

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

### *Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000*

#### Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019

(Issued by the authority of the Minister for the Environment)

#### **Purpose and operation**

The *Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000* (Cth) (the Act) provides the legislative framework for regulating the quality of fuel supplied in Australia. The objectives of the Act are to reduce the level of pollutants and emissions arising from the use of fuel that may cause environmental and health problems; facilitate the adoption of better engine and emission control technology; allow the more effective operation of engines and ensure that, where appropriate, information about fuel is provided when the fuel is supplied.

Section 21 of the Act provides that the Minister may determine that specified matters constitute a fuel standard, by legislative instrument, in respect of a specified kind of fuel.

The nine legislative instruments made under the Act are sunseting on 1 October 2019, including the Fuel Standard (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2001. Each sunseting instrument has been reviewed to determine whether it is fit for purpose. The Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019 (the Determination) sets out the parameters and testing methods for petrol used in Australia.

The purpose of the Determination is to revoke and replace the sunseting Fuel Standard (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2001, and to provide certainty for the quality of automotive diesel supplied in Australia.

The most significant change to the diesel standard is a clarification in the definitions that this standard applies to any fuel supplied or represented as automotive diesel. This includes renewable diesel and synthetic diesel, which have both been defined, and any combination of these. The parameter for colour has been removed, given the comprehensive nature of other operability standards. Some parameter names and units for parameter specification have been updated to improve consistency.

#### **Background**

In October 2015, the Australian Government established the Ministerial Forum on Vehicle Emissions to coordinate a whole-of-government approach to reducing motor vehicle emissions. Part of this work is a measure to improve fuel quality standards which will assist in achieving better environmental, human health and engine operability outcomes.

#### **Consultation**

This Determination has been developed following extensive public consultation in relation to a range of policy options to improve Australia's fuel quality. Two rounds of public consultation were conducted, as well as targeted consultation with key industry stakeholders to finalise options for the legislative instruments that prescribe fuel standards. The stakeholders included fuel producers, fuel importers, vehicle manufacturers and automobile associations. Targeted consultation with key testing laboratories occurred to ensure the proposed changes reflected the most up-to-date testing methods for the relevant parameter.

Under the Act, before making a fuel standard, the Minister must also consult the Fuel Standards Consultative Committee. The committee provided advice on the exposure draft of the Determination.

### **Regulation impact analysis**

The Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) was consulted in relation to the remaking of all nine sunseting legislative instruments under the Act. The *Better fuel for cleaner air regulation impact statement* was prepared to assess the impacts on industry, the community and the environment of various policy options to improve fuel standards. The OBPR advised that the *Better fuel for cleaner air regulation impact statement* is compliant with the Government's requirements and is consistent with best practice (OBPR ID 20699).

The *Better fuel for cleaner air regulation impact statement* is available at [Attachment A](#).

### **Incorporation**

The Determination lists testing methods to be used by the Department of the Environment and Energy (the Department) to determine compliance with the parameters, for example ASTM D5453 is used to test the sulfur content of petrol. ASTM testing methods, developed by ASTM International, describe procedures that analytical laboratories must follow. The listed testing methods are incorporated as they are in force at the time the Determination commences on 1 October 2019. The testing methods are available for purchase through ASTM International ([www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org)). A fee is charged to purchase each testing method in its entirety. The incorporation of the testing methods into the Determination does not place undue burden on fuel producers.

This instrument is a legislative instrument for the purposes of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

## **Details of the Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019**

### **Section 1 – Name of instrument**

This section specifies the name of the Determination is the Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019 (the Determination).

### **Section 2 – Commencement**

This section provides that the instrument commences on 1 October 2019.

### **Section 3 – Authority**

This section sets out the provision of the *Fuel Quality Standards Act 2000* under which the Determination is made.

### **Section 4 – Definitions**

This item provides for definitions of terms used in the Determination.

### **Section 5 – Fuel standard for diesel**

The table in this section details the chemical and physical parameters and their specifications that must be met before automotive diesel can be supplied for use in Australia.

The following diesel components, additives or properties are specified to reduce emissions and therefore improve air quality and human health: sulfur, cetane, density and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Some of the above parameters also affect engine and vehicle operability. In addition, lubricity, kinematic viscosity, ash, oxidation stability, filter blocking tendency, biodiesel content, carbon residue, copper corrosion, distillation, water and sediment are specified to ensure that engines can operate optimally, which ensures the best efficiency and lowest emissions from tailpipes. Flash point and conductivity are specified for safety and handling purposes.

Compliance with the specification for a parameter is determined by the testing method specified in the table. Compliance with the specification for a parameter is determined by using the testing method for that parameter mentioned in that item of the table.

## STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

*Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*

### Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019

This Determination is compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*.

#### **Overview of the legislative instrument**

The purpose of the Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019 is to revoke and replace the sunseting the Fuel Standard (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2001. The technical detail of the 2001 Determination has been updated in the 2019 Determination. The Fuel Quality Standards (Automotive Diesel) Determination 2019 sets out the parameters and testing methods for automotive diesel used in Australia.

#### **Human rights implications**

This Determination does not engage any of the applicable rights or freedoms.

#### **Conclusion**

This Determination is compatible with human rights as it does not raise any human rights issues.

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