

# REGULATORY REPORT

FINANCIAL YEAR TO DATE: JULY – DECEMBER 2025



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## INTRODUCTION

The Queensland Building and Construction Commission (QBCC) continues to regulate the building industry with a strong focus on safety, quality and compliance. Through proactive monitoring and responsive regulatory action, the QBCC prioritises areas of greatest risk and potential harm, ensuring regulatory effort is directed where it delivers the most impact.

This bi-annual regulatory report outlines the QBCC's key compliance, enforcement and regulatory activities undertaken between 1 July and 31 December 2025. It supports the objectives of the Compliance and Enforcement Strategy 2024-2026, improving transparency and providing regular public insight into the nature and intent of the QBCC's regulatory work. As with previous reports, the information presented offers a high level overview only and is not intended to be a statistically representative measure of sector wide compliance.

During this reporting period, the QBCC further strengthened its regulatory capability through enhanced data and analytics, expanded presence across Queensland, and closer coordination between compliance, audit, legal and licensing functions. These improvements support more effective identification and management of high risk harms, including unlawful and defective building work.

The QBCC also continued to refine the alignment between day to day operations—such as inspections, audits, dispute resolution and enforcement—and broader strategic priorities. This alignment ensures that individual activities contribute to system wide improvements, including strengthening early intervention, enhancing education and engagement, and maintaining a proportionate and risk based regulatory presence.

Together, these efforts reflect the QBCC's commitment to a fair, safe and thriving building and construction industry for Queensland.

## PROACTIVE INSPECTIONS AND SITE VISITS

The QBCC undertakes proactive inspections and site visits to identify non-compliance and take appropriate regulatory action. This can range from providing education, issuing warnings, improvement notices and penalty infringement notices, and for more serious breaches, prosecuting offenders. The data provided in this segment shows the number of inspections and site visits undertaken and also provides some insights in relation to the most common issues identified on-site.

The QBCC's Building and Technical Inspectorate conducts proactive building, plumbing and drainage, mechanical, and fire inspections on residential and commercial building sites under construction. It partners with industry stakeholders and other government agencies to undertake targeted inspections throughout Queensland and share information and learnings on issues impacting the building industry. Furthermore, public awareness campaigns are developed and shared through social media platforms, industry events, and public forums.

Early intervention through proactive inspections improves the standard of building work, reduces hidden risks, and importantly educates licensees in their own environment.

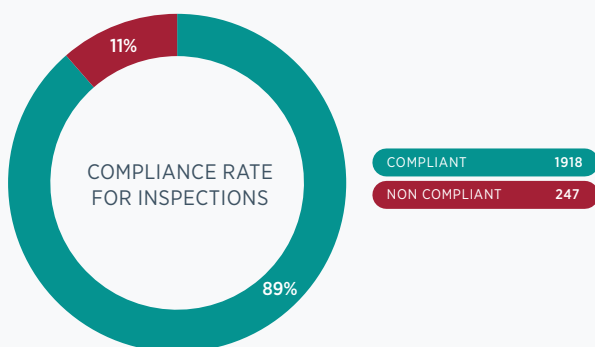
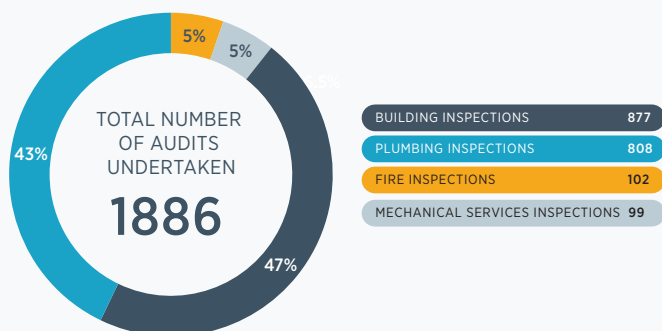
## BUILDING INSPECTIONS

The QBCC undertakes proactive inspections on 'live' residential and commercial building sites under construction. Inspectors educate QBCC licensees on legislative requirements and ensure buildings are code compliant. Random inspections focus on staged building aspects that are deemed high-risk or may compromise building occupant safety, including but not limited to:

- Passive fire requirements in high-rise buildings.
- Roof and wall frame tie-downs (cyclonic and non-cyclonic).
- Fire separating walls in townhouses (light-weight construction and masonry).
- Health and amenity requirements (waterproofing).
- External cladding installation (weatherproofing).
- Structural integrity of buildings and materials in accordance with their intended purpose and as per legislative requirements.

Early intervention through proactive inspections will have the following impact:

- Prevent a significant rectification cost for the QBCC and property owners if defects are identified prior to completion.
- Reduce costs to builders during construction by making subcontractors accountable for poor building practices.
- Target builders or contractors who have a history of defective building work.
- Conduct consistent audits on building sites throughout Queensland to provide a regulatory presence and curb poor industry behaviour.
- Take a supportive, advisory and educational approach to engaging on site with builders and subcontractors that continues to improve industry awareness and understanding of achieving compliance with relevant codes and standards.
- Ensure non-compliant issues are easily identified during construction, otherwise defects may be concealed or hidden from sight.
- Provide internal business advice and referrals to other QBCC business units for negligent behaviour on live construction sites.



## PROACTIVE BUILDING INSPECTION ACTIVITY

Proactive building inspections	877
Compliant sites	741
Sites with compliance issues that were rectified on-site	136
Rectified without an improvement notice	46
Improvement notices issued	90

Compliance rate upon initial inspection

84%

## PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Plumbing inspections are undertaken by qualified QBCC Senior Plumbing Inspectors focused on regulated plumbing work and building work for the provision of water supply, sewerage or drainage in connection with a building, which includes but is not limited to installation and separation of water services, sewerage and drainage requirements, hot water systems, and wall frame limitations for services.

QBCC Senior Plumbing Inspectors assess the nature of the plumbing work to determine if the plumbing work on-site is compliant with the National Construction Code (NCC), relevant Australian standards, and/or manufacturers specifications. QBCC Senior Plumbing Inspectors will provide frequent technical advice and inspections on occupied buildings during the QBCC dispute process to ensure plumbing works are not defective building work and that the building work.

## PROACTIVE PLUMBING INSPECTION ACTIVITY

Proactive plumbing inspections	808
Compliant sites	608

Compliance rate upon initial inspection

75%

## FIRE INSPECTIONS

Fire inspections are undertaken by a qualified QBCC Fire Inspector. These inspections involve education and focus on passive fire related work, which includes but is not limited to fire collars, doors, fire walls, service penetrations through fire walls, emergency lighting and exits, firefighting requirements, etc.

Fire inspectors will ensure passive fire requirements are installed in accordance with the approved construction drawings, fire engineering reports, NCC and relevant Australian standards. Inspectors may also accompany Queensland Fire Safety (QFS) officers to specific occupied buildings to ensure legislative maintenance has been undertaken on fire systems and services.

## PROACTIVE FIRE INSPECTION ACTIVITY

Proactive field site visits	102
Compliant sites	85

Compliance rate upon initial inspection

83%

## MECHANICAL SERVICES INSPECTIONS

Mechanical service inspections are undertaken by qualified QBCC Mechanical Service Inspectors and focus on mechanical services work, which includes but is not limited to;

air-conditioning installation and maintenance, ducted work, drainage and disposal of air contaminants, gas leaks or inadequate installed systems.

Mechanical Inspectors will provide frequent technical advice and inspections on occupied buildings during the QBCC dispute process to ensure air-conditioning systems are compliant with the NCC.

## PROACTIVE MECHANICAL SERVICE INSPECTION ACTIVITY

Proactive field site visits	99
Compliant sites	57

Compliance rate upon initial inspection

58%

## COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT—SITE VISITS

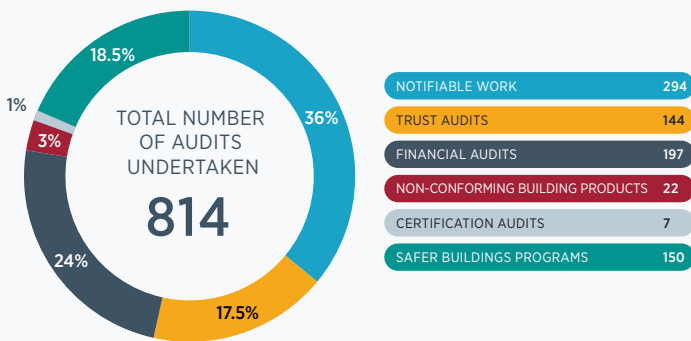
The QBCC's Compliance and Enforcement unit regularly completes site inspections to ensure people undertaking building work are appropriately licensed. This also serves as an opportunity to engage with property owners and licensees on a range of issues, including scopes of work and the resources that the QBCC have available to better educate customers.

Number of site visits	240
Number of persons audited on-site	616
Number of confirmed unlicensed contracting offences	10
Number of confirmed contractors engaging unlicensed person offences	1

Compliance rate upon initial inspection **96%**

## AUDITS

The QBCC undertakes audits for a wide range of activities including notifiable work, trusts, financial and certification. Consistent with the QBCC's Compliance and Enforcement Strategy 2024-2026, these audits are risk-based, with licensees selected for audit based on several criteria including; previous non-compliance, recency of previous audits and receipt of information that suggests a licensee may not be compliant with obligations..



## NOTIFIABLE WORK

Plumbing licensees are required to lodge a Form 4 with the QBCC for plumbing work that is considered notifiable work. The QBCC audits licensees each financial year, cross referencing the Form 4s that they have lodged with the invoices they have issued to ensure the QBCC has a record of notifiable works undertaken by that licence holder.

## COMPLIANT AND NON-COMPLIANT AUDIT OUTCOMES

AUDITS	TOTAL
Audits undertaken	294
Compliant	178
Non-compliant	84
In progress	30

Compliance rate upon initial inspection **68%**

\*Does not include withdrawn or cancelled audits. A withdrawn audit is an audit that is initiated but formally discontinued due to valid reasons preventing completion—such as the licensee not contracting, experiencing health issues or facing other legitimate challenges

## TOP FIVE CATEGORIES OF NOTIFIABLE WORK LODGED WITH THE QBCC (BY VOLUME)

Category 6:	Installing, replacing or removing a water heater
Category 1:	Extending, altering, replacing or removing water supply pipes
Category 5:	Installing, replacing or removing a temperature control device
Category 4:	Extending, altering, replacing or removing sanitary plumbing
Category 10:	Installing or relocating a fixture in a class 1 or 10 building

REGULATORY ACTION	TOTAL
Non-compliant—considered minor—no further action (NFA)	42
Education provided and referred for re-audit	37

## TRUST AUDITS

Certain types of projects require a licence holder to open a Project Trust Account (PTA) and Retention Trust Account (RTA). The QBCC audits trustees of PTAs and RTAs to ensure they are being administered in accordance with legislative obligations.

Companies selected for audit	144
NFA—retention account not required	0
Non-compliant	77
In progress	40
Regulatory action—education	77
Prosecution (in progress)	1

## TOP NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES (RELEVANT LEGISLATION IS *BUILDING INDUSTRY FAIRNESS (SECURITY OF PAYMENTS) ACT 2017*)

1. 52(1)	Trustee failure to keep proper trust records. (This is largely due to the unavailability of software on the market. As a result, the QBCC re-create the ledger from information obtained during the audit to determine whether the trust is being administered in accordance with legislative obligations).
2. 34B (2)	Trustee failure to give Commission notice of retention trust account opening, closing or name change within five business days.
3. 35(2)	Contracted party fails to deposit retention amount in retention trust account within five business days.
4. 18B(2)	Trustee fails to give contracting party and / or commissioner notice of project trust account's opening, closing or name change within 5 business days.
5. 20(2)	Contracted party makes payment to subcontractor beneficiary by unlawful method.

## FINANCIAL AUDITS

Financial audits are undertaken to ensure that licensees remain financially viable and comply with their Minimum Financial Requirements (MFR). The QBCC may undertake a financial audit of a licence holder where they have serious concerns that the licence holder may not be meeting their MFR obligations.

Financial audits require submission of financial documents that comply with specific accounting standards by a qualified accountant and are usually undertaken where a licensee has been identified as high risk of financial failure. Typically, a financial audit is undertaken when a licence holder fails to comply with a request for internal management accounts or where the information that the QBCC has available leads to a reasonable belief of serious non-compliance with the licensees MFR.

Financial audits undertaken	197
Compliant	129
In progress	103
Non-compliant	93

### OF THE 28 AUDITS NOT COMPLIED WITH:

Licences cancelled (non-compliant with audit)	17
Licences cancelled (other reason)	22
Licences cancelled (contractor request)	32
Audits withdrawn (MFR no longer applies)	22

## NON-CONFORMING BUILDING PRODUCTS

In August 2017, the Queensland Government passed new laws which placed greater responsibility on everyone in the building product supply chain to ensure that products used on buildings are fit for their intended purpose. The laws hold everyone in the building product supply chain—designers, importers, manufacturers, suppliers, installers, and architects or engineers who specify products for a building—responsible for ensuring that all building products meet relevant standards and are safe. Part of this increased accountability is the requirement for building products to have appropriate information that outlines the purpose they are intended for, and for this information to be supplied throughout the supply chain. The QBCC audits building products to ensure that they are safe, fit for purpose and comply with relevant standards.

Audits opened	22
Audits closed	16
Audits that resulted in a finding*	6
In progress	9

\* Numbers in these tables may not add up because of carry over of cases received in the previous period.

## CERTIFICATION AUDITS

A building certifier is obligated to ensure that a building complies with all appropriate codes and legislation that might apply in the performance of their functions as a building certifier. All building certifiers are bound by a strict code of conduct and have an obligation to always act in the public interest.

The Certification unit conducts audits of building certifiers across the state to ensure certifiers are meeting their legislative obligations and code of conduct requirements.

Two types of audits exist—assessment audits and technical audits. Assessment audits review certifiers' files and administrative procedures, and technical audits involve on-site inspections of construction projects.

The audits also aim to enhance compliance by identifying trends and providing early intervention and education opportunities.

Completed audits	7
Satisfactory outcome—NFA	2
Not conducted—NFA*	1
Satisfactory with recommendations	4
Audits unsatisfactory conduct with reprimand	0

\*Not conducted NFA occurs where the certifier retains a licence in Queensland but is not performing the certification functions in Queensland, or where the certifier has already had multiple sites audited in a financial year.

## SAFER BUILDINGS PROGRAM

In 2018, Part 4A Combustible Cladding of the Building Regulation 2006, came into effect to help identify privately owned buildings in Queensland that may have combustible cladding. Owners of these buildings were required to register their building and undertake a self-auditing process called the Combustible Cladding Checklist.

Buildings in Queensland that were identified as a Cladding Fire Risk (CFR) through the checklist program that have not undertaken remediation or removal of the affected cladding material, are required to display an 'Affected Private Building Notice' advising the public of the presence of combustible cladding.

If a building owner does not comply after education has been provided, the QBCC may proceed with regulatory action against the owner.

Audits undertaken	150
Compliant	122
Non-compliant	14
Education	14

## DEFECTIVE WORK AND INSURANCE CLAIMS

The QBCC receives notifications of disputes between a home owner and a contractor that relate to alleged defective work, non-completion of building work and instances of subsidence. The role of the QBCC is to assess each dispute, determine any fault of either party and where appropriate, direct rectification of building work. In addition, the QBCC also assesses disputes to determine the appropriateness of a claim under the Queensland Home Warranty Scheme.

Each dispute received can have multiple items that the property owner alleges are defective.

Home warranty insurance only applies to residential construction work. This insurance covers the home owner for loss if something goes wrong during the building process up to a maximum of \$200,000. Once a claim is paid out, the QBCC will try to recover the amount paid out to finish or fix the work from the contractor.

Disputes received	2952
Disputes finalised	3053
Items complained about	26558

BREAKDOWN OF ACTION	
NFA*	1858
Referred for building inspection	1544
Disputes finalised prior to inspection	118 disputes rectified prior to inspection
Directions to rectify issued	671 directions to rectify issued
Failure to rectify issued	213 penalty infringement notices issued

\* NFA is taken for reasons including insufficient information received, outside jurisdiction, time limit expired, agreement reached over the phone or withdrawn.

## TOP FIVE STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

1	Roof Cladding
2	Wall Cladding
3	External Waterproofing Membranes
4	Internal wet areas waterproofing membranes
5	Drainage

## TOP FIVE NON-STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

1	Painting
2	Joinery
3	Roof cladding
4	Floor tiling
5	Other

## QUEENSLAND HOME WARRANTY SCHEME

Number of claims received	937
Number of claims—approved	392
Number of claims in progress	1373
Value of claims approved in the period	\$28.50 million

\* Numbers in these tables may not add up because of carry over of cases received in the previous period.

## SUMMARY OF DISPUTES AND CLAIMS

The overwhelming majority of licensees undertake high quality work without consumers raising issues with the QBCC. The data below highlights that only a very small number of licensees are the subject of complaints relating to defective or incomplete work, and an even smaller proportion are issued directions to rectify defective work.

150,000 policies average p.a. over 6 years =  
900,000 active policies

less than 2% result in claims

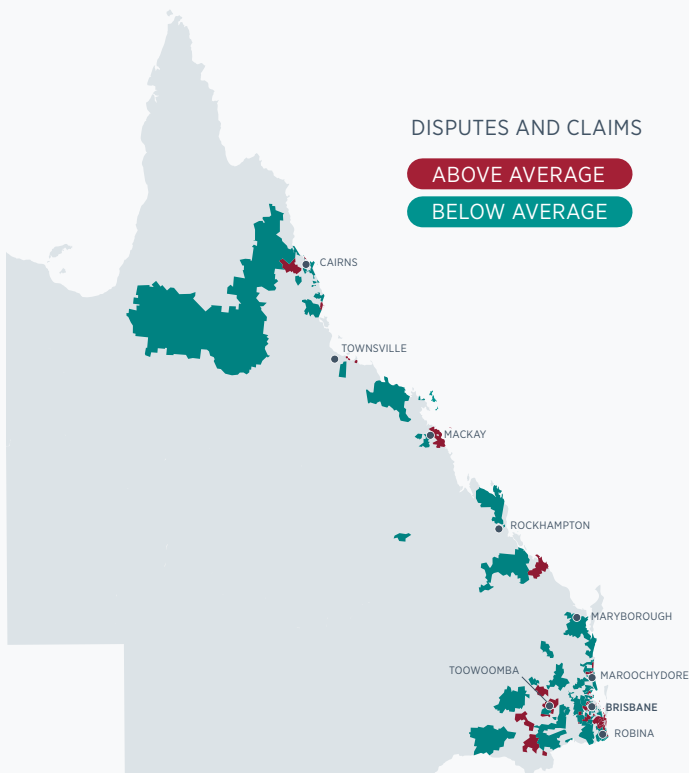
1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025 we received  
2,952 complaints about defective work

Only 671 (23%) resulted in DTRs being issued

Only 213 became FTRs and only 33 went to QCAT  
(owners and builders)

Only 0.53% of QBCC Licensees received a DTR

## SUMMARY OF DISPUTES AND CLAIMS HEATMAP



\*Data covers 1 July 2023 to 21 January 2026

## MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

The QBCC's Mediation and Conciliation service supports the resolution of residential building disputes providing a forum for structured negotiations facilitated by a mediator/conciliator. This process supports timely outcomes for homeowners and licensees where resolutions are only partially reached or not reached, cases involving defective building work proceed for further consideration in QBCC's formal dispute process. Despite being operational for a relatively short period, the mediation and conciliation process has delivered strong outcomes with a high portion of cases referred to mediation either fully or partially resolved. These results demonstrate that early dispute resolution is working effectively reducing the need for formal enforcement action and saving both homeowners and licensees considerable time and cost.

Cases referred to a conciliator	55
Cases proceeded to a conciliation session	47
» Complaint items	419
Cases fully resolved	24
» Complaint items resolved	234
Cases partially resolved	7
» Complaint items resolved	57
» Items pending final agreement	1
Cases not resolved	16
» Complaint items not resolved	127

## INVESTIGATIONS, ADJUDICATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

### INVESTIGATIONS

As outlined in the Compliance and Enforcement Strategy 2024-2026, the QBCC employs a risk-based approach to regulation and prioritising its actions. This means that although the QBCC will rigorously assess all alleged contraventions, not every matter will be able to be fully investigated. This will depend on the weight of the evidence available, and priority will be given to those matters posing the greatest risk of harm to Queenslanders or the industry.

Once a high-risk area is identified, the QBCC tailors its regulatory response. A range of regulatory tools are used to support compliance including education, engagement, monitoring and enforcement actions. A strong emphasis is placed on prevention. This aims to proactively address potential issues through education and support before they escalate into significant problems, thereby enhancing overall industry

compliance and consumer protection. This means that minor breaches may warrant education or support, while serious or repeat offences could lead to formal enforcement actions such as public warnings, court injunctions, prosecution and licence suspension or cancellation.

## COMPLIANCE INVESTIGATIONS

Cases opened	1434
Cases closed	1511

### Breakdown of top investigations undertaken

1.	unlicensed contracting
2.	domestic building contract offences
3.	insurance
4.	Improper use of a licence

## REGULATORY ACTION TAKEN

Number of warnings/education	443
Number of Penalty Infringement Notices (PINs)	505
Number of prosecution briefs referred seeking prosecution of offenders	52
Number of disciplinary actions	3

### A breakdown of top three offences for PINs being issued

1.	Fail to comply with a direction to rectify or remedy defective building work
2.	Unlicensed building work
3.	Non-compliant domestic building contract

## FINANCIAL COMPLIANCE

The Minimum Financial Requirements (MFR) Regulation was introduced in Queensland on 1 January 2019 to reduce financial failure, liquidations and bankruptcy within the building and construction industry and to ensure that people are paid for their work. It is part of the QBCC's remit to build a stronger and fairer industry.

The regulation outlines what MFR must be met to ensure a contractor-type licensee has a strong and financially sustainable business with an appropriate level of working capital. In making this determination, the QBCC considers a contractor's allowable annual turnover (Maximum Revenue) as determined by their working capital (Net Tangible Assets) and its Current Ratio (in relation to their debts).

The QBCC requires most contractor-type licensees to demonstrate this financial viability when they apply for a contractor-type licence and through regular reporting of

their finances. The QBCC undertakes investigations where concerns are identified that licensees may not be complying with the MFR. One regulatory tool available is to request internal management accounts from licensees that provide more up-to-date financial information. Where deficiencies or non-compliance with MFR is identified, the licensee is given the opportunity to rectify this situation—which is usually by improving their Net Tangible Asset position. This improvement in Net Tangible Assets is recorded by the QBCC as 'total dollar value injected back into the industry'.

## FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Total requests for internal management accounts	240
Total \$ value injected back into the industry	\$17 million

The Financial Compliance team also investigate monies owed complaints from subcontractors that have not been paid for work performed. Failure to pay a debt when it falls due and payable is a breach of a condition for holding a licence.

## MONIES OWED COMPLAINTS

Complaints received	368
Complaints finalised	239
Complaints in dispute (unable to be dealt with and referred to alternative process i.e. adjudication process or QCAT)	71
\$ value of complaints received	\$6,000,819
\$ value of money recovered	\$2,407,518

## ACCOUNTANT EXCLUSION

The QBCC has the ability to exclude an accountant for the period of three years if the accountant has, within the previous three years—given information they knew to be false or misleading to a licensed contractor, or to the QBCC, in relation to a licensed contractor's satisfaction of the MFR; or failed to comply with the MFR in relation to information required to be given to the QBCC; or not complied with a requirement in a previous exclusion notice given to the accountant.

Before a decision is made to exclude an accountant, the QBCC will engage with the accountant to outline any concerns and provide the accountant an opportunity to respond. If the QBCC believes exclusion action is not appropriate, discretion may be applied and a warning will be issued instead, offering a chance for education around the MFR to be provided. During this reporting period, the QBCC has excluded zero accountants, which prohibits them from preparing MFR reports for a period of three years.

The QBCC relies on information provided by qualified accountants in relation to a licensee's financial position, and it is vital that accountants are verifying information provided to them from licensees to ensure the information is true and reliable.

By ensuring the financial information is true and correct, the QBCC can identify risks to the industry and work with licensees to improve the sustainability of the building industry in Queensland. The QBCC has a wide range of educational material available to licensees and accountants on the QBCC website, including guides explaining what the MFR are and how to support businesses in industry. In addition to this, the QBCC hosts regional tours and presents webinars each year, providing the opportunity for stakeholders across Queensland to learn more about the MFR.

## ADJUDICATIONS

Adjudication is a dispute resolution process that is a quick, cost-effective mechanism to have disputes about payment claims, particularly progress payments in construction contracts, decided by independent adjudicators.

Adjudication decisions can be enforced by the courts, and the process is intended to maintain cash flow within the building and construction industry.

### ADJUDICATION APPLICATIONS

Valid applications received	196
Applications referred to adjudicators	141
\$ value of adjudicators referred	\$322,404,971
\$ value of finalised adjudications in applicants favour	\$14,264,270

## PROSECUTIONS

As outlined earlier in this document, the Compliance and Enforcement Strategy 2024-2026 outlines a number of regulatory tools that the QBCC can utilise to achieve compliance. They range from providing education and issuing warnings for lower risk non-compliance up to commencing prosecution action for the more serious, higher risk offences. The below details relate to prosecution action by the QBCC during the reporting period:

Prosecution matters commenced	33
Prosecution matters in progress (total number as of 31 December 2025)	56
» s42 offences (unlawful carrying out of building work)	15
» s50D offences (person must not pretend to be a licensee)	0
» s51 offences (improper use of a licence card, certificate, number of PIN)	1
» s53C offences (advertising by an unlicensed person)	0
» s68B offences (when insurance premium is payable by licensed contractor)	0

» s73 offences (failure to comply with direction to rectify or remedy)	0
» s33, sch 1B offences (deposits)	6
» s118 (liability of executive officer for particular offences committed by company)	5
» s30, sch 1B offences (contracted services must not start before regulated contract complies with requirements)	7
Total of fines imposed for the 31 charges	\$167,000.00
Total of any restitution/compensation/costs awarded	\$91,460,09
» Costs	\$29,419.91
» Compensation and restitution	\$62,040,18

## LICENSING

Core functions of the Licensing Services branch are to:

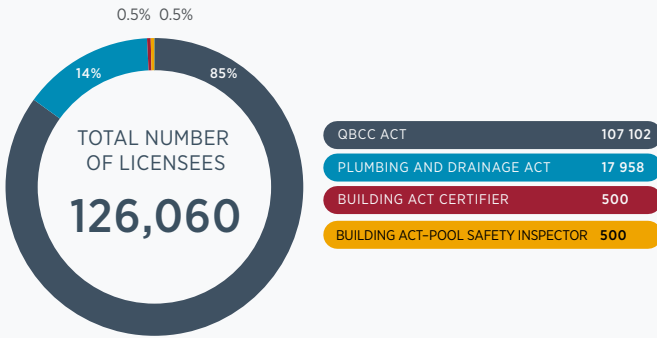
- assess and then either grant or refuse applications for licences
- renew existing licences when they become due
- provide advice on scope of works under different licence classes
- maintain three publicly accessible licensee registers under different legislation
- update the register details for each licensee as their respective circumstances change.

The Licensing Services branch also provides guidance and training to staff based in regional offices who perform licensing work as part of their duties. As at December 2024, there were over 120,000 QBCC administered licensees as indicated to the right. Each year the QBCC receives thousands of applications for the various licence types and classes as indicated.

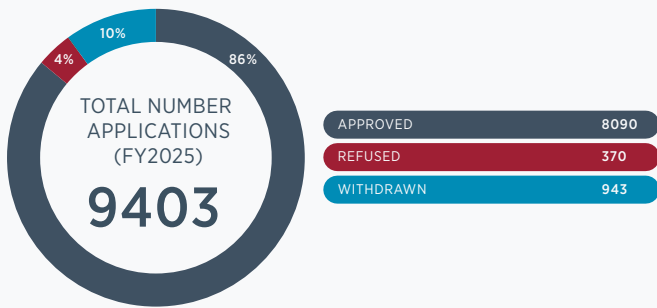
Licensing Services also takes actions against licences such as imposing conditions and suspending or cancelling a licence. Suspension and cancellation actions may be taken for a number of reasons which are outlined in the tables featured.

SUSPENSION REASON TYPE	SUM OF FY25
Annual licence fee not paid	4845
Breach of licence condition	1
Breach of MFR	15
Failure to comply with an audit	23
Failure to pay debts	26
Immediate suspension	0
No current nominee	50
Undischarged debt to the QBCC	2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4962</b>

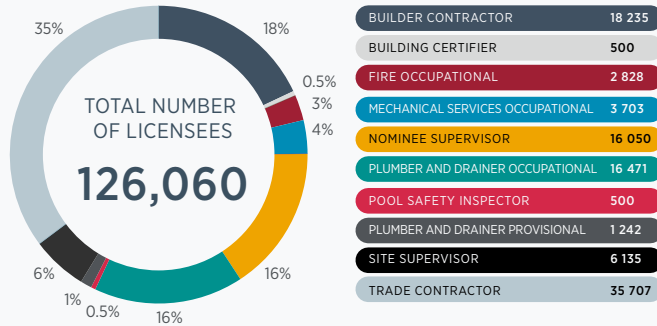
ACTIVE LICENSEES BY LEGISLATION



FINANCIAL YEAR 2025—APPLICATIONS YEAR TO DATE

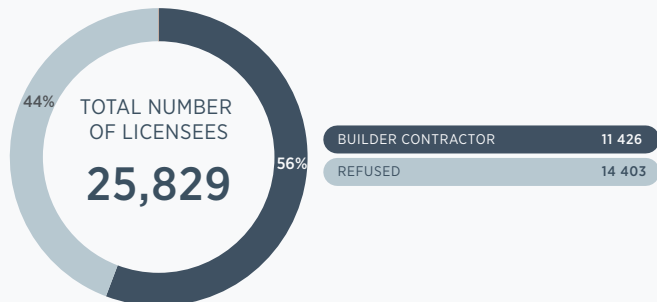


BREAKDOWN OF INDIVIDUAL LICENCE TYPE



\* Due to individual licensees potentially holding more than one type of licence, individual row totals do not add up to the grand total which is a distinct count.

BREAKDOWN OF COMPANY LICENCE TYPE



\*\* Due to companies potentially holding more than one type of licence, individual row totals do not add up to the grand total which is a distinct count.

CANCELLATION REASON TYPE	SUMMARY
Annual licence fee not paid	1843
Breach of licence condition	5
Breach of MFR	8
Contractor request	626
Convicted of indictable offence	1
Deceased	41
Disqualified individual	3
Excluded	111
Failure to pay debts	12
Failure to comply with an audit	17
No current nominee	35
Not fit and proper to hold a licence	0
Undischarged debt to the QBCC	1
Disciplinary Action	1
Renewal Refused	2
Failure to Comply with a written request	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2706</b>

REGULATORY INTELLIGENCE

The QBCC is advancing its intelligence-led approach to compliance and enforcement to address the complexities of regulating the building and construction industry in Queensland. By leveraging established information sources, the QBCC is better positioned to identify high-risk participants and activities and to inform targeted, risk-based regulatory responses.

Regulatory intelligence is a key internal capability that enhances oversight of the industry by supporting proactive compliance and enforcement activities, strengthening regulatory outcomes, improving industry standards, and enhancing consumer protection. By harnessing information to produce actionable intelligence, the QBCC can more effectively identify individuals and activities that pose potential risks and harms.

Need more information?

Visit [qbcc.qld.gov.au](http://qbcc.qld.gov.au) / call **139 333** / write to **PO Box 5099, Brisbane Qld 4001** /    