

Affordable Housing Policy



Approval Body:	Council
Endorsement Date:	16 June 2026
Current Version:	1.0
Compulsory Review Cycle:	4 years
Review Date:	16 June 2030
Responsible Department:	Connected communities
Responsible Team:	Health and Social Policy
Relevant Legislation:	Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 Gender Equality Act 2020 Local Government Act 2020 Planning & Environment Act 1987 Public Health & Wellbeing Act 2008 Housing Act 1983
Relevant Council Documents:	Council Plan 2025-2029 Community Vision 2035 Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2025-2029 Diversity, Access & Inclusion Policy Communications Policy Community Engagement Policy 2024 Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2024 - 2026 Rainbow Action Plan 2023-2027
ECM ID:	22085183

	what constitutes a 'key worker'. The term usually refers to employees in services that are essential to a city's functioning, but who earn low to moderate incomes. In cities and regions with high housing costs, this makes access to appropriate and affordable housing in reasonable proximity to work difficult for key workers. Key workers may include public service workers including teachers, nurses, police and fire and emergency personnel.
Planning authority	The Victorian Government's technical guide to the Planning and Environment Act 1987, provides the following definition of 'Planning Authority': any person or body given the power to prepare a planning scheme or an amendment to a planning scheme. The Minister is a planning authority and may authorise any other Minister or public authority to prepare an amendment to a planning scheme. A council is planning authority for its municipality and for any area adjoining its municipality that the Minister authorises.
Planning Scheme	A planning scheme is a statutory document that sets out objectives, policies and provisions relating to the use, development, protection and conservation of land in the area to which it applies. A planning scheme regulates the use and development of land through planning provisions to achieve those objectives and policies. The Casey Planning Scheme is the relevant planning scheme for the City of Casey.
Planning Amendment (Better Decisions Made Faster) Act 2026	An Act passed by the Victorian Parliament which, once fully implemented, will amend the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to provide a more effective and efficient statutory planning framework for Victoria. The changes will support the delivery of Victoria's Housing Statement and the actions of Plan for Victoria, including the aim to build 2.24 million homes across Melbourne and our regional cities and towns over the next 30 years.
Public Housing	Public housing refers to non-profit housing in the public sector, other than under the Victorian Affordable Housing Programs. Public housing is long-term, rental social housing owned and managed by the Victorian Government (through Homes Victoria within the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing. It is provided to eligible Victorians on low incomes who are most in need.
Registered Housing Agency	Registered Housing Agencies are not-for-profit entities that are registered under the Housing Act and regulated by the Victorian Government. Registered Housing Agencies provide Affordable Housing for people on low incomes through the Victorian Housing Register (see below). Housing managed by a Registered Housing Agency is generally provided on a long-term or transitional basis. However, some agencies also offer crisis accommodation and other housing options, including specialist disability housing and rooming houses.
Section 173 Agreement	<p>A Section 173 Agreement is a legal contract under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 ("the Act") between a responsible authority (such as your local council) and a landowner (usually the registered proprietor) or a person intending to become the landowner.</p> <p>The agreement sets out conditions or restrictions on the use or development of the land, or outlines measures to achieve specific planning objectives. Its purpose is to provide a more flexible and effective way to meet planning goals for an area or a particular parcel of land than relying solely on other statutory mechanisms. Section 173 Agreements may be used to negotiate and secure Affordable Housing contributions, which may include dwellings, land, or financial payments.</p>
Shared equity program	Shared equity is a type of affordable home ownership model where the cost of purchasing a property is shared between the buyer and another party, such as the government or a Community Housing Provider. The Victorian Government's <i>Homebuyer Fund</i> is an example of this approach. Under the program, the government contributes up to 25% of the property's purchase price in exchange for an equivalent share in the property. Buyers are required to repay the government's contribution when they refinance, sell the property, or reach the end of their loan term.
Social Housing	Social housing is short and long-term rental housing that is owned and run by the government or not-for-profit agencies. Social housing is made up of two types of housing, public housing (owned and managed by Homes Victoria) and community housing (owned and/or managed by a Community Housing Provider). Social Housing can be accessed through the Victorian Housing Register (see below) by people on low incomes who need housing, especially those who have recently

	experienced homelessness, family violence, or have other special needs. Rent is set at no more than 30% of the gross household income.
Victorian Housing Register	<p>The Victorian Housing Register is a centralised application and waiting list for affordable housing (including Social Housing) in Victoria. It streamlines the process by allowing eligible applicants to apply for a range of housing options. The register is managed by the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing and operates under the Housing Act 1983. It has two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Access – for people with urgent housing needs, such as those experiencing homelessness, escaping family violence, living with a disability or significant support needs, or requiring special housing. • Register of Interest – for all other eligible applicants seeking affordable housing without priority needs.

Background

Definition

Affordable Housing is defined by the Planning and Environment Act 1987 as ‘housing, including social housing, that is appropriate for the housing needs of ... very low, low and moderate income households.’ The income ranges for these households are set annually by the Victorian Government to reflect median household income. The current ranges for Greater Melbourne as of July 2025 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Affordable Housing income ranges for Greater Melbourne (July 2025)

Family type & annual income	Very low income range	Low income range	Moderate income range
Single adult	Up to \$30,870	\$30,871 to \$49,380	\$49,381 to \$74,080
Couple, no dependant	Up to \$46,290	\$46,291 to \$74,080	\$74,081 to \$111,110
Family (one or two parents) with dependant children	Up to \$64,810	\$64,811 to \$103,710	\$103,711 to \$155,550

Affordable Housing exists along a housing continuum (Figure 1). The housing continuum is a conceptual framework that illustrates the full spectrum of housing and accommodation options, from homelessness through to stable home ownership. Affordable Housing does not typically include market housing (home ownership or private rental), as these options rarely meet affordability definitions. It also excludes private rooming houses - where rent may not be set at affordable levels and accommodation is intended to be temporary - as well as crisis and emergency accommodation, which are also temporary in nature.

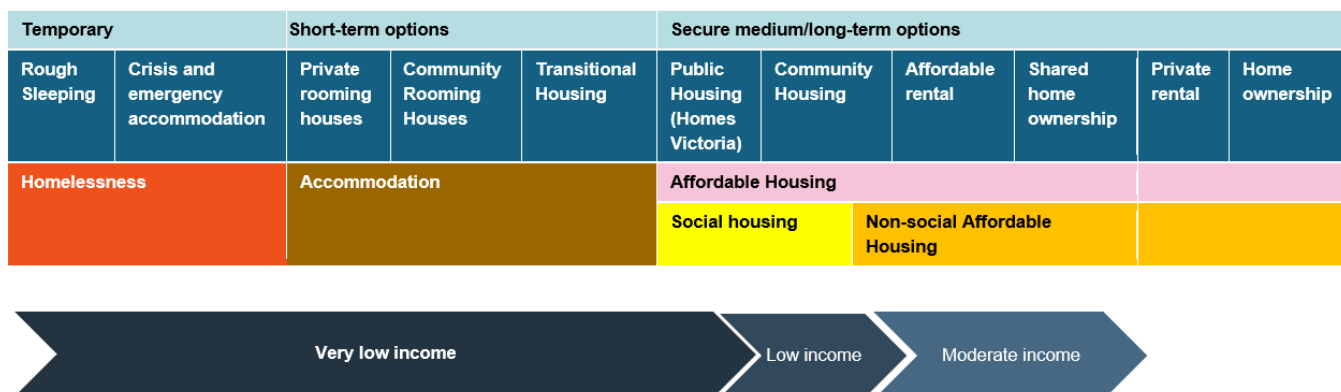


Figure 1: Housing Continuum

The following provides definitions of the key types of Affordable Housing within the continuum:

- **Social housing:** rental housing suitable for the needs of very low- and low-income households. It is provided either by State Government (public housing) or by a Registered Community Housing Provider (community housing). Allocation is managed via the Victorian Housing Register. Rent is typically set as a percentage of household income, no more than 25 to 30 per cent.
- **Affordable rental housing:** Rental housing suitable primarily for moderate-income households, delivered by government, the community housing sector, or through partnerships with the development sector. Housing costs are set at a level that enables tenants to meet essential living expenses. Eligibility criteria apply, and rents are usually set either as at a discounted rate relative to market rent (e.g., 90% of the median price in the area) or capped at 30 per cent of median household income.
- **Affordable purchase housing:** housing suitable for the needs of primarily moderate-income households, typically provided or supported by government, community housing sector, or the development sector. Housing may be priced as a percentage of market rate (e.g. 70-80 per cent).

Roles and responsibilities

All three levels of government in Australia play an important role in the provision and ongoing supply of Affordable Housing. Addressing the significant and growing shortfall in affordable housing requires coordinated action by the Federal, State and local governments, in partnership with developers, and Community Housing Providers. The following section outlines the distinct roles and responsibilities of each level of government.

Federal government

While the Federal Government has no direct constitutional mandate for housing provision, it has historically played a significant role in shaping national housing outcomes. This has included capital funding for social housing (delivered jointly with States and Territories), shared equity schemes such as first home buyer assistance, borrowing guarantees, and income support through Commonwealth Rent Assistance for low- and moderate-income households in the private rental sector.

More broadly, Federal policies and institutions influence the housing system through monetary policy settings (e.g. interest rates), immigration and population policy, workforce development and income support, national building, construction and financial regulations, and funding for homelessness services.

State government

The Victorian State Government manages and maintains the public housing system and provides funding to Registered Housing Agencies to deliver and operate community housing. It also sets the overarching land use planning policy framework through the Planning and Environment Act 1987 and the Victoria Planning Provisions.

The State plays a central role in:

- Regulating and financing the community housing sector,
- Developing planning policy, controls and targets that support the delivery of social and affordable housing.
- Delivering State-owned social and affordable housing projects and administering associated funding programs.
- Partnerships with local governments, industry, and housing providers to enable well-located and diverse housing outcomes.

Recent State reforms, including the Planning Amendment (Better Decisions Made Faster) Act 2026, establish a clear statutory basis for affordable housing contributions, enabling local government (and, where relevant, the State) to secure onsite affordable dwellings or cash-in-lieu contributions directed to the same municipality. Implementation will be staged, with key details to be set through

regulations and guidance. At a municipal level, further strategic work will be required to translate this head of power into practice, including evidencing local need in the planning scheme and establishing local governance and delivery pathways for any funds collected. These reforms support more consistent inclusionary settings across both growth areas and established centres, streamline approval processes, and strengthen the planning system's focus on housing affordability and the facilitation of social and affordable housing.

In established areas, targeted reforms to planning controls (including restrictive covenants) and value-sharing mechanisms could help unlock more medium-density housing and increase housing choice. In growth areas, the reforms increase flexibility in the use of Infrastructure Contributions Plan (ICP) funds, potentially including works beyond the ICP area where they serve the contributing community, which may accelerate enabling infrastructure that supports broader housing delivery and precinct readiness, subject to transparent governance, statutory limitations and equity across growth suburbs.

The ultimate scale and distribution of affordable housing outcomes will depend on the regulations, scheme translations and thresholds (e.g., rates, incentives) developed through the implementation of these State reforms.

Local government

Historically, the task of supplying affordable housing has been borne by Federal and State governments. The Planning and Environment Act 1987, enables local governments to enter into agreements with land owners to obtain affordable housing contributions through statutory and strategic planning processes. However, the Act does not impose a mandatory requirement for the provision of affordable housing and these agreements are voluntary.

Planning Amendment (Better Decisions Made Faster) Act 2026 introduces a head of power for councils to seek affordable housing contributions (with in-lieu funds reinvested locally). This extends earlier framework established by 2018 amendments to the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, which facilitated affordable housing contributions primarily through voluntary, negotiated agreements as part of planning scheme amendments or permit processes. However, until the new provisions commence and the associated implementation regulations and guidelines are in place, the 2018 voluntary approach remains the operative pathway.

Council recognises that some streamlined approval pathways introduced by recent reforms (e.g., VicSmart applications and deemed-to-comply pathways) are designed to expedite housing approvals in general and may limit the time and scope for negotiated outcomes on a case-by-case basis. In these contexts, Council's focus will be on consistent application of statutory controls and on strategic planning and partnership levers to deliver housing of all types, including affordable housing outcomes.

While the statutory powers of local government are limited, Councils can influence supply by:

- Pursuing/seeking voluntary affordable housing contributions through rezoning and permit processes where feasible, acknowledging that the current voluntary framework can be difficult to secure consistently and is often constrained by negotiation dynamics and feasibility considerations.
- Prioritising municipal strategic planning work to support implementation of the Act 2026 reforms once they commence. This includes translating the new head of power into clear planning scheme provisions/settings aligned with forthcoming regulations and guidance. This will enable Council to require affordable housing contributions where strategically justified, improving certainty, transparency and consistency in outcomes.
- Enabling efficient assessment pathways for proposals delivering all housing types, consistent with the Act's three-tier permit streams, while ensuring affordable housing outcomes are embedded through clear statutory standards.
- Activating Council land by progressing projects on Council sites (preferably via long-term lease) delivered by Registered Housing Agencies.

- Advocating to State and Commonwealth for programs, land releases and tools that increase affordable housing supply.
- Delivering enabling infrastructure (roads, footpaths, drainage, open space and community facilities) via ICP/DCP (within statutory limitations) to unlock serviced land and accelerate market-led housing delivery, which can indirectly support affordable housing outcomes by accelerating overall supply and precinct readiness.
- Collaborating with Registered Housing Agencies and other delivery partners to structure viable projects and secure long-term affordability outcomes.
- Embedding affordable housing objectives through structure planning and policy, aligning with updated planning objectives and the State’s planning strategies.

Council recognises that, while local government can influence affordable housing outcomes through planning, advocacy, partnerships and land-related opportunities, long-term delivery at scale also depends on sustained State and Commonwealth investment, appropriate policy settings, and collaboration with delivery partners.

Housing needs and affordability

Casey, like much of Greater Melbourne, has experienced rapid growth in housing costs since 2020. Between June 2020 and June 2025, the median sale price increased by 26% for houses and 32% for units, while median advertised rents rose by 40% for houses and 32% for units (Housing.id, 2025). Additional factors such as rising interest rates, high inflation leading to increased living costs, and wages failing to keep pace, have left many households experiencing housing stress.

Unmet Affordable Housing Need

In 2021, an estimated 7,421 Casey households had an unmet need for affordable housing, up from 5,655 households in 2016. This includes households that cannot afford market-rate rentals and are:

- Homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness;
- Marginally housed (e.g., in overcrowded dwellings, rooming houses, or caravan parks); or
- In rental stress (paying a share of income on rent that is financially unsustainable) (Figure 2).

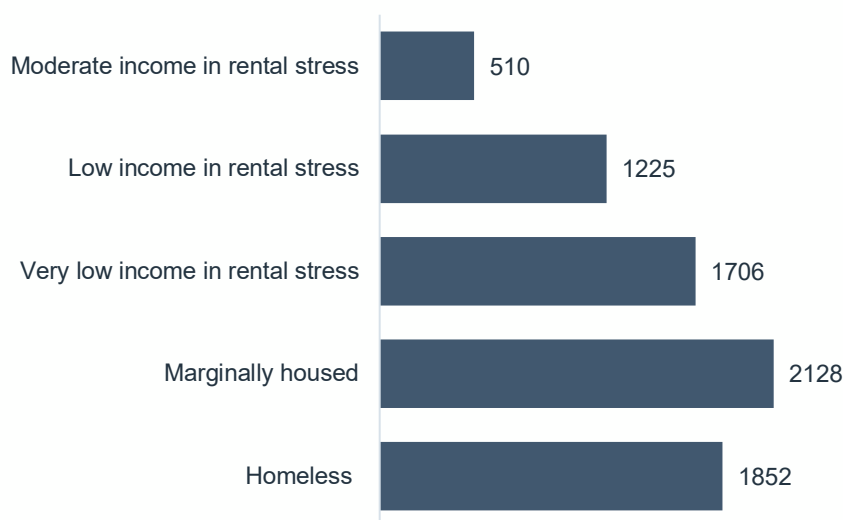


Figure 2: Households in Casey needing Affordable Housing (Housing id, 2025)

Rental and purchase affordability

Since 2020, there has been a dramatic decline in the percentage of housing for purchase that is affordable to very low, low and moderate-income households in the City of Casey (Figure 3). For low-income households, only 293 sales (4.1%) in Casey were considered affordable, and for very low-income households, just 36 sales (0.5%) met affordability criteria (Housing.id, 2025).

Rental affordability has also declined with the share of new leases affordable to low-income households falling from 90% in June 2020 to 32% in June 2025 (Housing.id, 2025).



Figure 3: Property and rental affordability in Casey by income bracket (Housing id, 2025).

Social Housing

Social Housing (public and community housing) remains the only secure, affordable option for very low-income households. The proportion of Social Housing in Casey has declined, reflecting minimal new supply relative to population growth while need continues to rise (Figure 4). A 2022 needs assessment estimated a shortfall of 2,490 Social Housing dwellings, forecast to almost double to approx. 5,000 dwellings by 2041. The groups most represented in this need included single parents (37.5%), single adults (26.6%), elderly singles (10.7%), and couples with children (8.8%).

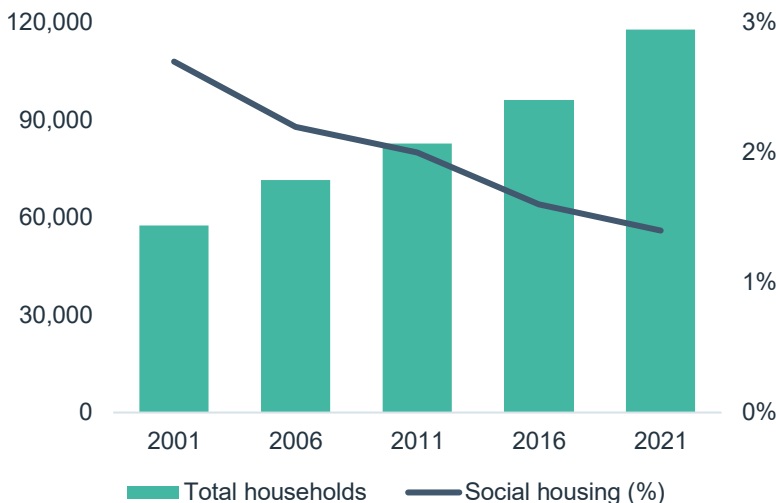


Figure 4: Proportion of Social Housing in Casey (Profile id, 2025)

Advocate

Council advocates to the State and Commonwealth, alongside key stakeholders and the community, to ensure the affordable housing needs within the municipality are clearly understood. Council will seek regulatory and planning reforms, and decisions that support the delivery of safe, secure and high-quality affordable housing, as well as the rejuvenation of existing social and affordable housing stock.

7. Advocate for increased State and Federal investment in social and affordable housing projects within Casey, including:
 - 7.1 Dedicated funding allocations for social and affordable housing.
 - 7.2 Meaningful affordable housing contributions within relevant State-led projects.
 - 7.3 Deployment of suitable surplus government-owned assets to deliver affordable housing.
8. Advocate to State Government for exemption or remission from the Windfall Gains Tax where Council-owned land in a Public Land Zone is rezoned to facilitate strategic asset management and/or affordable housing outcomes.
9. Undertake community education to raise awareness of local affordable housing needs, the social and economic benefits, and the role of Local Government in Affordable Housing, including a particular focus on areas of community concern such as safety, design quality, pressure on infrastructure, and housing management.
10. Proactively share information and data with State Government, Community Housing Providers, developers and landowners to build understanding of the affordable housing needs and opportunities in Casey.
11. Collect, analyse, and apply disaggregated data on housing stress and homelessness to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and advocacy, ensuring resources and policy responses consider groups and areas within the municipality that are most in need.
12. Regularly participate in regional alliances, networks and forums, and work with peak bodies to collectively advocate to address unmet needs for affordable housing.
13. Continuously build organisational capacity in affordable housing solutions by proactively sharing research, data and insights from registered community housing organisations, peak bodies and other key stakeholders.
14. Advocate for the full implementation of the Victorian Aboriginal Housing and Homelessness Framework, *Mana-na worn-tyeen marr-tookort*, and the forthcoming National Housing and Homelessness Plan as key guiding documents for action. This includes advocating for delivery of the additional Aboriginal Social Housing required by 2036 and applying the principles of these frameworks in local efforts to prevent homelessness and to improve access to culturally safe, affordable and accessible housing in the City of Casey.
15. Advocate for and support the delivery of safe, secure, accessible, and affordable housing so that people with disability, recognising their higher exposure to rental stress, barriers to housing modification, and heightened risk of homelessness due to unsuitable or insecure housing. Council seeks to strengthen housing choice, enable independent living, and support participation, inclusion and ageing in place.

Facilitate

Council will enable affordable housing outcomes by supporting delivery through planning policy and processes, embedding affordable housing early in strategic work, improving internal approval pathways, supporting access to external funding, administering a transparent contributions register, and, where appropriate, leveraging Council owned land.

16. Council recognises that the pathways, feasibility considerations and delivery mechanisms for affordable housing will differ across growth areas, established residential areas, renewal precincts and major activity centres, and responses should be tailored accordingly.
17. Council will maintain the accuracy and currency of the planning framework, as part of the regular Casey Planning Scheme Review cycle, by:
 - 17.1 Incorporating current demographic and housing evidence to reflect municipal and place-based need for affordable housing;
 - 17.2 Embedding Council's long-term vision for residential land use and development in relevant strategies and planning scheme content; and
 - 17.3 Monitoring and responding to changes in State planning legislation and policy, particularly the *Planning Amendment (Better Decisions Made Faster) Act 2026* and updating Council planning instruments and guidelines accordingly.
 - 17.4 Continuing to implement the Casey Housing Strategy to ensure sufficient supply of available residential land.
18. Council will embed affordable housing considerations early in strategic planning for residential and mixed-use development and will recognise affordable housing needs when preparing background documents such as the Housing Strategy, Activity Centre Strategy, structure plans and development plans. Council will do this by leveraging existing strategic work, policies and data, using established direction on preferred locations, suitable housing types, strategic investigation sites, opportunities for social and affordable housing contributions, and the design and economic-feasibility evidence needed to support delivery.
19. Council will maintain efficient statutory processes and approval pathways, by:
 - 19.1 Ensuring Council's statutory planning and associated processes include a focus on supporting applicants to deliver affordable housing outcomes.
 - 19.2 Prioritising resources to the assessment of planning permit applications that propose to deliver an affordable housing contribution, including through the allocation of an experienced planning officer to expedite processing.
20. Council will apply fit-for-purpose mechanisms across the approvals pathways by:
 - 20.1 Maintaining, and where possible improving, the existing voluntary (2018) approach to negotiating affordable housing contributions through rezonings and permits (including value-sharing mechanisms such as development uplift) until the Act 2026 affordable housing contribution provisions commence and the supporting regulations and guidelines are in place.
 - 20.2 Preparing an evidence-based, strategically justified approach to implement the Act 2026 head of power through the Casey Planning Scheme (once commenced), aligned with State regulations and guidance (including any thresholds or caps), feasibility and land-economics evidence, and identified municipal need, recognising that affordable housing contribution mechanisms must be tailored to development feasibility, local market conditions and housing delivery impacts to improve consistency and certainty in affordable housing contributions and outcomes.
 - 20.3 Leveraging the increased flexibility in ICP funding in growth areas to deliver enabling infrastructure that unlocks serviced land and accelerates market-led housing delivery,

which can indirectly support affordable housing outcomes by increasing overall supply and precinct readiness, within the lawful purposes and constraints of these tools.

21. Support and strengthen access to external funding programs and delivery initiatives by proactively supporting funding applications and initiatives that seek to increase affordable housing supply, particularly in Council's preferred locations, by providing data, letters of support and other relevant information to registered housing providers and associations, developers, landowners, and other key stakeholders.
22. Implement a centralised internal framework to negotiate, formalise, record, and report all affordable housing contributions secured through the planning system, registering the type (dwellings/land/cash), value, timing triggers, and legal mechanism (permit condition/s173/PSA), and where cash is accepted, how funds are held and spent, consistent with legislative requirements and any future State guidance.
23. Set up clear process for the management of the collection and redistribution of cash affordable housing contributions (including an internal reserve or externally managed Trust, clear grant or tender allocation mechanisms, and public reporting) so funds are transparently used for new affordable housing in the municipality, consistent with legal requirements, future State guidance and community needs.
24. Deliver community education and information on relevant planning and building regulations for small second dwellings, and provide practical guidance on navigating approval processes, to encourage the delivery of well-designed, compliant dwellings that contribute to increased housing diversity within existing neighbourhoods.
25. Council will undertake, and periodically refresh, an audit of vacant and underutilised land in the municipality to identify sites suitable for affordable housing.

Partner

Council will increase the supply of affordable housing in the municipality by partnering with Registered Housing Agencies where appropriate, by using Council assets in ways that are aligned with Council's broader responsibilities and long-term financial sustainability.

26. Council will work with Registered Housing Providers and Associations, and relevant government bodies to identify delivery opportunities in Casey, including opportunities linked to urban renewal, activity centre planning, growth area delivery and State-led projects, where relevant.
27. Consider the use of Council land, when assessing assets deemed surplus to Council requirements as per the Property Plan 2024, to support affordable housing projects where appropriate and subject to:
 - 27.1 site suitability and planning feasibility,
 - 27.2 alignment with Council strategies and service needs,
 - 27.3 financial and governance assessment,
 - 27.4 expected affordable housing yield and community benefit, and
 - 27.5 the opportunity cost compared to other community and non-community uses.
28. Where appropriate, select delivery partners and proposals through an EOI process with clear criteria, probity controls and value-for-money tests. Where Council provides land, seek to structure arrangements to retain affordable housing benefits in Casey over the long term, preferably via long-term leasing or joint ownership with Registered Housing Agencies, supported by:
 - 28.1 planning instruments (e.g., Section 173 agreements)
 - 28.2 title instruments (e.g., covenants, nomination/step-in rights), and
 - 28.3 value-retention provisions (e.g., reinvestment of realised equity in Casey).

Responsibilities

Who	What
Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting strategic direction of the Policy • Endorsement of Policy. • Champion affordable housing outcomes with the community and in public forums and intergovernmental settings.
Executive Leadership Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have oversight and provide executive approval, where needed, on all council and joint advocacy efforts. • Where required, provide decision and executive sign off on all exemptions to the policy
Connected Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading the development, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of the Policy. • Collaboratively deliver advocacy to all government levels. • Proactively identify opportunities to partner and collaborate with other Councils, Community Housing Providers, research bodies, and expert organisations. • Briefing Council and executives on an annual basis with key statistics on affordable housing in Casey, progress with the Policy implementation, and emerging opportunities for action. • Identify research opportunities, monitor homelessness, housing affordability, and social and affordable housing data and trends. • Provide publicly accessible data and information on affordable housing needs within Casey. • Provide adequate staff resourcing for active participation in regional alliances, networks and Affordable Housing peak body forums.
Growth and Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property and Strategic Development to identify and assess Council and State asset opportunities that may support affordable housing outcomes • Advocate for affordable housing provisions in Precinct Structure Plans on Growth area and Structure Plans in Major Activity Centres with State-led programs (Department of Transport and Planning, and Homes Victoria). • Monitor State Government planning reforms and advise Council on implications for this Policy and its implementation, including any changes to statutory pathways, contribution settings, and supporting guidance.
Planning and Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Council's planning pre-application processes, proactively identify applications suitable for streamlined planning application pathways that will deliver affordable housing, and encourage applicants to use these pathways where appropriate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider this Policy in residential and mixed-use strategic planning (e.g., Housing Strategy, Activity Centre planning, structure plans) and when undertaking Planning Scheme reviews and amendments, where affordable housing is a Council priority and aligns with State planning policy and frameworks. Monitor State Government planning reforms and advise Council on implications for this Policy and its implementation, including any changes to statutory pathways, contribution settings, and supporting guidance. Consider this Policy when reviewing and updating statutory planning processes. Ensure efficient assessment pathways for all applications that include a housing component.
Communications and Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboratively design and implement an advocacy plan addressing all government levels.

Breaches

N/A

Monitoring and evaluation

This policy is scheduled for review in 2030. Throughout the lifecycle of the policy, progress and community outcomes will be monitored and reported on annually. Administrative reviews during the lifecycle of the document will be made with the assistance of Governance and Integrity where required.

Relevant Forms

Title	Link
N/A	N/A

Document History

Date approved	Change type	Version	Next review date
16 June 2026	Document Initiation	1.0	16 June 2030