

Liquid Fuel Supply (Minimum Biobased Petrol Content) Amendment Bill 2022

Statement of Compatibility

Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the Human Rights Act 2019

In accordance with section 38 of the *Human Rights Act 2019*, I, Nick Dametto, Member for Hinchinbrook, make this statement of compatibility with respect to amendments to the *Liquid Fuel Supply (Minimum Biobased Petrol Content) Amendment Bill 2022*.

In my opinion, the *Liquid Fuel Supply (Minimum Biobased Petrol Content) Amendment Bill 2022* is compatible with the human rights protected by the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

Overview of the Bill

The objectives of the Bill are to expand on the provisions enacted by the *Liquid Fuel Supply (Ethanol and Other Biofuels Mandate) Amendment Bill 2015*, by further amending the *Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984* for the following purposes:

- 1) To increase two-fold all penalties for non-compliance by liable fuel retailers liable with the State's bio-based petrol mandate, which presently sits at four (4) per cent of the total volume of all petrol sold; and
- 2) To require that fuel retailers take reasonable action (on a continuing basis) to ensure that the bio-based petrol blended fuels (referred commonly to as E10) they sell contains a minimum of nine (9) per cent ethanol and is advertised as such.

Human Rights Issues

In my opinion, this Bill does not contravene any human right listed under Part 2, Division 2 and 3 *Human Rights Act 2019*.

It does not restrict an individual's civil and political rights, such as freedom of movement, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, property rights, privacy and reputation or recognition and equality before the law.

Conclusion

In my opinion, the *Liquid Fuel Supply (Minimum Biobased Petrol Content) Amendment Bill 2022* is compatible with human rights under the *Human Rights Act 2019* because it does not limit a human right.

Nick Dametto

Member for Hinchinbrook