FACT SHEET

Crown Lands (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2026

Purpose of the Bill

The Crown Lands (Miscellaneous Amendment) Bill 2026 delivers three amendments across the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* and the *Crown Lands Act 1976* to business licensing requirements and compliance matters.

Making things easier for festivals and events

The Bill amends section 45A of the *Crown Lands Act 1976* and section 38 of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*. It removes the requirement for each person conducting business at an event on reserved or Crown land, such as an individual stallholder, to obtain their own business licence.

Event holders may obtain an overarching business licence for an event from the Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service. Event stallholders will be able to enter into their own arrangements with the event holder and not have to interact with the Parks and Wildlife Service.

This change will reduce duplication and the cost of doing business for event holders and stallholders. It will also promote efficiency for the Parks and Wildlife Service. The amendment accounts for when there is an existing lease, licence or business licence that authorises an event or other activity held by another person and provides a clear pathway for a vendor to enter into arrangements with the holder of the lease, licence or business licence, and clears up a long-standing legal ambiguity.

Removing the need for a social media content creator to hold a business licence

The Bill creates an exemption from the business licence requirement for commercial filming and photography in section 38(1) of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*. The amendment introduces a carve-out for creating content for the following uses:

- Posting, or intended posting, on social media platforms;
- If at the time the image or recording is taken without the intent of using it for a commercial purpose;
- a group activity that has been authorised under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Regulations 2019*;
- any other activity as determined by the Minister.

This amendment allows small-scale filming and photography for commercial purposes to occur on reserved land without a business licence.

The requirement for a business licence is retained for filming and photography for commercial purposes that would otherwise be exempt as one of the activities above, but that exceeds one of the below thresholds:

- will cause or is likely to cause damage to the environment, land or property, or harm to reserve values, or nuisance, harm or significant inconvenience to another person;
- is away from a formed track, accessible area, beach or rock surface;
- involves three or more people actively participating in the activity, except for an authorised group event;

- uses equipment that cannot be carried to the location by hand or on the body only, except for a tripod, or uses a drone.

The amendment empowers the Minister to delegate powers in relation to business licences to a state service officer or employee, further improving timeliness of decisions and efficiencies.

This change will provide a clear pathway for people who create content to obtain the appropriate authorisation to legally conduct their activities. The streamlined process will balance the needs of small-scale content creators with the needs of the reserve values and the enjoyment of other visitors.

Contemporising requirements for serving infringement notices

The Bill amends section 79 of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* to allow Infringement and Withdrawal Notices to be served by post or electronic means. This promotes efficiency, removes a significant safety risk for those serving notices and brings the Act in line with the ability to serve notices by post under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* and *Police Offences Act 1935*.