



Australian Capital Territory

Fuel Legislation Amendment Act 2026

A2026-10

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Australian Capital Territory

Fuel Legislation Amendment Act 2026

A2026-10

An Act to amend legislation about fuels, and for other purposes

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Fuel Legislation Amendment Act 2026*.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act (other than section 4) commences on the day after its notification day.

Note The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see [Legislation Act](#), s 75 (1)).

- (2) Section 4 commences on this Act's notification day.

3 Legislation amended

This Act amends the legislation mentioned in parts 2 to 4.

4 New Magistrates Court (Fuels Rationing Infringement Notices) Regulation—sch 1

- (1) The provisions set out in schedule 1 are taken to be a regulation made under the [Magistrates Court Act 1930](#), section 321.
- (2) The regulation—
 - (a) is taken to be notified under the [Legislation Act](#) on the day this Act is notified; and
 - (b) commences on the commencement of schedule 1; and
 - (c) is not required to be presented to the Legislative Assembly under the [Legislation Act](#), section 64 (1); and
 - (d) may be amended or repealed as if it had been made under the [Magistrates Court Act 1930](#), section 321.

- (3) This Act is taken to be an amending law for the [Legislation Act](#), section 89 (Automatic repeal of certain laws and provisions) despite this section not being a provision mentioned in section 89 (12), definition of *amending law*.

Part 2

**Fair Trading (Australian
Consumer Law) Act 1992**

**5 Dictionary, definition of *fair trading legislation*, new
paragraph (da)**

insert

(da) the *Fair Trading (Fuel Prices) Act 1993*; or

Part 3 **Fair Trading (Fuel Prices)
Act 1993**

6 **Price display requirements
Section 5A (1), penalty**

substitute

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

7 **New section 5A (1A)**

insert

(1A) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Part 4 Fuels Rationing Act 2019

8 New section 16A

in part 2, insert

16A Minister may require information from fuel sellers

- (1) This section applies if the Minister reasonably requires information from a fuel seller to decide whether to—
 - (a) approve a fuel restriction scheme under section 8; or
 - (b) declare that a fuel restriction is in force under section 11; or
 - (c) extend the period for which a fuel restriction is in force under section 14.
- (2) The Minister may, by written notice, require the fuel seller to give the Minister information relating to the production, supply, use or consumption of a fuel.
- (3) The notice must state—
 - (a) the information that must be given; and
 - (b) how the information must be given; and
 - (c) the period of time (not less than 24 hours) within which the information must be given.
- (4) A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a notice given to them under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

9 Part 3 heading

substitute

Part 2A Fuel restriction offences**10 Fuel restriction offences
Division 3.1 heading**

omit

**11 Definitions—pt 3
Section 17**

omit

12 Section 19

substitute

19 Inspector may require information

- (1) This section applies if an inspector reasonably requires information from a person who is subject to a fuel restriction.
- (2) An inspector may, by written notice, require the person to give the inspector the following information:
 - (a) the kinds of fuel held by the person;
 - (b) the quantity of a fuel held by the person;
 - (c) the quantity of a fuel sold by the person during a stated period;
 - (d) other information prescribed by regulation.
- (3) The notice must state—
 - (a) the information that must be given; and
 - (b) how the information must be given; and

- (c) the period of time (not less than 24 hours) within which the information must be given.
- (4) A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a notice given to them under subsection (2).
- Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

13 Division 3.2 heading

substitute

Part 3 Enforcement**14 Subdivision 3.2.1**

renumber as division 3.1

15 Section 23 heading

substitute

23 Definitions—pt 3**16 Section 23**

omit

division

substitute

part

17 Section 23, definition of *warrant*

omit

subdivision 3.2.3

substitute

division 3.3

18 Subdivisions 3.2.2 to 3.2.5

renumber as divisions 3.2 to 3.5

19 New sections 43A and 43B

in part 4, insert

43A Use and disclosure of protected information

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person exercises, or has exercised, a function under this Act; and
 - (b) the person uses information; and
 - (c) the information is protected information about someone else; and
 - (d) the person is reckless about whether the information is protected information about someone else.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person exercises, or has exercised, a function under this Act; and
 - (b) the person does something that discloses information; and

- (c) the information is protected information about someone else; and
- (d) the person is reckless about whether—
 - (i) the information is protected information about someone else; and
 - (ii) doing the thing would result in the information being disclosed to someone else.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the person uses or discloses protected information about someone else (the *protected person*)—
 - (a) under this Act or another law applying in the ACT; or
 - (b) in relation to the exercise of a function under this Act or another law applying in the ACT; or
 - (c) in a court proceeding; or
 - (d) with the protected person's consent.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see [Criminal Code](#), s 58).

- (4) A person need not disclose protected information to a court, or produce a document containing protected information to a court, unless it is necessary to do so for this Act or another law applying in the ACT.
- (5) In this section:

court includes a tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

disclose includes communicate or publish.

produce includes allow access to.

protected information means information about a person that is disclosed to, or obtained by, another person because of the exercise of a function under this Act by the other person or someone else.

use, in relation to information, includes make a record of the information.

43B Information sharing

- (1) The Minister or an inspector (an *information sharing entity*) may give protected information to an entity of the Commonwealth or a State if the information sharing entity is satisfied that—
 - (a) the information is reasonably necessary for the other entity to exercise a function relating to managing a fuel shortage or likely fuel shortage; and
 - (b) the disclosure of the protected information to the other entity is appropriate.

Note *State* includes the Northern Territory (see [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1).

- (2) In this section:

protected information—see section 43A (5).

20 Dictionary, definition of *connected*

omit

division 3.2 (Inspectors)

substitute

part 3 (Enforcement)

21 Dictionary, definition of *identity card* etc

substitute

identity card, for an inspector who is an investigator under the *Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Act 1992*, means an identity card issued under that Act, section 37.

inspector means—

- (a) a police officer; or
- (b) an investigator under the *Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Act 1992*.

occupier, of premises, includes—

- (a) a person believed on reasonable grounds to be an occupier of the premises; and
- (b) a person apparently in charge of the premises.

22 Dictionary, definitions of *offence* and *warrant*

omit

division 3.2 (Inspectors)

substitute

part 3 (Enforcement)

Schedule 1 New Magistrates Court (Fuels Rationing Infringement Notices) Regulation

(see s 4)



Australian Capital Territory

Magistrates Court (Fuels Rationing Infringement Notices) Regulation 2026

Subordinate Law SL2026-

made under the

[Magistrates Court Act 1930](#)

1 **Name of regulation**

This regulation is the *Magistrates Court (Fuels Rationing Infringement Notices) Regulation 2026*.

2 **Notes**

A note included in this regulation is explanatory and is not part of this regulation.

3 Purpose of regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to provide for infringement notices under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930*, part 3.8 for an offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A.

Note The *Magistrates Court Act 1930*, pt 3.8 provides a system of infringement notices for offences against various territory laws. The infringement notice system is intended to provide an alternative to prosecution.

4 Administering authority

The administering authority for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019* is the commissioner for fair trading.

5 Infringement notice offence

The *Magistrates Court Act 1930*, part 3.8 applies to an offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A.

6 Infringement notice penalty

- (1) The penalty payable by an individual for an offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A, under an infringement notice for the offence, is \$1 600.
- (2) The penalty payable by a corporation for an offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A, under an infringement notice for the offence, is \$8 000.
- (3) The cost of serving a reminder notice for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A is \$34.

7 Contents of infringement notices—identifying authorised person

An infringement notice served on a person by an authorised person for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A must identify the authorised person by—

- (a) the authorised person’s full name, or surname and initials; or
- (b) any unique number given, for this regulation, to the authorised person by the administering authority.

8 Contents of infringement notices—other information

- (1) An infringement notice served on a company by an authorised person for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A must include the company’s ACN.

Note This requirement under this section is additional to the requirement under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930*, s 121 (1) (c).

- (2) In this section:

company means a company registered under the *Corporations Act*.

9 Contents of reminder notices—identifying authorised person

A reminder notice served on a person by an authorised person for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A must identify the authorised person by—

- (a) the authorised person’s full name, or surname and initials; or
- (b) any unique number given, for this regulation, to the authorised person by the administering authority.

10 Authorised person for infringement notice offences

- (1) An inspector may serve the following:
 - (a) an infringement notice for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A;
 - (b) a reminder notice for an infringement notice offence against the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, section 16A.
- (2) In this section:
inspector—see the *Fuels Rationing Act 2019*, dictionary.

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 5 May 2026.

2 Notification

Notified under the [Legislation Act](#) on 15 May 2026.

3 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Fuel Legislation Amendment Bill 2026, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 7 May 2026.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

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