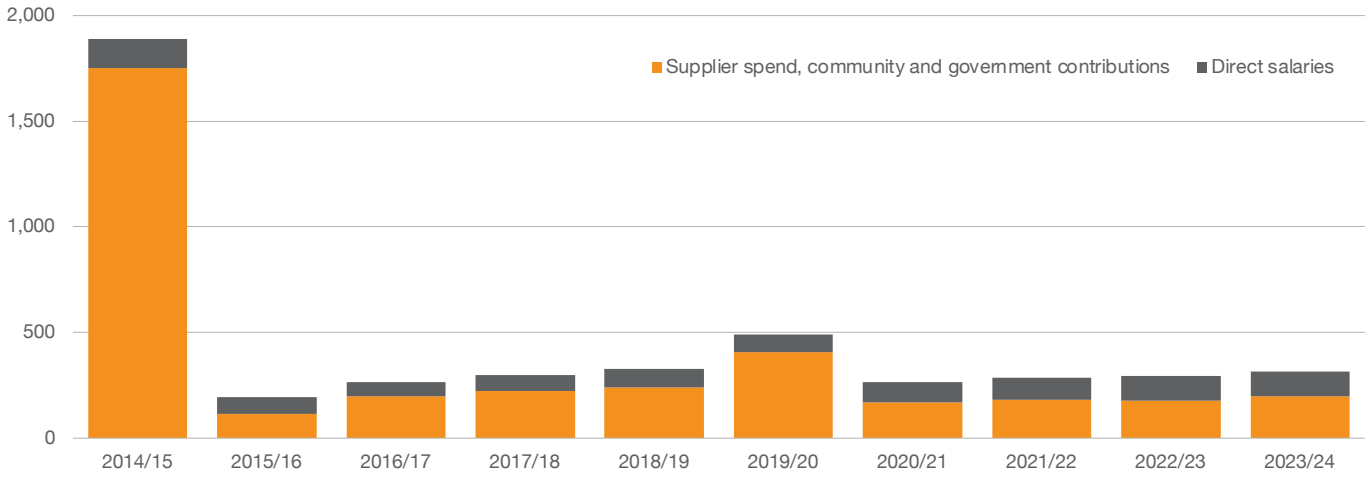
Fitzroy



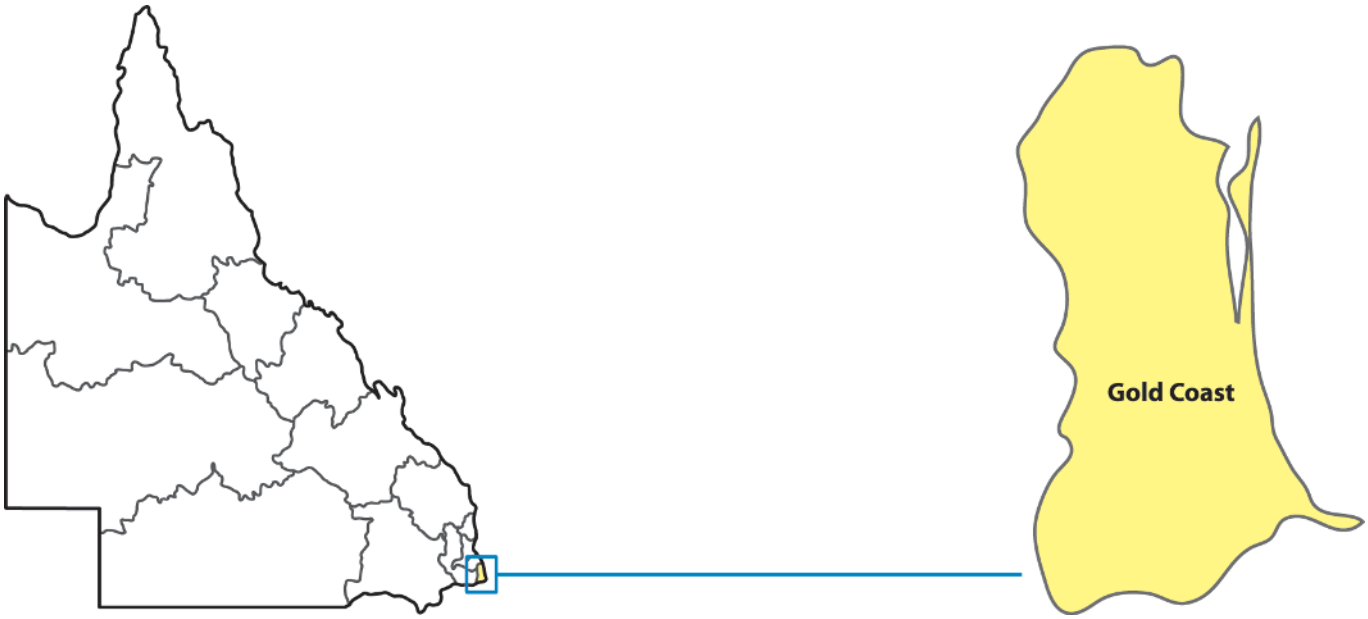
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $4.6 billion in direct spending in the **Fitzroy** region, including:

- $959.4 million in total wages and salaries to 517 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $185,676; and
- $3.6 billion in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 348 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Fitzroy ($ million)



Gold Coast

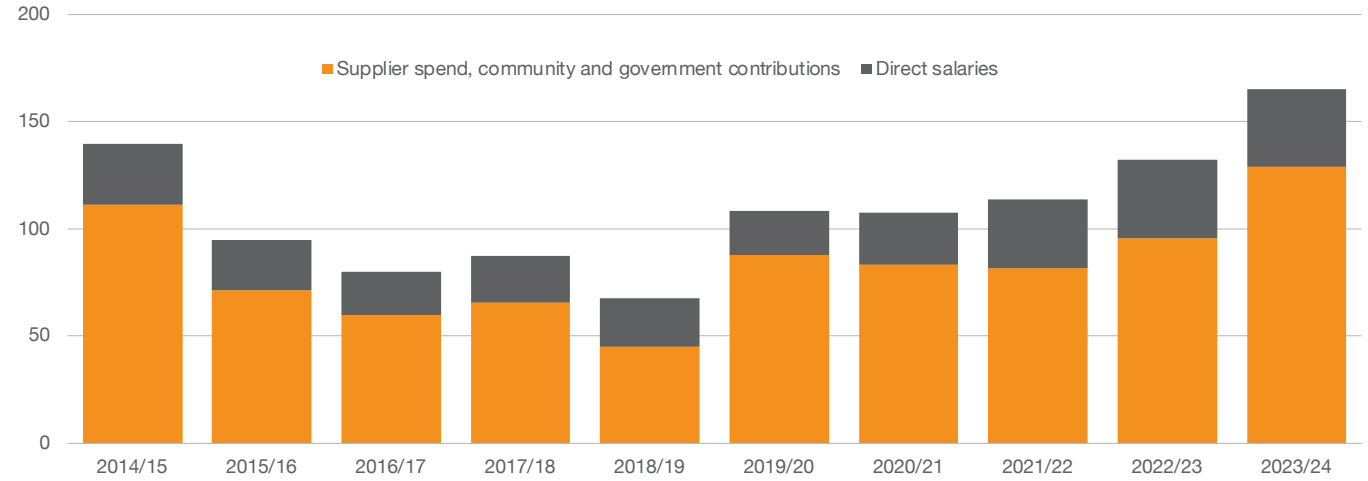


Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $1.1 billion in direct spending in the **Gold Coast** region, including:

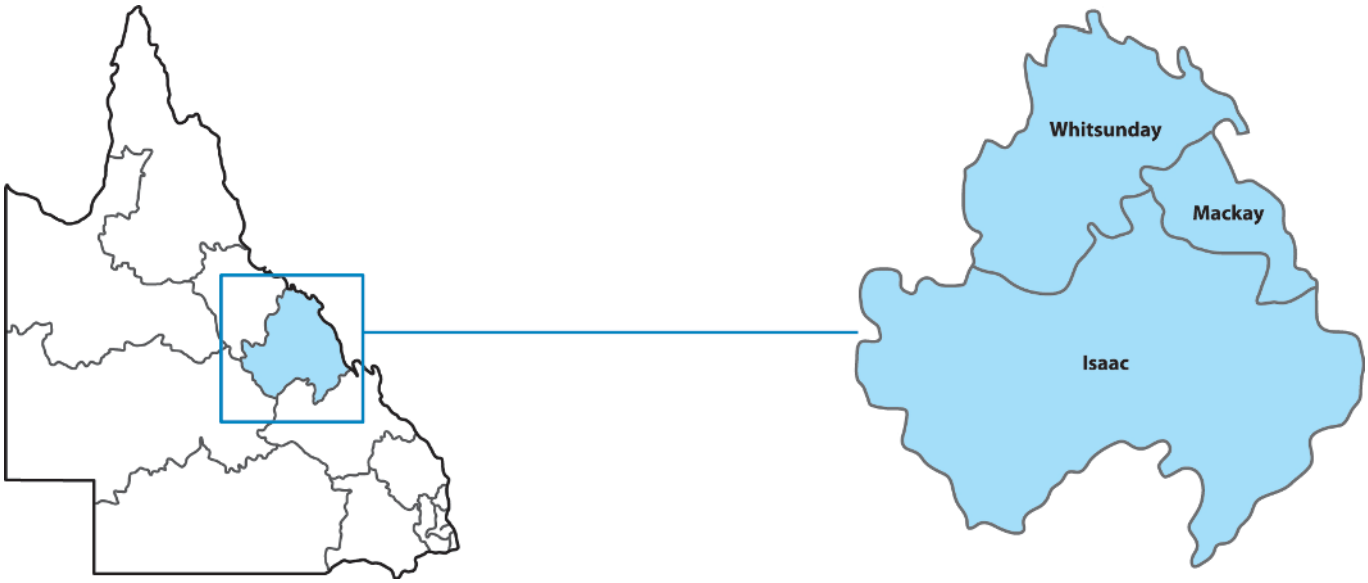
- $266.7 million in total wages and salaries to 172 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $155,245; and
- $829.2 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 74 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector

Gold Coast ($ million)



Mackay

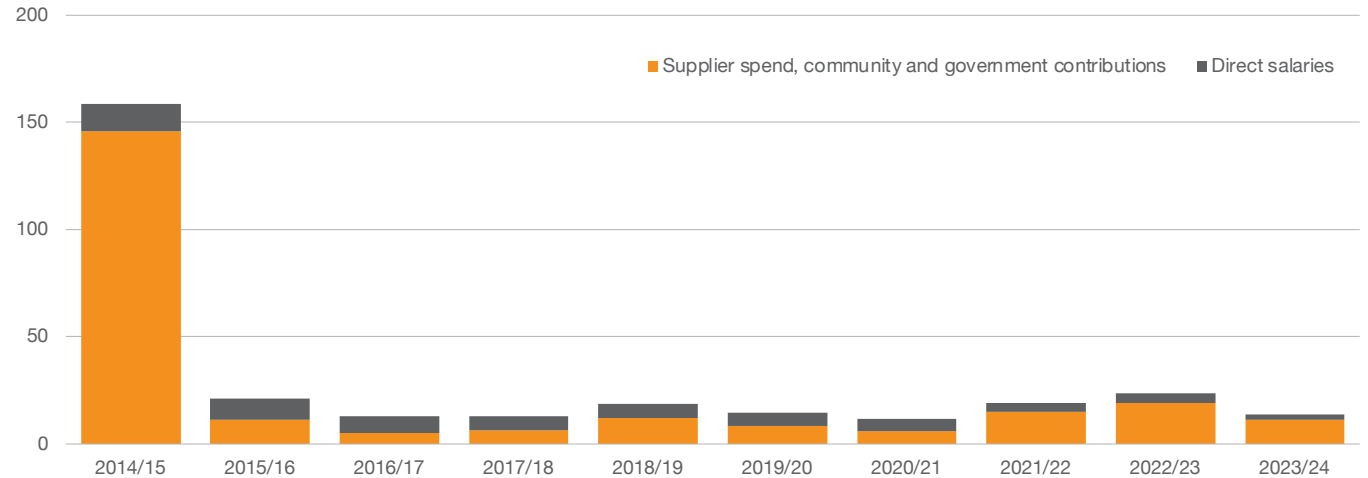


Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $306.1 million in direct spending in the **Mackay** region, including:

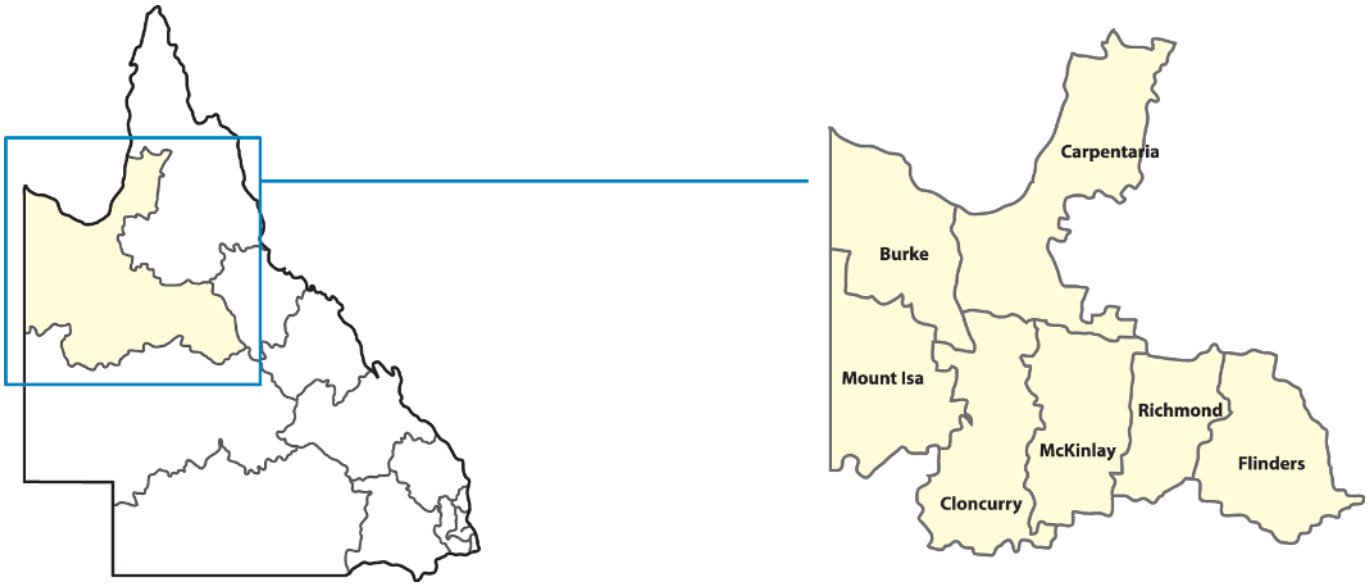
- $66.8 million in total wages and salaries to 48 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $139,226; and
- $239.4 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 51 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natrual Gas & LNG Sector

Mackay ($ million)



North West

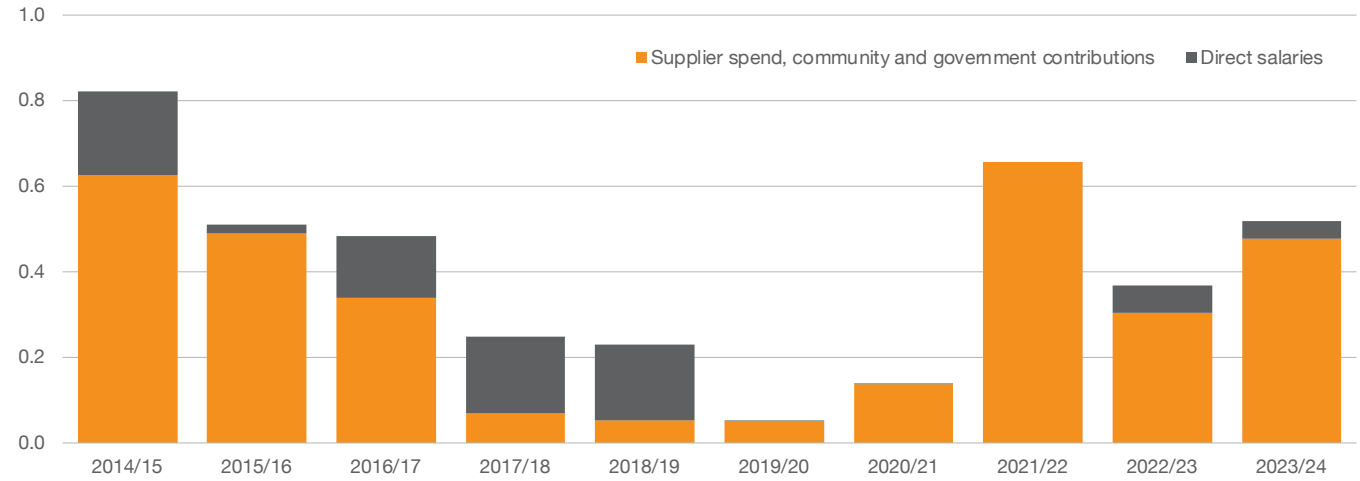


Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $4.0 million in direct spending in the **North West** region, including:

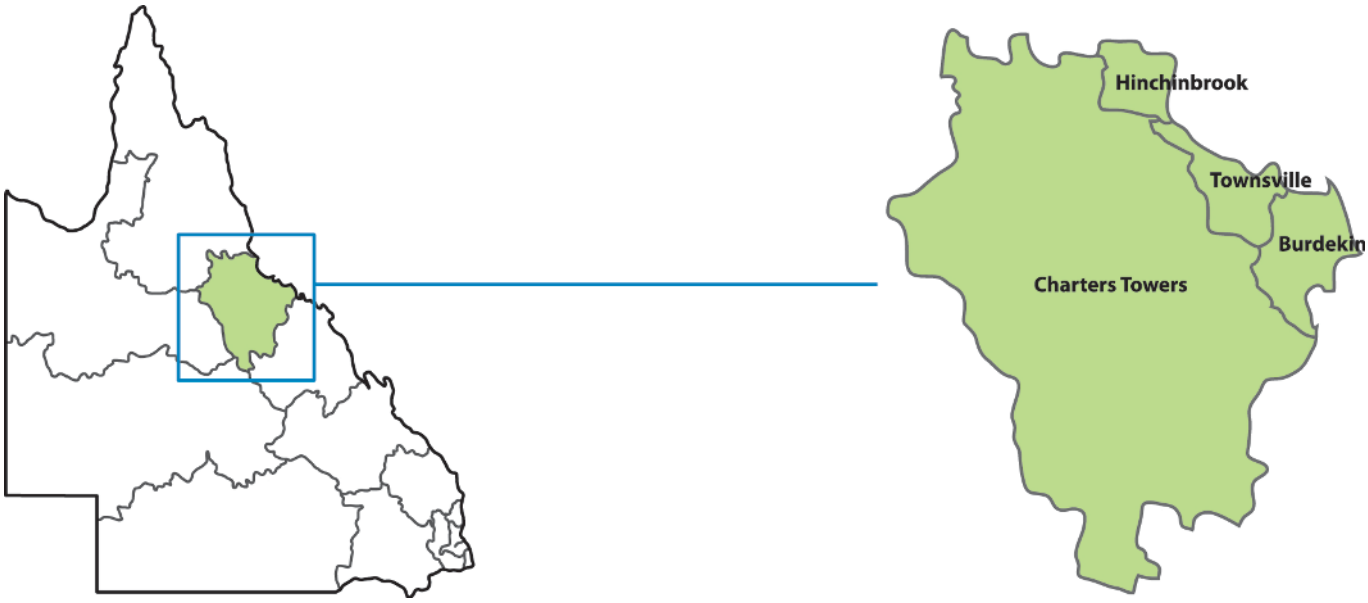
- $0.8 million in total wages and salaries to direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $81,484; and
- $3.2 million in purchases of goods and services from local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector

North West ($ million)



Northern

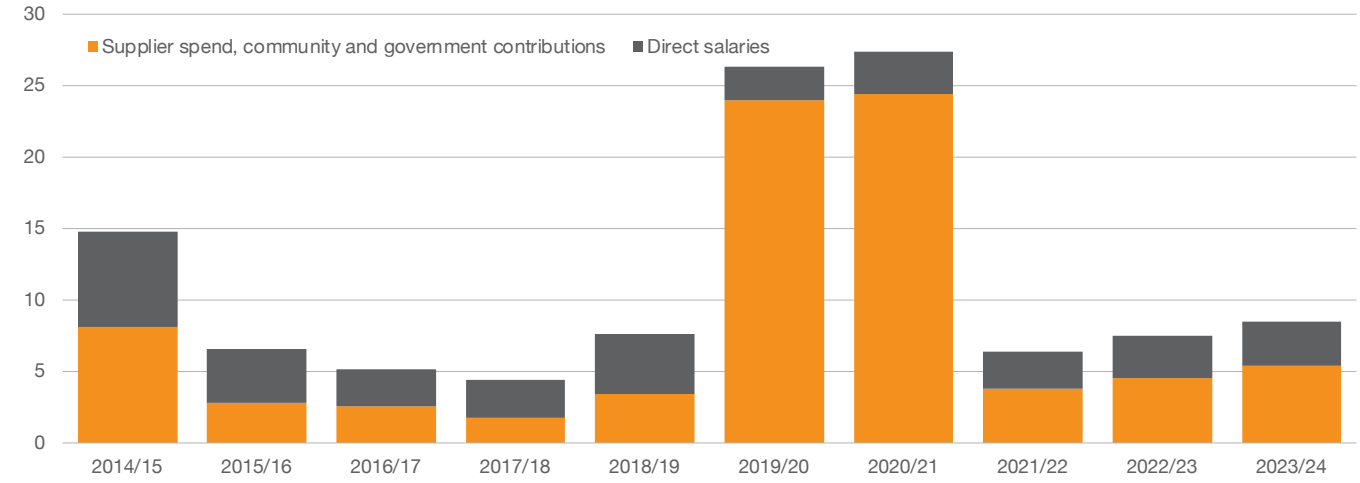


Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $114.3 million in direct spending in the **Northern** region, including:

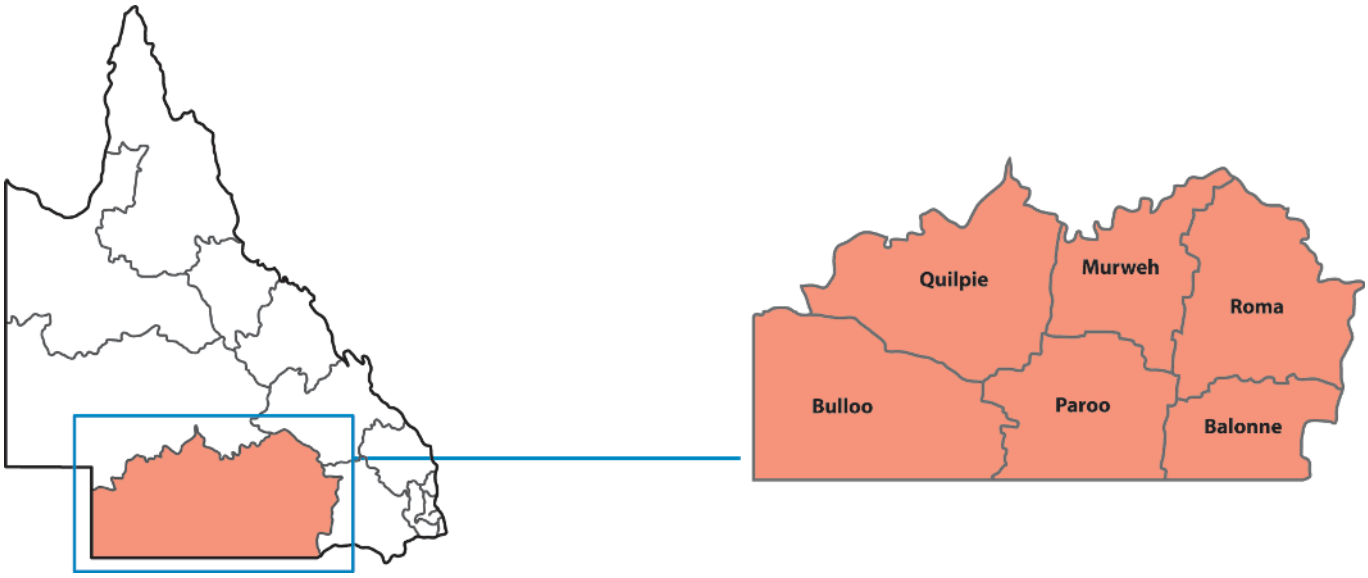
- $33.8 million in total wages and salaries to 23 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $145,833; and
- $80.4 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 25 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector

Northern ($ million)



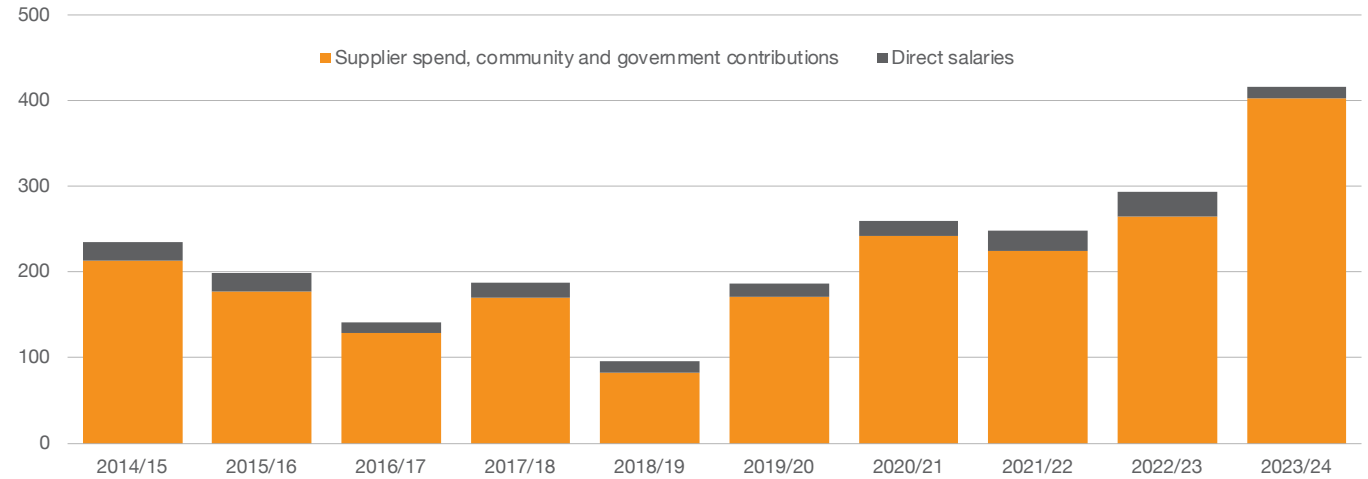
South West



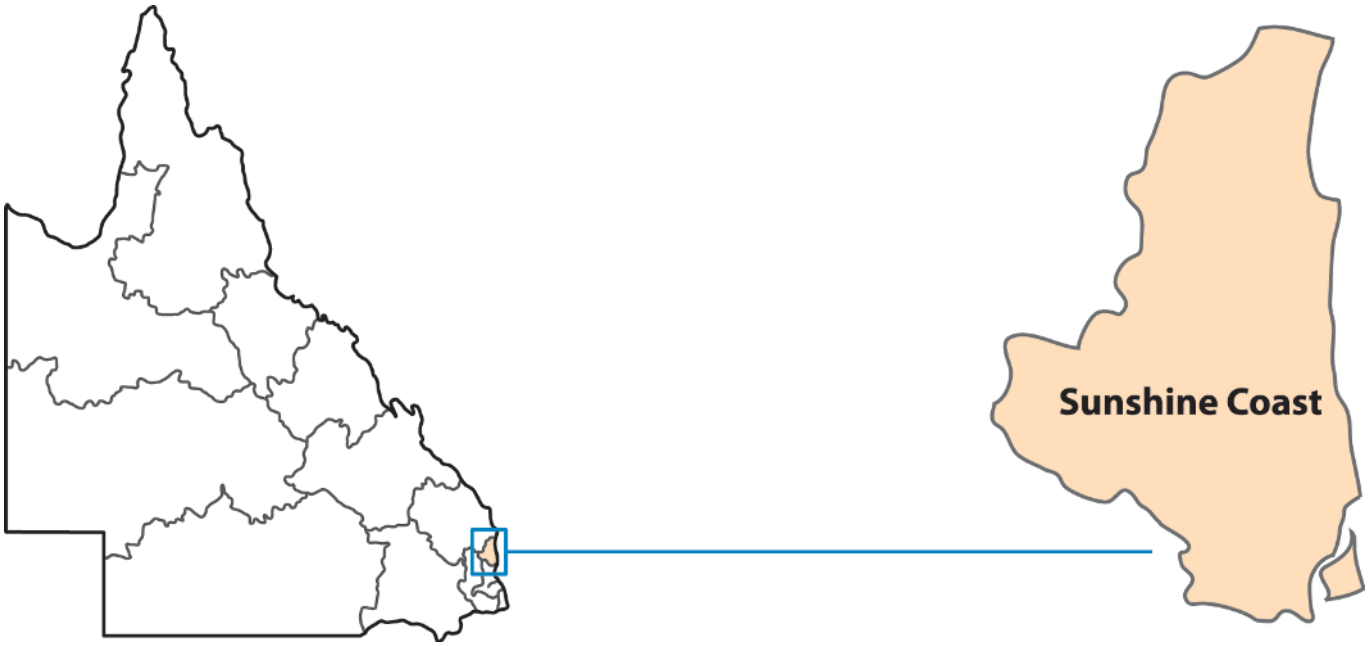
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $2.3 billion in direct spending in the **South West** region, including:

- $187.9 million in total wages and salaries to 144 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $130,134; and
- $2.1 billion in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 360 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
South West ($ million)



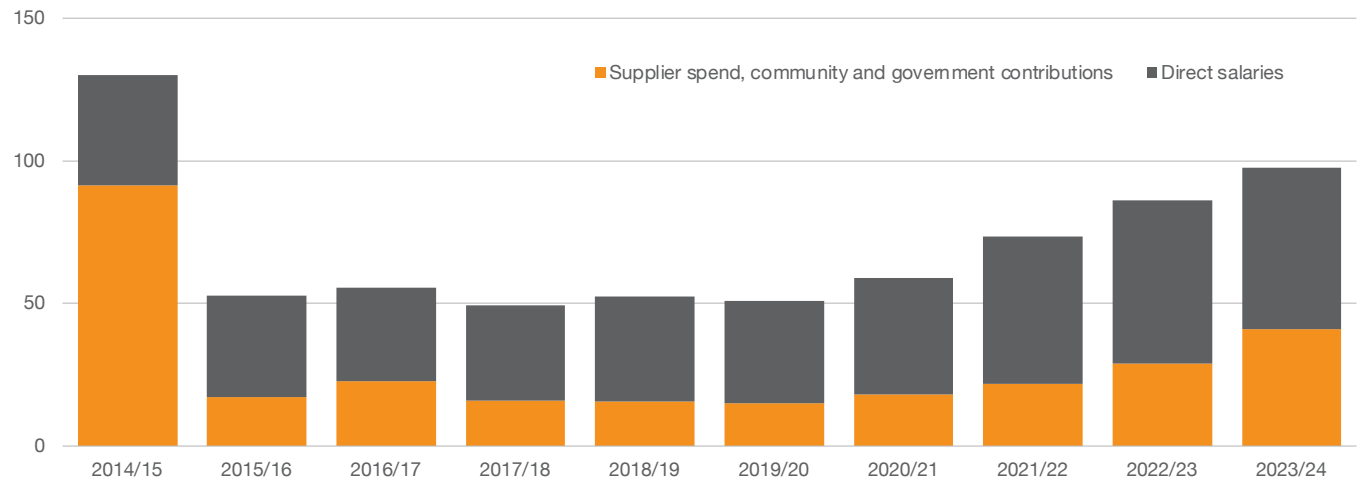
Sunshine Coast



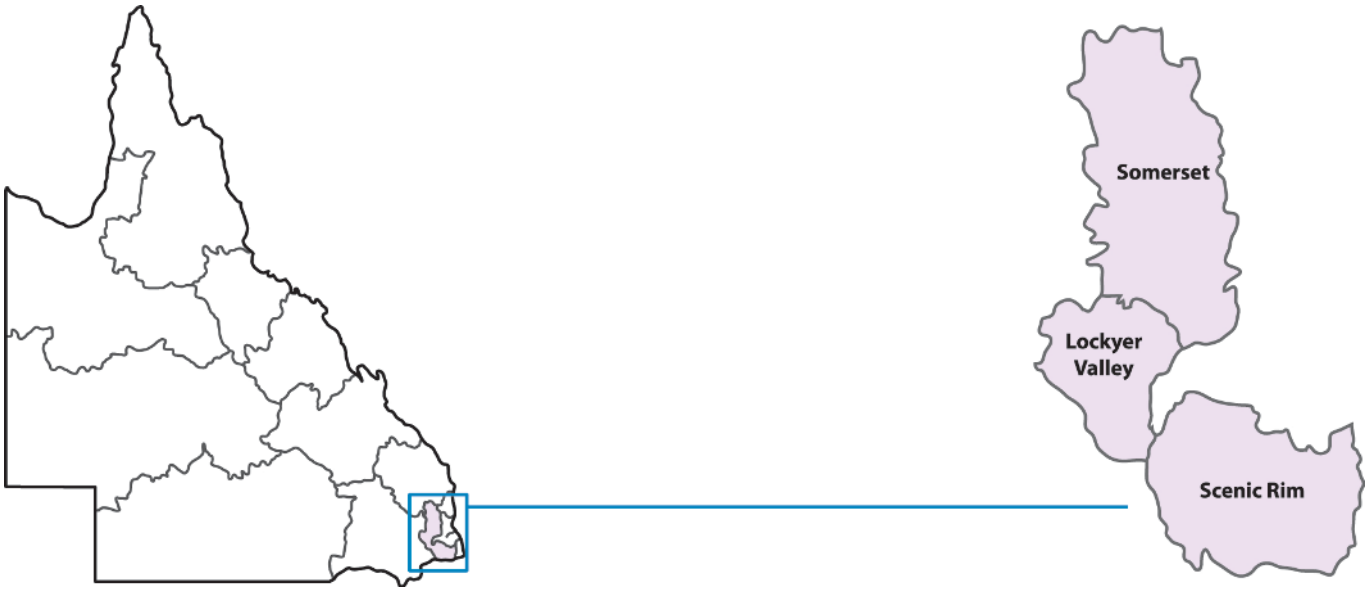
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $706.9 million in direct spending in the **Sunshine** region, including:

- $420.2 million in total wages and salaries to 261 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $160,969; and
- $286.6 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 56 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Sunshine Coast ($ million)



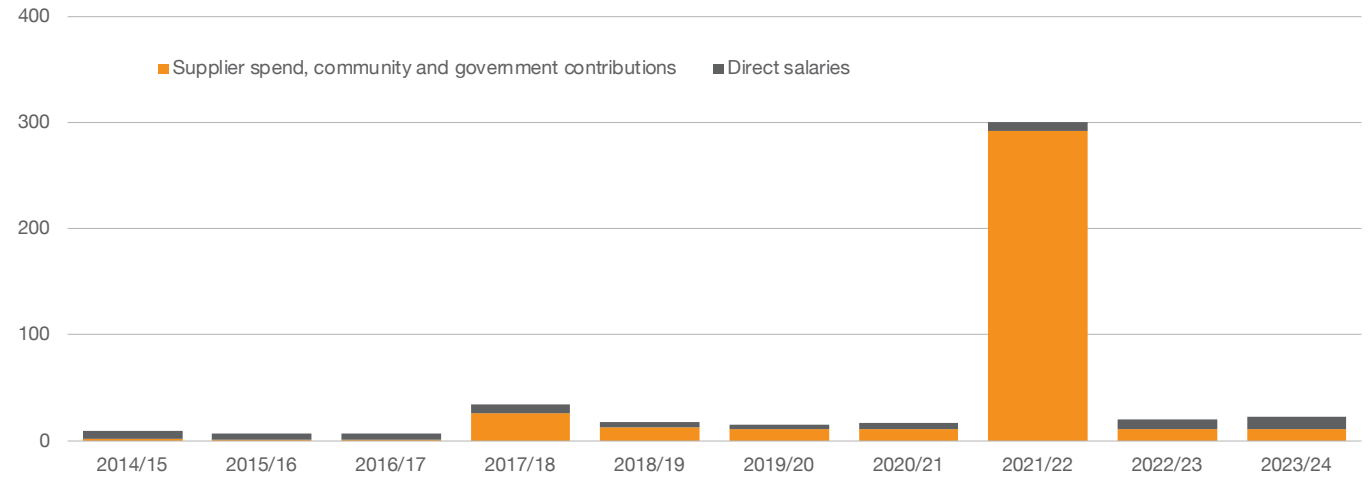
West Moreton



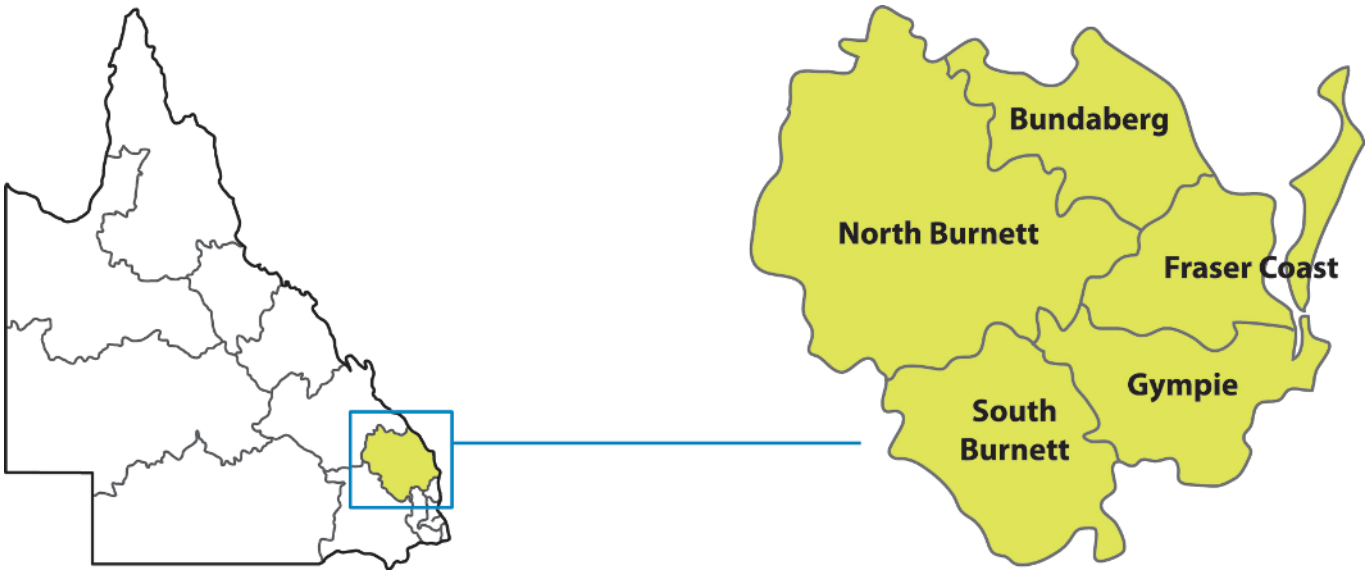
Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $448.6 million in direct spending in the **West Moreton** region, including:

- $70.0 million in total wages and salaries to 44 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $157,939; and
- $378.6 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 39 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
West Moreton ($ million)



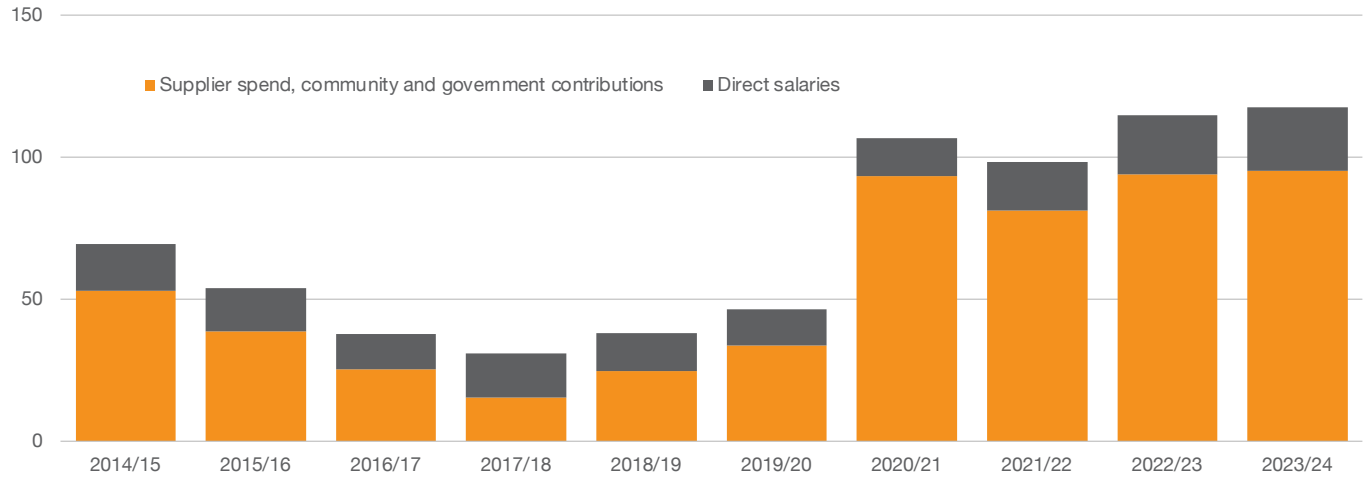
Wide Bay-Burnett



Over the period 2014-24, the natural gas and LNG sector has contributed $713.5 million in direct spending in the **Wide Bay-Burnett** region, including:

- $160.3 million in total wages and salaries to 103 average direct fulltime employees, with an average salary of $155,965; and
- $553.3 million in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 46 local businesses (including contractors), community contributions and local government payments.

Direct Expenditure of Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector
Wide Bay-Burnett ($ million)



Conclusion

This report identifies the direct impact of the Queensland natural gas and LNG sector by local and regional areas between 2014-24.

The analysis identifies that Queensland natural gas and LNG companies contributed approximately $58.6 billion in direct spending to the state economy over the period 2014-24, comprised of:

- $8.2 billion in wages and salaries to an average direct workforce (i.e. not including contract workers) of approximately 4,828 fulltime resident employees
- $42.5 billion in purchases of goods and services from an annual average of 3,178 local businesses (including contract payments) and voluntary contributions to an average of 307 community groups;
- $694.7 million in payments to local government (including rates, developer contributions and other payments); and
- $7.2 billion in state government payments (including royalties, stamp duty, payroll tax and land tax).

The natural gas and LNG sector contributed **$58.6 billion** *in direct spending to the Queensland economy over the period 2014-24.*

Expenditure from the natural gas and LNG sector in Queensland has indirect impacts on the business environment in many areas, and generates substantial levels of production in the Brisbane, Fitzroy, Darling Downs and South West regions in particular.

Appendix A: Indirect & Total Economic Impact

Modelling Approach

For this study, input-output (I-O) modelling has been used to estimate the sum of direct, indirect and consumption-induced effects of the companies surveyed on different regions of Queensland. I-O techniques provide a solid approach for taking account of the inter-relationships between the various sectors of the economy in the short-term and hence are an appropriate tool for determining the direct, indirect and induced economic impact of economic stimuli.

I-O models can be used to capture only the indirect impacts that occur through other industry sectors (Type I models), or the indirect plus the consumption-induced effects (Type II models), which have been adopted for the current study. Further, the I-O models used in this study were based on the ABS model of the Australian economy generated from general equilibrium models. Note: Type II models involve assumptions about fixed relationships between income and consumption patterns. These factors mean that the results of I-O models should generally be treated as the upper bound of estimates, and that care has to be taken in interpreting the results of very large changes in demand or production.

A concept underlying I-O modelling is that an initial economic shock or stimulus can have multiplier effects through a series of successive spending rounds. The size of the economic multiplier in a local or regional area can be summarised in the following way:

- The extent to which project operators purchase inputs from the local or regional economy. Examples of inputs include wages for labour supplied from the local or regional area, and purchases of goods and services. The more that a project operator sources from the local or regional economy, the more money that is directly injected into the economy; and
- The extent to which money spent in a local or regional economy is retained within that economy. If there is not much opportunity for people receiving income to spend it on goods and services in their local or regional area, then not as much money will be kept in the local or regional area. Larger and more diverse regional economies tend to be better at keeping expenditures in their economy and not 'losing' it to other regions.

Key advantages of using input-output models are the fineness of detail available at a disaggregated industry level, the relative ease of application, particularly for sub-regional levels, and the ability to model effects in a timely manner.

To generate predictions, the economic contribution of an industry is applied to the relevant industry sectors of the input-output model of a regional economy. The stimulus from economic activity can be traced through the economy in several different ways:

- The first-round effect, or direct effect, are those from the activities expenditure in purchasing goods from other industries;
- The second-round effects are those from the supplying industries increasing their purchases to meet the additional demand. The second and subsequent rounds of purchasing are termed the indirect effects; and
- The consumption-induced effects, which recognise that the level of local production is important in determining regional levels of household consumption, that this in turn will be spent locally to a large extent and therefore influence the level of regional consumption and the level of output of each sector.

These effects can be represented in terms of multipliers and changes in four key variables:

Output

The output impact measures the increase in gross sales throughout the whole economy by summing all the individual transactions resulting, directly and indirectly, from the economic stimulus.

Income

The income impact measures the additional amount of wages and salaries paid to employees of the industry under consideration and to other industries benefiting from the stimulus to the economy.

Employment

The employment impact measures the combined number of existing jobs sustained and new jobs generated by the stimulus, both directly and indirectly, although allocation between these forms of employment is not separately identified.

Value Added

The value added or Gross Regional Product (GRP) impact measures only the net activity at each stage of production. GRP is defined as the addition of consumption, investment and government expenditure, plus exports of goods and services, minus imports of goods and services for a region. The GRP impacts are the preferred measure for the assessment and contribution of a stimulus to the economy.

Key advantages of using input-output models are the fineness of detail available at a disaggregated industry level, the relative ease of application, particularly for sub-regional levels, and the ability to model effects in a timely manner. However, care has to be taken in its application and interpretation of results. Key assumptions that underpin the application of I-O models are:

- The inputs purchased by each industry are a function of the level of output of that industry. The input function is generally assumed linear and homogenous of degree one (which implies constant returns to scale and no substitution between inputs);
- Each commodity (or group of commodities) is supplied by a single industry or sector of production. This implies that there is only one method used to produce each commodity and that each sector has only a single primary output;
- The total effect of carrying on several types of production is the sum of the separate effects. This rules out external economies and diseconomies and is known simply as the additivity assumption;
- The system is in equilibrium at given prices. This would not be the case in an economic system subject to external influences;
- In the static input-output model, there are no capacity constraints so that the supply of each good is perfectly elastic. Each industry can supply whatever quantity is demanded of it and there are no capital restrictions. This assumption would come into play depending upon the magnitude of the changes in quantities demanded, brought about through changes in taxation levels; and
- The input-output model is an optimisation model that allocates resources between sectors to their most efficient use.

Type II models involve additional assumptions about fixed relationships between income and consumption patterns. These factors mean that the results of I-O models should generally be treated as the upper bound of estimates, and that care has to be taken in interpreting the results of very large changes in demand or production.

Construction of Regional Models

For the derivation of the regional I-O tables, a variable interference non-survey technique was applied, involving a formalised non-survey method compilation. This allowed data on direct effects of the companies surveyed to be inserted at any stage of the compilation procedure. This approach is based primarily on the Generation of Regional Input-Output Tables (GRIT) technique, a widely used method of constructing local and regional input-output tables in Australia, America and Europe. The procedure utilises cross-industry location quotients as well as superior data (including expenditure patterns of within the primary company data) for the regionalisation of the national direct requirements matrix (DRM) or at the elements of other final payments and demand, which are at the core of any I-O table.

In summary, the construction of the local and regional I-O models employed the following steps:

- Adjustment to the latest available national I-O table;
- Computation of the regional direct requirement matrix;
- Aggregation of regional sectors (if necessary); and
- Computation of the complete regional I-O table.

All the necessary data for the regionalisation procedure were collected from the Australian Bureau of Statistics as well as other reliable sources for secondary data such as regional household expenditure patterns, income and productivity measures. The latest available national I-O tables were 2022-23, which consisted of 114 sectors of economic activity, at the 4-digit level, compiled following the industry-technology assumption, product-by-product, with total flows and valued at basic values in current prices.

For estimating the regional I-O tables, and especially in the interpretation of results, relevant limitations of the I-O approach (static, linear production function, no substitution or scale economy effects, infinite elasticity of supply) were taken into consideration. Once the I-O models were generated, predictions of impact were estimated for each regional area using the available data on salary and business expenditure.

The predictions of the I-O models for regional area were estimated in two separate groups. The first group involved the economic impacts of expenditure on business goods and services (business suppliers), while the second involved economic expenditure of the labour force. Each stimulus group was modelled using expenditure coefficients and household consumption patterns applicable for each region, also taking into account the type of commodity and the nature of the expenditure (i.e. operating or capital expenditure).

The outputs of the models can be classified into First Round and Indirect Effects, representing industry impacts through the business chain, and Final Consumption-Induced effects, which represent the economic activity needed to support the increased workforce from Direct, First Round and Indirect Effects.

The data collection and the methodology applied in this study are notable in three key aspects:

- First, the data collected on actual spending by the natural gas and LNG sector allowed an assessment of impacts by spending in the economy in comparison to the more traditional approach of predicting economic impacts from total revenue changes;
- Second, the collection of primary data by local area allowed a much more accurate assessment of the direct impacts by geographic area than had previously been available; and
- Third, the application of the I-O modelling framework down to the LGA, SED and CED levels, when combined with the accuracy of the primary data, meant that relatively accurate models of local impacts from the Queensland natural gas and LNG sector could be generated.

The outcomes of the data collection and modelling approach meant that the assessment of direct, indirect and consumption effects could be expected to be more detailed and accurate at the LGA, SED and CED levels than could be achieved with standard applications of general equilibrium models.

Indirect Impact

The input-output (I-O) modelling conducted for this project has estimated the indirect (Type I) and consumption-induced (Type II) effects over the period 2014-24 flowing from the business expenditure, community and government contributions of $50.4 billion and the employment expenditure of $8.2 billion. These impacts have been modelled separately and then aggregated to identify the level of impacts on output, incomes, employment and industry value added in Queensland.

Over the past ten years, the $58.6 billion in direct spending by the natural gas and LNG sector in Queensland supported additional supply chain and consumption-induced effects of 54,901 fulltime jobs and $123.6 billion in aggregate spending ($43.3 billion in wages and salaries and $80.3 billion in purchases of goods and services).

Over the period 2014-24, the Qld natural gas and LNG sector supported an additional 54,901 fulltime jobs and $123.6 billion in aggregate spending ($43.3 billion in wages and $80.3 billion in purchases of goods and services).

Total Impact

The results of the economic modelling allow forecasts to be made about the total size of impacts from the Queensland natural gas and LNG sector on the economy. For each key measure, the total impact on the economy is the sum of the direct effects from industry, the indirect effects through the business chain, and the final consumption-induced effects. The total economic impact (i.e. direct, indirect and induced, or Type II impact) from the natural gas and LNG sector to the Queensland economy over the period 2014-24 amounted to:

- **$139.0 billion in output/turnover** (or purchases from supplying businesses);
- **$127.2 billion in gross value added** (contribution to gross state product);
- **$51.5 billion in income** (wages and salaries); and
- An average of **59,729 full-time equivalent jobs**.

Estimates of the contribution to Gross State Product (GSP) require an estimate of the initial contribution of the industry in terms of direct value added – defined as compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus plus other taxes less subsidies on production – plus the value added effects generated through the business chain and consumption effects.

A precise measure of direct value added for the natural gas and LNG sector is not available from the data; an estimated value added of $58.6 billion – equivalent to the sum of input and labour costs, or total direct spending – has instead been adopted.

When business supply and employment effects are considered, the Queensland natural gas and LNG sector generated approximately **$127.2 billion in gross value added** ($58.6 billion in direct effects, and $68.5 billion in supply chain and consumption effects) between 2014-24 and was responsible for supporting an average of approximately **59,729 jobs** (4,828 in direct employment and 54,901 in additional employment). Consequently, the natural gas and LNG sector contributed an average of **3.4% of Gross State Product** and **2.4% of total employment** in Queensland over the past ten years.

The total economic impact of the Queensland natural gas and LNG sector over the period 2014-24 was estimated at **$127.2 billion** *in gross value added and an average of* **59,729 jobs** *supported.*

Under the more conservative Type I scenario (i.e. excluding consumption-induced effects), direct spending by the natural gas and LNG sector and flow-on impacts contributed 2.8% to GSP and 1.4% of total state employment.

Table A1: Economic Impact of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector, 2014-24

	Total
Gross Value Added ($M)	
Direct	58,614
% of Gross State Product (GSP)	2.2%
Indirect	43,650
Total GVA (Type I)	102,264
% of GSP	2.8%
Consumption-induced	24,896
Total GVA (Type II)	**127,160**
% of GSP	3.4%
Employment (FTEs)	
Direct	4,828
% of total state employment	0.2%
Indirect	31,830
Total employment (Type I)	36,658
% of total state employment	1.4%
Consumption-induced	23,071
Total employment (Type II)	**59,729**
% of total state employment	2.4%
Business spend (incl. community contributions and govt payments) ($M)	
Direct	50,387
Indirect	31,939
Total business spend (Type I)	82,325
Consumption-induced	48,399
Total business spend (Type II)	130,724
Wages & salaries ($M)	
Direct	8,228
Indirect	27,242
Total wages & salaries (Type I)	35,469
Consumption-induced	16,025
Total wages & salaries (Type II)	51,495

Note: Consumption-induced impacts, i.e. the increase in economic activity generated to service the additional employment generated or sustained through the direct and indirect effects, are included in Type II impacts, but are excluded from Type I impacts. Total figures may not appear as the sum of individual commodities due to rounding errors.

Regional Impact

The economic modelling conducted for this project has estimated the indirect and consumption-induced effects flowing from the two key direct impacts on the economy, i.e. those generated by business supply chain and consumption-induced spending. These impacts have been modelled separately and then aggregated to identify the level of impacts on output, incomes, employment and industry value added for each region.

Table A2: Flow-on Impacts of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector, 2014-24 (Type II)

Region	Indirect full-time employees, avg. (FTEs)	Associated salaries ($M)	Supply of goods and services ($M)	Total indirect value added ($M)
Brisbane	33,890	27,237.5	50,819.7	41,891.3
Darling Downs	6,472	4,311.7	7,357.5	7,183.6
Fitzroy	4,152	3,613.3	6,101.6	5,051.3
South West	1,867	1,259.5	2,138.8	2,097.1
Gold Coast	1,051	849.7	1,583.6	1,303.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	695	564.3	1,053.5	865.8
Sunshine Coast	613	476.6	899.0	737.9
West Moreton	414	346.4	618.3	515.4
Mackay	337	288.7	414.5	332.8
Far North	135	80.7	150.2	146.0
Northern	104	63.1	109.4	108.3
Central West	71	45.8	96.4	81.0
North West	3	2.0	3.5	3.4
Other Queensland	5,095	4,127.6	8,991.6	8,228.9
Total Queensland	**54,901**	**43,266.9**	**80,337.4**	**68,546.1**

Total Qld Natural Gas & LNG Sector Value Added by Region
Queensland, 2014-24 ($ billion)

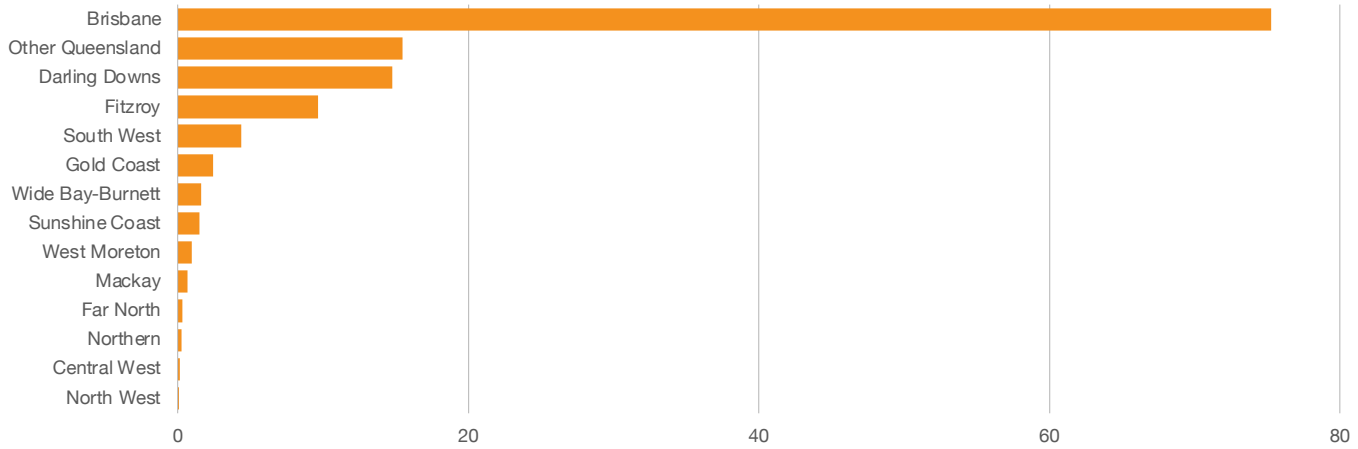


Table A3 shows that the natural gas and LNG sector has the highest overall impact in the Brisbane region, with total value added of $75.3 billion over the period 2014-24, whilst the sector contributed an average of 4.3% per annum to gross regional product. The impact in Brisbane was significantly higher than that of other resource-based regional economies, namely the Darling Downs region ($14.8 billion in total value added) and Fitzroy ($9.7 billion).

The South West region had the highest average annual share of GRP contributed by the natural gas and LNG sector (20.6%), followed by the Darling Downs (8.6%) and Fitzroy (4.7%) regions.

*The **South West** region had the highest proportion of GRP contributed by the natural gas and LNG sector between 2014-24 (20.6%), followed by Darling Downs (8.6%) and Fitzroy (4.7%).*

With regard to employment, the natural gas and LNG sector again had the greatest impact on jobs in the Brisbane region, supporting an annual average of 36,857 FTEs, or 3.0% of the total regional workforce. The Darling Downs (6,998 FTEs) and Fitzroy (4,669 FTEs) regions recorded the next highest employment levels.

Table A3: Total Economic Impact of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector by Region, 2014-24

Region	Total GVA ($M)	Total value added as % of GRP	Average jobs supported (FTEs)	% of regional employment
Brisbane	75,254.7	4.3%	36,857	3.0%
Darling Downs	14,764.6	8.6%	6,998	5.9%
Fitzroy	9,657.5	4.7%	4,669	4.2%
South West	4,357.3	20.6%	2,011	15.1%
Gold Coast	2,399.0	0.6%	1,223	0.4%
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,579.3	1.1%	798	0.7%
Sunshine Coast	1,444.7	0.7%	874	0.5%
West Moreton	964.0	1.9%	459	0.9%
Mackay	639.0	0.3%	385	0.4%
Far North	286.0	0.1%	155	0.1%
Northern	222.6	0.2%	128	0.1%
Central West	128.0	1.8%	73	1.2%
North West	7.4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Total Queensland	**127,160.3**	**3.4%**	**59,729**	**2.4%**

Appendix B: Impact by Local Government Area

Table B1: Estimated Total Economic Impacts of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector by LGA, 2014-24

Local government area	Direct impact					Total impact	
	Avg residing employees (FTEs)	Associated salaries ($M)	Suppliers, community and govt payments ($M)	Total direct spending ($M)	Local suppliers (avg.)	Gross value added ($M)	Avg total jobs (FTEs)
Brisbane	2,318	4,213.1	26,269.3	30,482.5	1,475	67,403.4	32,078
Toowoomba	122	188.9	4,493.8	4,682.7	123	9,116.9	4,139
Gladstone	469	890.9	3,113.7	4,004.6	143	8,460.0	4,135
Western Downs	381	553.8	2,251.7	2,805.5	330	5,393.5	2,686
Maranoa	122	156.6	1,820.9	1,977.4	309	3,768.4	1,691
Moreton Bay	328	528.8	904.9	1,433.8	76	3,040.7	1,645
Gold Coast	172	266.7	829.2	1,095.9	74	2,399.0	1,223
Sunshine Coast	227	363.1	268.8	631.9	51	1,299.0	779
Ipswich	100	142.5	399.1	541.6	40	1,159.7	602
Logan	107	160.2	348.6	508.9	66	1,073.4	568
Redland	115	206.3	190.4	396.7	40	834.3	474
Banana	20	27.6	315.2	342.8	122	721.7	328
Lockyer Valley	17	28.0	302.2	330.1	15	717.4	327
Gympie	25	40.7	282.6	323.2	7	746.4	360
South Burnett	20	28.6	237.1	265.7	17	577.9	270
Mackay	15	21.8	196.1	217.9	24	465.7	267
Mareeba	16	21.5	177.6	199.2	39	369.7	207
Cairns	12	18.2	107.1	125.3	7	257.8	134
Rockhampton	15	19.3	94.9	114.2	50	238.9	121
Townsville	20	28.6	78.3	106.9	23	208.4	117
Scenic Rim	16	25.7	66.6	92.3	15	192.1	97
Central Highlands	5	6.2	84.4	90.6	21	190.3	86
Southern Downs	15	22.4	56.9	79.4	9	152.5	82
Isaac	27	34.4	42.9	77.3	25	144.7	95

Table B1: Estimated Total Economic Impacts of Queensland Natural Gas & LNG Sector by LGA, 2014-24

Local government area	Direct impact					Total impact	
	Avg residing employees (FTEs)	Associated salaries ($M)	Suppliers, community and govt payments ($M)	Total direct spending ($M)	Local suppliers (avg.)	Gross value added ($M)	Avg total jobs (FTEs)
Noosa	35	57.1	17.8	74.9	5	145.7	95
Fraser Coast	27	43.6	23.5	67.1	9	133.2	83
Bulloo	<5	0.5	57.6	58.1	<5	110.1	43
Livingstone	8	15.4	38.7	54.1	11	113.9	59
Bundaberg	28	44.8	6.1	50.9	10	94.2	65
Longreach	<5	1.4	40.3	41.8	<5	116.8	67
Somerset	11	16.3	9.9	26.2	8	49.2	31
Quilpie	<5	1.4	13.8	15.3	5	28.8	12
Goondiwindi	7	11.6	1.9	13.5	<5	23.7	16
Whitsunday	6	10.5	0.4	11.0	<5	20.5	16
Cassowary Coast	<5	6.5	0.1	6.5	<5	11.3	8
North Burnett	<5	2.2	4.0	6.2	<5	12.6	6
Murweh	<5	2.0	3.5	5.4	<5	9.6	5
Balonne	<5	4.1	0.6	4.7	<5	7.1	5
Charters Towers	<5	1.6	1.9	3.4	<5	6.3	<5
Douglas	<5	3.1	0.2	3.3	<5	6.4	5
Barcoo	<5	0.0	2.7	2.7	<5	6.1	<5
Cloncurry	<5	0.1	2.5	2.6	<5	5.0	<5
Paroo	<5	2.2	0.2	2.4	<5	3.4	<5
Burdekin	<5	2.1	0.1	2.2	<5	3.9	<5
Blackall Tambo	<5	1.5	0.1	1.6	<5	2.5	<5
Tablelands	<5	1.4	0.0	1.4	<5	2.6	<5
Hinchinbrook	<5	1.1	0.2	1.3	<5	2.2	<5

Note: Excludes LGAs with total direct spend of less than $1 million.

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