TASMANIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT (ELECTORAL REFORMS) BILL 2026

CONTENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT (ELECTORAL REFORMS) BILL 2026

(Brought in by the Minister for Local Government, the Honourable Kerry John Vincent)

A BILL FOR

An Act to amend the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2025*

Be it enacted by Her Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Local Government Amendment (Electoral Reforms) Act 2026*.

2. Commencement

This Act commences on the day on which the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026* commences.

3. Repeal of Act

This Act is repealed on the first anniversary of the day on which this Act commenced.

PART 2 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 AMENDED

4. Principal Act

In this Part, the *Local Government Act 1993** is referred to as the Principal Act.

5. Section 3 amended (Interpretation)

Section 3 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

(a) by omitting the definition of *absolute majority* and substituting the following definition:

absolute majority means more than half the number of councillors to be elected to a council after subtracting –

(a) the number of councillors who are suspended; and

(b) the number of casual vacancies, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, in the office of councillor that occurred during the period commencing 6 months

*No. 95 of 1993

before the day on which the notice of election, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, for a forthcoming election is published and ending on the declaration of a poll, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, for that election;

(b) by omitting the definition of *ballot material*;

(c) by omitting the definition of *by-election*;

(d) by omitting the definitions of *candidate* and *certificate of election* and substituting the following definitions:

candidate has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*;

certificate of election has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*;

(e) by omitting the definition of *closing day*;

(f) by inserting "in accordance with the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*" after "council" in the definition of *councillor*;

(g) by omitting the definition of *declaration of a poll*;

(h) by omitting the definitions of *election agent* and *elector*;

(i) by omitting the definitions of *electoral advertising* and *electoral area*;

(j) by omitting the definitions of *electoral material*, *electoral officer*, *electoral officer in charge* and *electoral roll*;

(k) by omitting the definitions of *intending candidate* and *issuing place*;

(l) by omitting the definition of *list of electors* and substituting the following definition:

Local Government Association of Tasmania means the Local Government Association of Tasmania continued by section 326;

(m) by omitting ", in Part 15," from the definition of *municipal area*;

(n) by omitting the definitions of *nomination period*, *notice of election* and *ordinary election* and substituting the following definition:

non-pecuniary interest means an interest that does not involve financial gain or loss but arises from personal relationships, affiliations or beliefs that may influence a person's decision making;

(o) by inserting the following definition after the definition of *partner*:

pecuniary interest means an interest that a person has in a matter if there is a reasonable likelihood or expectation of financial gain or loss, whether direct or indirect, to the person or to a close associate;

(p) by omitting the definition of *polling period*;

(q) by omitting the definitions of *relevant period* and *returning officer*;

(r) by omitting the definitions of *roll closure day* and *scrutineer*.

6. Section 25 amended (Constitution of council)

Section 25(1) of the Principal Act is amended by omitting "in accordance with Part 4." and substituting "under the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*.".

7. Section 28A amended (Information and documents relating to functions)

Section 28A of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

(a) by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (a) in subsection (3):

(ab) the general manager believes that the information –

(i) is a matter in relation to which the councillor has completed a personal interest return under Part 5B; and

(ii) is not publicly available; or

(b) by inserting in subsection (5) ", unless the general manager may refuse the request under subsection (3)(ab)" after "request".

8. Part 4 repealed

Part 4 of the Principal Act is repealed.

9. Section 51 amended (Close associate)

Section 51 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after paragraph (g) the following paragraphs:

(ga) a person from whom the councillor or member has received a *gift or donation*, as defined in the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, that has been disclosed by the councillor in accordance with Part 17 of that Act; or (gb) a person from whom the councillor or member has received a gift or donation that is recorded in the register of gifts and donations referred to in section 56B(1); or

(gc) a relative of the councillor or member who resides with that councillor or member on a regular basis; or

10. Section 52 amended (Non-application of Part)

Section 52 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

(a) by omitting paragraph (a) from subsection (1);

(b) by omitting paragraph (c) from subsection (1);

(c) by omitting paragraph (e) from subsection (2);

(d) by inserting the following subsections after subsection (2):

(2A) It is a defence to a prosecution under this Part if the councillor or member charged reasonably believes that –

(a) the pecuniary interest of the councillor or member, being a pecuniary benefit received or reasonably expected to be received as a result of the decision in question, is one held in common with a substantial proportion of electors in the municipal area; and

(b) the extent of the councillor's or member's pecuniary interest is not greater than the extent of the pecuniary interest that is held in common by that substantial proportion of electors.

(2B) It is a defence to a prosecution under this Part if the councillor or member charged reasonably believes that –

(a) the pecuniary interest of the councillor or member, being a pecuniary benefit received or reasonably expected to be received as a result of the decision in relation to an application or request for approval, authorisation, licence, permit, exemption or other right under this or any other Act, is one held in common with a substantial proportion of electors in the municipal area; and

(b) the extent of that pecuniary interest is not greater than the extent of the pecuniary interest that is held in common by that substantial proportion of electors.

(2C) It is a defence to a prosecution under this Part if the councillor or member charged reasonably believes that –

(a) the pecuniary interest of the councillor or member, being a beneficial interest in shares of a company or other body, is one held in common with a substantial proportion of electors in the municipal area; and

(b) the extent of that pecuniary interest is not greater than the extent of the pecuniary interest that is held in common by that substantial proportion of electors.

11. Section 54 amended (Register of pecuniary interests of councillors)

Section 54 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting subsections (2) and (3) and substituting the following subsection:

(2) The general manager must publish the register of interests on the council's official website.

12. Parts 5B and 5C inserted

After section 56B of the Principal Act, the following Parts are inserted:

PART 5B – PERSONAL INTEREST RETURNS

56C. Interpretation of Part

In this Part –

annual return period means the period commencing on 1 July in a year and ending on 30 June in the following year;

approved means approved in writing by the Minister;

corporation means a body corporate whether incorporated in this jurisdiction or elsewhere;

personal interest return means a personal interest return completed and lodged by a councillor in accordance with section 56D and includes a revised personal interest return completed and lodged in accordance with section 56J;

primary return date means the date on which a certificate of election is issued in respect of a councillor;

relative, in relation to a councillor or a spouse of a councillor, means a parent, child or sibling (whether of the full or half blood) of the councillor or the spouse;

relevant return period, in relation to a personal interest return, means –

(a) in the case of a personal interest return lodged by a person under section 56D(1)(a), the period of 12 months before the date on which the certificate of election is issued in respect of the election; or

(b) in the case of a personal interest return lodged under section 56D(1)(b), the annual return period immediately preceding the lodgement of the personal interest return;

spouse, in relation to a councillor, includes a person who is in a significant relationship, within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*, with the councillor.

56D. Lodgement of completed personal interest returns

(1) A councillor must lodge a completed personal interest return, in accordance with subsection (2), with the general manager –

(a) within 28 days after the date on which the certificate of election is issued in respect of the election; and

(b) on or before 31 July in each subsequent year in which the person holds office as a councillor.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(2) A personal interest return must –

(a) be in an approved form; and

(b) contain the information required to be disclosed in the personal interest return under section 56E.

56E. Information required to be disclosed in personal interest returns

(1) Subject to section 56F, a councillor must disclose the following information in a personal interest return:

(a) in respect of each source of income that the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, received during the relevant return period –

(i) the person or other entity from which the income was received; and

(ii) why the income was received;

(b) the legal nature of any interest that the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, held in real property during the relevant return period and the address of the real property;

(c) the nature of any interest, or a description of any position, whether remunerated or not, that the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, held in any corporation during the relevant return period and the name and address of the corporation;

(d) a description of any position that the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, held in any trade union or professional or business association, whether remunerated or not, during the relevant return period and the name of the trade union or professional or business association;

(e) the name and address of any person or other entity to whom the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, was liable to pay any debt during the relevant return period, whether or not the debt was due and payable during the relevant return period.

(2) Subject to section 56F and in addition to the information that a councillor is required to disclose in a personal interest return under subsection (1), the councillor must also disclose the following information in the personal interest return if the return is being lodged for the purposes of complying with section 56D(1)(b):

(a) particulars of any disposition of property made by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, during the relevant return period whereby, either wholly or in part, the councillor, or the spouse of the councillor, retained the use or benefit of the property or the right to acquire the property at a later date;

(b) particulars of any disposition of property made by a person during the relevant return period to another person under an arrangement made by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, whereby, either wholly or in part, the councillor, or the spouse of the councillor, obtained the use or benefit of the property;

(c) the name and address of any person or other entity who made any financial or other contribution, including free or upgraded accommodation, transport or hospitality, to any travel undertaken by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, during the relevant return period; and

(d) details of the contribution referred to in paragraph (c) and the dates on which, and places to and from which, the relevant travel was undertaken.

56F. Information not required to be disclosed in personal interest returns

(1) A councillor is not required to disclose, in a personal interest return, any income received by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, if the income –

(a) is received as part of an allowance payable under section 340A; or

(b) is received as basic salary, additional salary, or allowances and benefits, within the meaning of the *Parliamentary Salaries, Superannuation and Allowances Act 2012*; or

(c) does not exceed $500 from a single source within the relevant return period.

(2) A councillor is not required to disclose, in a personal interest return, any interest in real property if the real property is outside the municipal area for which the councillor is elected or if the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, holds the interest only –

(a) in the capacity of executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person and neither the councillor or the spouse is a beneficiary of the estate; or

(b) in the capacity of trustee and the interest was acquired in the ordinary course of any occupation of the councillor that is not related to the councillor's duties as a councillor, or in the ordinary course of any occupation of the spouse of the councillor.

(3) A councillor is not required to disclose, in a personal interest return, any interest or position held by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, in a corporation –

(a) if the corporation is formed –

(i) to provide recreation or amusement; or

(ii) to promote commerce, industry, art, science, religion or charity; or

(iii) for any other community purpose; or

(b) if the corporation is required to apply any profits or other income to promote the objects of the corporation; or

(c) if the corporation is prohibited from paying any dividends to its shareholders or members; or

(d) if the interest in the corporation is held through a superannuation fund of the councillor or the spouse of the councillor, other than a self-managed superannuation fund.

(4) A councillor is not required to disclose in a personal interest return any liability or information relating to a liability to pay a debt owed by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, if –

(a) the amount of the debt does not exceed $500, unless –

(i) the debt was one of 2 or more debts that the councillor, or the spouse of the councillor, was liable to pay to one person during the relevant return period; and

(ii) the amounts payable exceeded, in the aggregate, $500; or

(b) the debt is payable to a relative of the councillor or a relative of the spouse of the councillor; or

(c) the debt arises from a loan of money and –

(i) the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, is liable to pay the debt to an authorised deposit-taking institution or other person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money; and

(ii) the loan was made in the ordinary course of business of the lender; or

(d) the debt arises from the supply of goods or services that were supplied to the councillor or a spouse of the councillor –

(i) during the relevant return period; and

(ii) in the ordinary course of any occupation of the councillor that is not related to that councillor's duties as a councillor or in the ordinary course of any occupation of the spouse of the councillor.

(5) A councillor is not required to disclose in a personal interest return a financial or other contribution to any travel undertaken by the councillor, or a spouse of the councillor, if –

(a) the contribution –

(i) was made from public funds; or

(ii) arose from travel on free passes issued under any Act; or

(iii) arose from travel in government vehicles; or

(b) the contribution was made by a relative of the councillor or a relative of a spouse of the councillor; or

(c) the contribution was made in the ordinary course of any occupation of the councillor that is not related to the councillor's duties as a councillor or in the ordinary course of any occupation of a spouse of the councillor; or

(d) the amount of the contribution did not exceed $250, unless –

(i) the contribution was one of 2 or more contributions made by one person during the relevant return period; and

(ii) the amount of those contributions exceeded, in the aggregate, $250; or

(e) the contribution was made in a personal capacity and could not reasonably be perceived to have been made in relation to the councillor’s role or duties; or

(f) the contribution was made by a political party of which the councillor was a member and the travel was undertaken –

(i) for the purpose of political activity of the party in Tasmania; or

(ii) to enable the councillor to represent the political party within Australia.

(6) For the purpose of subsection (5), the amount of a contribution that is not a financial contribution is taken to be an amount equal to the value of the contribution.

56G. Personal interest returns not to be published

A general manager must not publish a personal interest return or revised personal interest return.

56H. Restriction on disclosure under *Right to Information Act 2009*

(1) Despite the *Right to Information Act 2009*, a person is not entitled under that Act to obtain access to –

(a) a personal interest return; or

(b) a revised personal interest return; or

(c) any information contained in, or extracted from, a personal interest return or revised personal interest return.

(2) This section does not affect the publication of a summary of a personal interest return under section 56I.

56I. Publication of summary of personal interest returns

(1) Subject to this section, a general manager must prepare and maintain a publicly available summary of personal interest returns for each councillor.

(2) A summary of a personal interest return prepared and maintained under subsection (1) –

(a) must not include any of the following information disclosed in the personal interest return:

(i) any monetary value of any income;

(ii) any monetary value of any debt;

(iii) the street number and street address of any real property;

(iv) any information excluded by the general manager in accordance with subsection (5); and

(b) is to be published on the council's official website as soon as practicable after the personal interest return is lodged.

(3) At the time at which a personal interest return is lodged, a councillor may request the general manager to exclude information disclosed in the councillor's personal interest return from the summary of that return published by the general manager in accordance with this section.

(4) A request under subsection (3) is to –

(a) be made in writing; and

(b) include details of the disclosed information that the councillor requests to be excluded from the summary; and

(c) include details of the basis on which the request is being made.

(5) The general manager is to grant a request under subsection (3) and is to exclude the information requested to be excluded from the summary of the councillor's personal interest return, if, in the opinion of the general manager, publication of the information in accordance with this section would be reasonably likely to –

(a) place the personal safety of any person at risk; or

(b) unreasonably expose, or disadvantage, a business, commercial or financial undertaking.

56J. Requirement to lodge revised personal interest return

(1) The general manager may, by written notice to a councillor, require the councillor to lodge a completed revised personal interest return with the general manager, if the general manager reasonably believes that a personal interest return lodged by the councillor –

(a) is incomplete or does not comply with the requirements of this Part; or

(b) contains an error.

(2) A councillor must lodge a revised personal interest return within 14 days after receiving the written notice under subsection (1).

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

(3) The provisions of this Part apply to a revised personal interest return as if it were a personal interest return.

56K. Restriction on access to non-public information

(1) The general manager must not provide to a councillor any information, other than information the general manager has made available to members of the public, if it is reasonably apparent to the general manager, from a personal interest return or other information known to the general manager, that the councillor has a pecuniary interest in the matter.

(2) A councillor must not seek or obtain information, other than information the general manager has made available to members of the public, if the councillor has, or is likely to have, a pecuniary interest in the matter if it were to be considered by the council or a council committee.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

56L. Retention of personal interest returns

The council must retain each personal interest return, and each revised personal interest return, lodged with the general manger for the council until 2 years after the expiration of the term of the council during which the return was lodged.

56M. Offences

(1) A councillor must not –

(a) provide information in a personal interest return that the councillor knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or

(b) omit from a personal interest return any information knowing that the omission renders the return misleading; or

(c) fail to lodge a personal interest return or a revised personal interest return, within the period specified under this Part, with the intention of avoiding disclosure of a pecuniary interest.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(2) In addition to any penalty imposed under this section, a court may make an order –

(a) barring the councillor from nominating as a candidate at any election for a period not exceeding 7 years; and

(b) dismissing the councillor from office.

PART 5C – CONDUCT OF COUNCIL DURING ELECTION PERIOD

56N. Interpretation of Part

In this Part –

election period, in relation to an election conducted in accordance with the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, other than a by-election within the meaning of that Act, means the period –

(a) commencing on the date of the published notice of election, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, for that election; and

(b) ending on the date on which the certificate of election, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, for that election, is published;

prohibited decision means a decision by a council –

(a) that relates to the appointment, reappointment or remuneration of a general manager, other than the appointment, reappointment or remuneration of an acting general manager; or

(b) that relates to the termination of a general manager; or

(c) to enter into a contract, arrangement or agreement, the total value of which exceeds whichever is the greater of –

(i) $100 000; or

(ii) 1% of the council's revenue from general and service rating and fees and charges in the preceding financial year; or

(d) that would enable the use of council resources in a way that is intended to influence, or is likely to influence, voting at an election conducted in accordance with the *Local*

Government Electoral Act 2026; or

(e) that relates to a matter, that is not of a routine or operational nature, that could reasonably be deferred until the election period ends –

but does not include a decision by the council required or authorised by or under any law to be made within a timeframe prescribed by or under that law.

56O. Conduct of council during election period

(1) During an election period a council must not –

(a) use council resources for the advantage of a particular candidate, or group of candidates; or

(b) publish any information in any format which promotes any candidate or group of candidates; or

(c) publish any information in any format in relation to the election, conducted in accordance with the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, other than information –

(i) published by the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, Electoral Commissioner or Local Government Association of Tasmania; or

(ii) information that encourages voting in the election; or

(d) make council resources available for the advantage of a particular candidate, which are not equally available to all candidates.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a council must not make a prohibited decision during an election period.

(3) If a council is satisfied that it is necessary and in the public interest for a prohibited decision to be made during an election period, the council may make an application to the Minister for an exemption from the application of this section to the prohibited decision specified in the application.

(4) An application under subsection (3) must –

(a) be in writing; and

(b) set out the reasons for the prohibited decision to be made by the council during the election period.

(5) On receipt of an application under subsection (3), if the Minister is satisfied that there are extraordinary circumstances, the Minister may grant an exemption from the application of this section to the prohibited decision specified in the application, subject to any conditions or limitations that the Minister considers appropriate.

(6) A prohibited decision made by a council in contravention of this section is invalid.

(7) Any person who suffers loss or damage as a result of acting in good faith on a prohibited decision made in contravention of this section is entitled to compensation from the council for that loss or damage.

13. Section 58 amended (Tabling petition)

Section 58 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting subsection (3) and substituting the following subsection:

(3) A general manager is only required to table a petition if the general manager is satisfied that the petition –

(a) relates to the functions and powers of the council; or

(b) relates to the incorporation of the council.

14. Section 59 amended (Petitions seeking public meetings)

Section 59 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting subsection (2) and substituting the following subsection:

(2) A council must hold a public meeting if the petition complies with section 57 and section 58(3) and it is signed by at least 10% of the electors in the municipal area.

15. Section 60C amended (Petition requesting elector poll)

Section 60C(1)(b) of the Principal Act is amended by omitting "least 5% of the electors in the municipal area or 1 000 of those electors, whichever is the lesser" and substituting "least 20% of the electors in the municipal area".

16. Section 214A amended (Scope of review)

Section 214A of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

(a) by inserting in paragraph (j) "in accordance with the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*" after "area";

(b) by inserting in paragraph (k) "in accordance with the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*" after "district".

17. Section 214E amended (Result of review)

Section 214E of the Principal Act is amended as follows:

(a) by omitting from subsection (2) "closing day, within the meaning of Part 15" and substituting "a *closing day*, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*,";

(b) by omitting from subsection (7) "in accordance with Part 15 and any regulations made for the purpose of that Part" and substituting "in accordance with the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*".

18. Part 15 repealed

Part 15 of the Principal Act is repealed.

19. Sections 335A and 335B inserted

After section 335 of the Principal Act, the following sections are inserted in Division 3:

335A. Pre-nomination information course

(1) If the Director has approved a pre-nomination information course under

subsection (2), an intending candidate, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, who does not currently hold the office of councillor must complete the course before nominating as a candidate under that Act.

(2) The Director may approve a pre-nomination information course for the purposes of subsection (1).

(3) A pre-nomination information course approved by the Director under subsection (2) is to consist of information relating to the roles and responsibilities of councillors.

(4) The Director may approve a pre-nomination information course under subsection (2) only if the Director has consulted with the Local Government Association of Tasmania as to the suitability of the course for intending candidates.

335B. Councillor taken to be on leave of absence during election period

(1) A councillor, within the meaning of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, is taken to be on leave of absence from the office of councillor for so long as the councillor is a nominated candidate for election to the Parliament of Tasmania or the Parliament of the Commonwealth,

during the period commencing on the issue of the writ for the election and ending at the close of poll for the election.

(2) This section does not affect the term of office of a councillor.

20. Schedule 5 amended (Office of Councillors)

Clause 3 of Schedule 5 to the Principal Act is amended as follows:

(a) by omitting paragraph (f) from subclause (1) and substituting the following paragraph:

(f) is no longer eligible to nominate as a candidate under the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*.

(b) by omitting subclauses (1A) and (1B) and substituting the following subclauses:

(1A) Despite subclause (1)(f), if –

(a) a councillor is no longer eligible to nominate as a candidate under the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026* because the councillor ceases to be entitled to be enrolled on the State roll, as defined in that Act, for an electoral area in respect of which the councillor is elected; and

(b) the councillor is entitled, under the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026*, to be enrolled on the Local Government Electoral Roll, as defined in that Act, in respect of that electoral area –

the councillor does not vacate the office of councillor on ceasing to be eligible to nominate as a candidate under the *Local Government Electoral Act 2026* but, subject to subclause (1B), vacates the office at the end of the thirtieth day after ceasing to be eligible to so nominate, unless the councillor lodges an application for enrolment on the Local Government Electoral Roll, as defined in that Act, in accordance with that Act, within the 30-day period.

(1B) Despite subclause (1)(f), if a councillor referred to in subclause (1A) lodges an application for enrolment on the Local Government Electoral Roll, as defined in that Act, in accordance with that Act, before the end of the thirtieth day specified in that subclause, the councillor does not vacate the office of councillor.

21. Schedules 6, 7 and 8 repealed

Schedules 6, 7 and 8 to the Principal Act are repealed.

PART 3 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2025 AMENDED

22. Principal Regulations

In this Part, the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2025** are referred to as the Principal Regulations.

23. Regulation 3 amended (Interpretation)

Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations is amended as follows:

(a) by omitting the definitions of *election dispute*, *election dispute proceedings* and *first meeting*;

(b) by omitting the definition of *nominating period*;

(c) by omitting the definitions of *Rules of Court*, *scrutineer* and *spouse*.

24. Part 2 rescinded

Part 2 of the Principal Regulations is rescinded.

25. Regulation 47 rescinded

Regulation 47 of the Principal Regulations is rescinded.

---

*S.R. 2025, No. 24

26. Schedules 1 and 2 rescinded

Schedules 1 and 2 to the Principal Regulations are rescinded.

Government Printer, Tasmania