

PRICES REGULATION ACT.

Act No. 26, 1948.

George VI.
No. 26, 1948.

An Act to make provision for the regulation of prices and rates of certain goods and services; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 18th August, 1948.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title,
commence-
ment and
construction.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the "Prices Regulation Act, 1948."

(2) This Act shall commence upon a day to be appointed by the Governor and notified by proclamation published in the Gazette.

(3) This Act shall be read and construed subject to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, and so as not to exceed the legislative power of the State, to the intent that where any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

Transitory
provisions.

2. (1) All declarations, orders, requirements, determinations, notices, authorities, notifications, applications and consents made, published or given under the Commonwealth Regulations which are in force in this State immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act and except so far as they are inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made published or given under this Act and, subject to this Act, until repealed amended or revoked under this Act shall be deemed to have force and effect accordingly as if made, published or given under this Act; and any reference in any such declaration, order, requirement, determination, authority, notice, notification, application,

or

or consent to any provision of the Commonwealth Regulations shall accordingly, with such adaptations as are necessary, be construed as a reference to the corresponding provision of this Act. No. 26, 1948.

(2) All applications and other like matters under the Commonwealth Regulations which are pending immediately before the commencement of this Act may with such adaptations as are necessary be continued and dealt with under this Act as if they had been commenced under this Act.

3. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions.

“Assistant Commissioner” means Assistant Prices Commissioner appointed under this Act;

“authorized officer” means any person appointed by the Commissioner to be an authorized officer for the purposes of this Act;

“Commonwealth Regulations” means the Regulations having the title of the National Security (Prices) Regulations as in force immediately before the commencement of this Act under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946-1947, of the Parliament of the Commonwealth;

“declared goods” means any goods declared by the Minister, by notice in the Gazette, to be declared goods for the purposes of this Act;

“declared service” means any service declared by the Minister, by notice in the Gazette, to be a declared service for the purposes of this Act;

“prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or the regulations;

“price” includes every valuable consideration whatsoever, whether direct or indirect;

“public utility undertaking” means any of the following undertakings the carrying on of which is authorized by or under any law, that is to say—

- (a) any undertaking for the supply of electricity, gas or water;
- (b) any transport, dock, harbour or pier undertaking;
- (c)

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(c) any sewerage or sewage disposal undertaking, or any undertaking for the collection or disposal of refuse; or

(d) any undertaking of a drainage authority,

and includes any such undertaking which is carried on by the council of a municipality or shire, or by a county council;

“rate” includes every valuable consideration whatsoever, whether direct or indirect;

“regulations” means regulations made under this Act;

“service” means—

(a) any service supplied or carried on by any person or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, engaged in a public utility undertaking or an industrial, commercial, business, profit making or remunerative undertaking or enterprise (including a professional practice);

(b) any rights or privileges for which remuneration is payable in the form of royalty, stumpage, tribute or other levy based on volume or value of goods produced;

(c) any rights under an agreement for the hiring of goods;

(d) any rights under an agreement for the hire, use or occupation of any wharf or dock;

(e) any rights under an agreement for the provision of lodging;

(f) any rights under an agreement (not being a lease) or a licence for the hiring of a hall; or

(g) any benefits under a contract of work and labour, or of work and labour and supply of materials;

“the Commissioner” means the Prices Commissioner appointed under this Act. (2).

(2) A person who receives (otherwise than as No. 26, 1948. agent) any valuable consideration from any other person in respect of the enjoyment by that other person of a service shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to supply that service to that other person for the amount or value, or at the rate, as the case may be, of that valuable consideration.

(3) Where any agreement (including any lease) has been entered into, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, under which a person has become entitled to rights or privileges specified in paragraph (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of the definition of "service" in subsection one of this section, the person from whom the rights or privileges have been acquired shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be supplying those rights or privileges, at all times during which the rights or privileges continue, at the rate of the remuneration charged therefor from time to time.

(4) Where the maximum rate of any such remuneration is, by virtue of any order or notice made or given after the making of any such agreement, and whether before or after the commencement of this Act, fixed under this Act at a rate lower than the rate otherwise payable under any such agreement, the agreement shall, while that maximum rate is in force, be deemed to be varied by the substitution of the rate so fixed for the rate otherwise payable under the agreement in respect of the exercise or enjoyment of any such rights or privileges after the commencement of this Act, or after the date on which the maximum rate becomes applicable, whichever is the later.

4. For the purposes of this Act there shall be a Prices Commissioner who shall be appointed under and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended by subsequent Acts:

Prices
Commis-
sioner.

Provided that pending the appointment of the first Prices Commissioner under this section, a person may be appointed, under and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended by subsequent Acts, to act temporarily as Prices Commissioner, for a period specified in the instrument of his appointment, and a person so appointed shall have and may

No. 26, 1948. may exercise and discharge during the term of his appointment all the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed on the Prices Commissioner by this Act and shall during such term be deemed to be the Prices Commissioner for all purposes of this Act.

Appoint-
ment and
powers of
Assistant
Prices Com-
missioner.

5. (1) One or more Assistant Prices Commissioners may be appointed under and in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended by subsequent Acts.

(2) Subject to this section an Assistant Commissioner shall have and may, subject to any direction of the Commissioner, exercise all the powers and functions of the Commissioner under this Act.

(3) Where in this Act the exercise of any power or function by the Commissioner or the operation of any provision of this Act is dependent upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of the Commissioner in relation to any matter, that power or function may be exercised by an Assistant Commissioner or that provision may operate (as the case may be) upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of an Assistant Commissioner in relation to that matter.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer on an Assistant Commissioner any power or function of the Commissioner under section fifty-five of this Act or to prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall have, in relation to any act of an Assistant Commissioner, the same powers as if the act were done by himself.

Advisers.

6. (1) The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, for the purposes of any investigation or inquiry, call in the aid of advisers possessing expert or business knowledge.

(2) The advisers shall be appointed by the Minister, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Minister.

(3) An adviser appointed in pursuance of subsection two of this section shall receive such remuneration for his services, and travelling allowance at such rates, as the Minister determines.

7.

7. (1) The Commissioner, and each Assistant Commissioner, adviser and person exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act shall, before entering on his duties under this Act, sign a declaration of secrecy in accordance with the form in the Schedule to this Act.

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Declaration
of secrecy.

(2) All declarations of secrecy under this Act shall be lodged with, and retained by, the Commissioner.

(3) A person shall not, except in the course of his duty under this Act, directly or indirectly communicate or divulge any information relating to any matter which comes to his knowledge in consequence of his official position.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit—

- (a) the Commissioner, whenever he considers it necessary or desirable in the interest of justice so to do—
 - (i) from communicating to the Attorney-General any information which comes to his knowledge in consequence of his official position and which makes it appear that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed or is about to commit, an offence against any law relating to secret commissions;
 - (ii) from producing to the Attorney-General for use in connection with the prosecution of a person for any such offence, any documents, books or papers containing any such information;
- (b) any person exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act from answering any question relating to any such offence which he is required to answer when called as a witness in the prosecution of a person for that offence;
- (c) the Commissioner, any Assistant Commissioner or any person thereto authorised in writing by the Commissioner from communicating to the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation or to a Commonwealth Deputy Commissioner of Taxation

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Taxation any information for the purpose of the administration of any law of the Parliament of the Commonwealth relating to taxation; or

- (d) the Commissioner, any Assistant Commissioner, or any person thereto authorised in writing by the Commissioner from communicating to the proper officer in any other State any information for the purpose of the administration of any law of that State relating to the regulation of prices in force in that State.

In this paragraph, "proper officer," in relation to any State, means any person appointed in writing by the Minister of State in that State who is charged with the administration of the law relating to the regulation of prices in force in that State.

The Minister, Commissioner, &c., not compellable witnesses.

8. The Minister or the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner or an adviser or a person who has been a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or adviser shall not be a compellable witness in any proceedings against any person for contravening or failing to comply with—

- (a) any provision of this Act; or
 (b) any provision of any order made in pursuance of any provision of this Act.

Powers of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners.

9. (1) The Commissioner, any Assistant Commissioner and any officer thereto authorized in writing by the Commissioner shall severally have power to—

- (a) summon witnesses;
 (b) take evidence on oath; and
 (c) require the production of documents, books and papers.

(2) Witnesses summoned in pursuance of subsection one of this section may be paid such fees and allowances as are fixed by the Governor or as are prescribed.

Failure of witness to appear.

10. A person, having been summoned as a witness in pursuance of section nine of this Act, shall not fail, without lawful excuse, to appear in obedience to the summons.

11.

11. A person, having appeared as a witness before the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner or an officer authorized in writing by the Commissioner, whether summoned so to appear or not, shall not refuse, without lawful excuse, to be sworn, or to make an affirmation, or to produce documents, books and papers, or to answer questions which he is lawfully required to answer.

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Failure to be sworn, produce documents, or answer questions.

12. (1) Where any witness to be examined by the Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner or an officer authorised in writing by the Commissioner conscientiously refuses to take an oath, he may make an affirmation that he conscientiously objects to take an oath and that he will state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, to all questions asked him.

Affirmation in lieu of oath.

(2) An affirmation so made shall be of the same force and effect, and shall entail the same liabilities, as an oath.

13. (1) The Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner or an authorised officer may require any person—

Power to obtain information.

(a) to furnish him with such information as he requires; or

(b) to answer any question put to him,

in relation to any goods or services, whether declared or not, or to any other matter arising under this Act.

(2) The Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, or authorised officer may require the information to be given, or the question to be answered, on oath and either orally or in writing, and for that purpose may administer an oath.

(3) The Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or authorised officer may, by notice in writing, require the information to be given, or the question to be answered in writing and at the place specified in the notice.

(4) A person shall not, when so required under subsection one of this section—

(a) refuse or fail to furnish any information or to answer any question; or

(b) give any information or make any answer which is false in any particular.

(5) A person shall not be obliged to answer orally any question or questions unless he has first been informed by the Commissioner, or the Assistant Commissioner,

Commissioner,

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No. 26, 1943. Commissioner, or the authorised officer asking the question or questions that he is required and is obliged to answer by virtue of this section.

(6) A person shall not refuse to furnish any information required or to answer any question put to him pursuant to this section on the ground that his so doing might tend to incriminate him or to make him liable to any penalty.

(7) Any answer given orally by any person pursuant to any requirement under this section after he has been informed in the manner required by subsection five of this section shall not be admissible in evidence in any proceedings, civil or criminal, against him other than proceedings taken pursuant to subsection four of this section.

Production
of balance-
sheets and
other
accounts and
statements.

14. (1) A trader who sells or has for sale any goods or supplies or carries on any service, upon being required so to do by the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner by notice in writing, shall produce to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be—

- (a) all balance-sheets, manufacturing, trading, profit and loss, production and revenue accounts and all production, financial and statistical and similar statements prepared by the trader or on his behalf in relation to his business of selling goods or supplying or carrying on a service; and
- (b) all documents of any kind (including documents of the kind referred to in section fifty-seven of this Act) which relate to the conduct of the business including the sale of the goods or the supply or carrying on of the service,

which are specified in the notice, and shall leave those balance-sheets, accounts, statements and documents with the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, or furnish him with copies thereof.

(2) Where any balance-sheet, account, statement or document required to be produced to the Commissioner or to an Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, is in the possession or control of any person other than the trader to whose business it relates, that person shall, upon being required so to do by the Commissioner or Assistant

Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, by notice in writing, produce to and leave with the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, that balance-sheet, account, statement or document. No. 26, 1948.

(3) A trader or other person who has been required to produce to the Commissioner or to an Assistant Commissioner, any balance-sheet, account, statement or document, shall, if the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, so requires, permit the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, to make a copy of, or to take an extract from, that balance-sheet, account, statement or document.

15. (1) The Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner or any authorised officer may enter upon and search any premises and inspect any documents, books and papers and may inspect and take samples of any stocks of declared goods or of any other goods. Power to enter premises and inspect documents.

(2) The Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner or any authorised officer may impound or retain any documents, books and papers produced to him or inspected by him in pursuance of this section and may make copies or abstracts of those documents, books and papers, or of any entries therein, but the person entitled to those documents, books and papers, shall, in lieu thereof, be entitled within a reasonable time to a copy certified as correct by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, and such certified copy shall be received in all courts as evidence and as of equal validity to the original.

(3) Any documents, books or papers impounded or retained immediately before the commencement of this Act in pursuance of sub-regulation two of Regulation eighteen of the Commonwealth Regulations, shall be deemed to have been impounded or retained in pursuance of subsection two of this section.

16. A person shall not prevent or attempt to prevent the Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, or an authorised officer, from entering upon any premises, or inspecting any documents, books and papers or inspecting or taking samples of any stocks of any declared goods, or any other goods, or from making copies or abstracts of any documents, books and papers, or of any entries therein. Preventing Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, or authorized officer from entering premises, &c.

17.

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Commis-
sioner
or Assistant
Commis-
sioner
may require
returns to be
furnished.

17. (1) The Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may, by notice, require any person to furnish to him or to an authorised officer, within a specified time and in a specified form, a return setting forth to the best of the person's knowledge and ability the following particulars or such of them as are specified in the notice, namely:—

- (a) the quantity of any goods in his possession or under his control at a specified date;
- (b) the cost to that person of those goods;
- (c) the methods and principles in accordance with which he arrives at that cost;
- (d) where the maximum price of the goods has not been fixed in pursuance of the Commonwealth Regulations or this Act, the prices, wholesale or retail, at which, and conditions on which, he has sold, sells or proposes to sell the goods;
- (e) the price, wholesale or retail, charged by the person on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, or on such other date as the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner specifies, for the goods and the conditions of any such sale; and
- (f) such further particulars as are specified in the notice.

(2) The Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may, by notice, require any person engaged in the supply or carrying on of any service to furnish to him, or to an authorised officer, a return setting forth to the best of the person's knowledge and ability such particulars relating to such service as are specified in the notice.

(3) Any notice given under this section may be either a notice given to such person individually or a notice to such persons or a class of such persons generally; and such lastmentioned notice shall be published in the Gazette and in such newspapers (if any) as the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner directs.

(4) The return shall be verified by statutory declaration.

(5)

(5) Any return furnished by any person under this section shall, in any proceedings under this Act, be admissible in evidence against that person. No. 28, 1948.

(6) A person shall not—

- (a) fail to comply with any of the requirements of any such notice; or
- (b) wilfully furnish any false or misleading return.

18. (1) The Commissioner may, from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, declare that any area specified by him shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a proclaimed area or part of a proclaimed area, and thereupon the area shall, so long as the declaration remains in force, be deemed to be a proclaimed area or part thereof, as the case may be. Proclaimed areas.

(2) The Commissioner may, from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, declare that any proclaimed area, or any part thereof, shall cease to be a proclaimed area, or part thereof (as the case may be), and thereupon such area or part shall cease to be a proclaimed area or part thereof, as the case may be.

19. (1) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare any goods to be declared goods for the purposes of this Act. Power to declare goods and services.

(2) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare any service to be a declared service for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Any declaration by the Minister in pursuance of this section may be made generally or in respect of any part of the State or any proclaimed area or in respect of any person or body or association of persons.

(4) Any such notice may, by notice in the Gazette, be amended, varied or revoked by the Minister.

20. (1) The Commissioner may, with respect to any declared goods, from time to time, in his absolute discretion, by order published in the Gazette— Determination of maximum prices, rates, etc.

- (a) fix and declare the maximum price at which any such goods may be sold generally or in any part of the State or in any proclaimed area; or
- (b)

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(b) declare that the maximum price at which any such goods may be sold—

(i) by any person, shall be such price as is fixed by the Commissioner by notice in writing to that person; or

(ii) by any body or association of persons, or any member of any such body or association, shall be such price as is fixed by the Commissioner by notice in writing to that body or association.

(2) In particular, but without limiting the generality of subsection one of this section, the Commissioner, in the exercise of his powers under that subsection, may fix and declare—

- (a) different maximum prices according to differences in quality or description or in the quantity sold, or in respect of different forms, modes, conditions, terms, or localities of trade, commerce, sale or supply;
- (b) different maximum prices for different parts of the State, or in different proclaimed areas;
- (c) maximum prices on a sliding scale;
- (d) maximum prices on a condition or conditions;
- (e) maximum prices for cash, delivery or otherwise, and in any such case inclusive or exclusive of the cost of packing or delivery;
- (f) maximum prices on landed or other cost, together with a percentage thereon or a specified amount, or both;
- (g) maximum prices according to or upon any principle or condition prescribed by the Commissioner; and
- (h) maximum prices relative to such standards of measurement, weight, capacity, or otherwise howsoever as he thinks proper, or relative to prices charged by individual traders on any date specified by the Commissioner, with such variations (if any) as in the special circumstances of the case the Commissioner thinks fit, or so that such prices shall vary in accordance with a standard, or time, or other circumstance,

or

or shall vary with profits or wages, or with such No. 26, 1948.
costs as are determined by the Commissioner.

(3) The power conferred by paragraph (a) of subsection one of this section to fix and declare by order published in the Gazette the maximum price at which any declared goods may be sold shall for all purposes be deemed to be validly exercised by an order so published which fixes any such price by reference to a list of prices approved by the Commissioner and issued by a body or association of persons which is recognised by the Commissioner—

- (a) in the case of sales by a producer or manufacturer of goods, to be representative of the producers or manufacturers, as the case may be, of the goods in relation to the sale of which the price is so fixed; and
- (b) in the case of sales by a trader in goods, to be representative of the traders in the goods, in relation to the sale of which the price is so fixed.

(4) Where the Commissioner makes an order in the form authorised by subsection three of this section, the Commissioner shall, on application by a seller of the goods to which the order relates, furnish him with a copy of the list of prices referred to in the order.

(5) The Commissioner may, with respect to any declared service, from time to time, in his absolute discretion, by order published in the Gazette—

- (a) fix and declare the maximum rate at which any declared service may be supplied or carried on generally or in any part of the State or in any proclaimed area; or
- (b) declare that the maximum rate at which any such service may be supplied or carried on—
 - (i) by any person shall be such rate as is fixed by the Commissioner by notice in writing to that person; or
 - (ii) by any body or association of persons, or any member of any such body or association, shall be such rate as is fixed by the Commissioner by notice in writing to that body or association.

(6)

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(6) In particular, but without limiting the generality of subsection five of this section, the Commissioner, in the exercise of his powers under that subsection, may fix and declare—

- (a) different maximum rates according to differences in the quality, description or volume of the service supplied or carried on or in respect of different forms, modes, conditions, terms or localities of trade, commerce or supply;
- (b) different maximum rates for different parts of the State or in different proclaimed areas;
- (c) maximum rates on a sliding scale;
- (d) maximum rates on a condition or conditions;
- (e) maximum rates for cash or on terms;
- (f) maximum rates according to or upon any principle or condition specified by the Commissioner; and
- (g) maximum rates relative to such standards as he thinks proper, or relative to the rates charged by individual suppliers on any date specified by the Commissioner, with such variations (if any) as in the special circumstances of the case the Commissioner thinks fit, or so that such rates will vary in accordance with a standard, or time, or other circumstance, or shall vary with profits or wages, or with such costs as are determined by the Commissioner.

(7) The power conferred by paragraph (a) of subsection five of this section to fix and declare by order published in the Gazette the maximum rate at which any declared service may be supplied or carried on shall for all purposes be deemed to be validly exercised by an order so published which fixes any such rate by reference to a list of rates approved by the Commissioner and issued by a body or association of persons which is recognised by the Commissioner to be representative of the persons who supply or carry on the service to which the order relates.

(8) Where the Commissioner makes an order in the form authorised by subsection seven of this section, the Commissioner shall, on application by any person who supplies or carries on the service to which the order relates, furnish him with a copy of the list of rates referred to in order. (9)

(9) The Commissioner shall not exercise the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of subsection one, or paragraph (b) of subsection five of this section to fix by notice in writing to a body or association of persons the maximum price or rate at which the members of that body or association shall sell any goods or supply or carry on any service, unless that body or association—

- (a) is recognised by the Commissioner as representative of the producers or manufacturers of or traders in those goods or of the persons who supply or carry on that service; and
- (b) has requested the Commissioner in writing to exercise those powers.

(10) Where the Commissioner fixes by notice in writing to a body or association of persons the maximum price or rate at which the members of that body or association may sell any goods or supply or carry on any service—

- (a) the secretary or other proper officer of the body or association shall—
 - (i) upon receipt of the notice, forthwith acknowledge its receipt by telegram addressed to the Commissioner and communicate to the members, by letter or telegram, its contents and the date upon which he received it;
 - (ii) make a record of the time at which and the manner in which he communicates to each member the matters specified in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph; and
 - (iii) produce the record for inspection on demand by the Commissioner;
- (b) the contents of the notice, if communicated by letter, shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been communicated to a member at the time at which the letter would be delivered to him in the ordinary course of post; and
- (c) the notice shall take effect, in respect of any member, upon communication to him of its contents or upon the expiration of seven days from

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from its receipt by the secretary or other proper officer of the body or association, whichever is the earlier.

(11) An order under this section may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

(12) The mere production of the Gazette containing an order published in pursuance of this section fixing and declaring—

(a) by reference to a list of prices, the maximum price at which any declared goods may be sold; or

(b) by reference to a list of rates, the maximum rate at which any declared service may be supplied or carried on,

or of a paper purporting to be a copy of any such order and purporting to be printed by the Government Printer, shall in all courts be evidence that the list was at the date of publication of the order in the Gazette approved by the Commissioner and issued by a body or association of persons recognised by the Commissioner to be—

(i) representative of the producers or manufacturers of the goods;

(ii) representative of the traders in the goods; or

(iii) representative of the persons who supply or carry on the service,

as the case may be.

This subsection shall extend and apply to and in respect of an order of the character described in this subsection published in the Commonwealth Gazette before the commencement of this Act in pursuance of Regulation twenty-three of the Commonwealth Regulations, and having force or effect immediately before such commencement, and for the purposes of such application, a reference in this subsection to the Gazette shall be construed as a reference to the Commonwealth Gazette, a reference to the Government Printer shall be construed as a reference to the Commonwealth Government Printer, and a reference to the Commissioner shall be construed as a reference to the Prices Commissioner appointed under the Commonwealth Regulations.

(13) The Commissioner may at any time by order published in the Gazette amend, vary or revoke any order made under this section. No. 26, 1948.

(14) Every order made under this section shall take effect upon the date specified in the order or, if no date is so specified, upon the date of the publication of the Gazette containing it.

(15) Every order which has been, or is, made under subsection one of this section (not being an order in respect of specific goods) shall apply in relation to all goods which are declared, whether before or after the making of the order, to be declared goods and in respect of which the declaration is in force.

21. (1) The powers of the Commissioner of or in relation to fixing and declaring the maximum price at which any declared goods may be sold and the powers of the Commissioner of or in relation to fixing and declaring the maximum rate at which any declared service may be supplied or carried on shall be deemed to extend to and in relation to the fixing and declaring of the maximum remuneration for the sale of any declared goods and the supply of any declared service for an undivided remuneration, and the provisions of this Act (whether relating to the powers of the Commissioner or to any other matter) shall apply, mutatis mutandis, accordingly. Sale of goods and supply of service in one transaction.

(2) For the purposes of sections twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-nine, fifty and fifty-seven of this Act a transaction in respect of which a maximum remuneration has been fixed under subsection one of this section shall be deemed to be the supply of a declared service at a rate equal to the undivided remuneration charged, and the maximum remuneration so fixed shall be deemed to be the maximum rate fixed under this Act for the supply of that service.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, and of any order or notice under this Act, whether made or given before or after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

- (a) the sale of any goods shall be deemed to include the supply, in connection with the sale (whether or not for a separate remuneration) of any service

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service customarily supplied by vendors in connection with such a sale without any separate remuneration; and

- (b) the supply or carrying on of any service shall be deemed to include the sale or supply, in connection with the service (whether or not for a separate price or remuneration) of any goods customarily sold or supplied by persons supplying or carrying on such a service without any separate price or remuneration.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, and of any order or notice under this Act, whether made or given before or after the commencement of this Act, the sale of any declared goods and the supply of any declared service for an undivided remuneration, if—

- (a) no maximum remuneration applicable to the transaction as a whole has been fixed under this Act; and
- (b) the transaction as a whole is not one which is, by reason of subsection three of this section, deemed to be either a sale of goods or the supply of a service,

shall be deemed to be—

- (c) a sale of the declared goods at a price equal to so much of the undivided remuneration as bears to the whole of the undivided remuneration the same proportion as the maximum price fixed under this Act for the sale of the goods bears to the sum of that fixed price and the maximum rate fixed under this Act for the supply of the service; and
- (d) a supply of the service at a rate equal to the remaining part of the undivided remuneration.

Transactions
may be
declared to be
sales.

22. (1) The Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette, declare that where a person (in this section referred to as "the agent") purchases goods (whether declared goods or not) as agent, or purported agent, for another person (in this section referred to as "the principal") and processes or treats the goods and delivers goods resulting from the processing or treatment to the principal, the carrying out of the agency (or purported agency) and the performance of the other services

services by the agent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a sale of the goods so delivered by the agent to the principal at a price equal to the sum of the amounts paid or payable by the principal to the agent in respect of the agency and services (including the price paid by the agent for the goods purchased by him) and the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, have effect according to its tenor. No. 26, 1948.

(2) The Commissioner may, either generally by order published in the Gazette, or specifically by notice in writing, exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of any order made under this section.

23. (1) Where the Commissioner is of opinion that it is necessary so to do in order to prevent a person (in this section referred to as "the vendor") who carries on the business of selling declared goods or supplying declared services from continuing to operate a scheme which, in the opinion of the Commissioner—

Power to prohibit certain transactions.

- (a) involves a departure from his normal course of trading;
- (b) would not be operated but for the provisions of this Act or of an order thereunder; and
- (c) has the effect that the real cost (taking into account losses involved in transactions connected with the scheme) to any purchaser or purchasers of goods from the vendor, of any declared goods so purchased, or to any person or persons to whom services are supplied by the vendor, of any declared services so supplied, is more than the maximum price or rate fixed under this Act for the sale of those goods or the supply of those services,

he may, by notice in writing directed to the vendor, and published in the Gazette or served on the vendor, specify a class of transactions (being, in the opinion of the Commissioner, a class of transactions which is being used for the purposes of the scheme) to be a class of transactions to which this section shall apply.

(2) Except with the consent of the Commissioner, a person to whom a notice under this section (duly published or served) is directed shall not, while the notice remains unrevoked, enter into a transaction included in a class of transactions specified in the notice. (3)

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(3) A notice under this section shall specify the class of declared goods or declared services in relation to which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the scheme is being operated, but shall have full force and effect notwithstanding that it does not specify or describe the scheme which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, makes the notice necessary.

(4) Any reference in this section to a person shall be deemed to include a reference to persons included in a class of persons, and this section shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, accordingly.

Power of
Minister to
suspend
order, etc.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Minister may request the Commissioner to consider further any matter dealt with by any order made under section twenty of this Act, or any part of any such order, and the Commissioner shall, within twenty-eight days from the date of any request so made, report thereon to the Minister.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, suspend the operation of any order made under section twenty of this Act, or any part of any such order, for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days from the date of his request.

(3) Upon the publication of the notice, the maximum price or rate (if any) which prevailed prior to the making of the order which has been suspended shall apply during the period of the suspension.

(4) The Commissioner shall—

- (a) within the period specified in the notice of suspension, report thereon to the Minister; and
- (b) within such period, by order published in the Gazette, confirm, amend, vary or revoke the order or part so suspended in conformity with his report to the Minister,

and, on receipt of the report of the Commissioner, the Minister shall, by notice in the Gazette, remove the suspension.

25. The Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may, by order, provide that a person specified in the order, shall not sell any declared goods, or supply or carry on any declared service, so specified, unless and until that person has made a written request to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to fix the maximum price at which the goods may be sold or the maximum rate at which the service may be supplied or carried on and the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner has fixed the maximum price or the maximum rate accordingly.

No. 26, 1948.

Power to prohibit sale of goods or supply of services before maximum price or rate fixed.

26. (1) A wholesaler (in this section referred to as "the buyer") who purchases any declared goods from any other wholesaler (in this section referred to as "the seller") shall not sell or offer for sale those goods at a price in excess of the cost to the buyer:

Inter-wholesale transactions.

Provided that the buyer may sell or offer for sale such goods at a price not greater than the maximum price at which the seller was entitled to sell them in similar quantities at the time of sale and the onus of ascertaining such maximum price shall be upon the buyer.

(2) A wholesaler who purchases any declared goods from a retailer shall not sell or offer for sale those goods at a price in excess of the cost to the retailer and the onus of ascertaining such cost shall be upon the wholesaler.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection one of this section, the buyer may sell or offer for sale any goods at a price not exceeding the maximum price which, after application by the buyer, the Commissioner declares to him in writing.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the buyer may request the seller of goods to supply him with such information as he deems necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of this section and the seller shall thereupon furnish in writing such information to the buyer.

(5) The Commissioner may, generally by order published in the Gazette or specifically by notice in writing, exempt any trader or class of trader from the whole or part of the requirements of this section.

(6)

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(6) In this section, "wholesaler," in respect of any goods, means any person who purchases those goods and sells or supplies them for resale or for manufacture for sale.

(7) For the purposes of this section the term "cost"—

(a) in relation to any goods (not being goods to or in respect of which an order under subsection eight of this section applies)—shall be construed as meaning the actual price paid or payable by the wholesaler who purchased the goods (in this definition referred to as "the purchaser") to the wholesaler or retailer from whom he purchased them, plus any expenses which—

(i) were actually and specifically incurred by the purchaser in placing the goods at the point of delivery by him for the purposes of a sale by him; and

(ii) at the time of the sale or offer for sale by the purchaser, were recorded—

(a) on a copy of an invoice for the goods which is held by the purchaser; or

(b) in the books and accounts of the purchaser in such a manner that they can be readily identified and clearly associated with the goods; or

(b) in relation to any goods to or in respect of which an order under subsection eight of this section applies—shall be construed as having the meaning defined in that order.

(8) For the purposes of this section the Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette, define the meaning of the term "cost," in relation to—

(a) any class of sale specified in the order;

(b) any class of goods so specified; or

(c) any class of trader so specified.

27. (1) A retailer (in this section referred to as the “retail buyer”) who purchases any declared goods from any other retailer (in this section referred to as the “retail seller”) shall not sell or offer for sale those goods at a price in excess of the cost to the retail buyer:

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Inter-retail
transac-
tions.

Provided that the retail buyer may sell or offer for sale such goods at a price not greater than the maximum price at which the retail seller was entitled to sell for any similar quantities at the time of sale, and the onus of ascertaining such maximum price shall be upon the retail buyer.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection one of this section, the retail buyer may sell or offer for sale any goods at a price not exceeding the maximum price which, after application by the retail buyer, the Commissioner declares to him in writing.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the retail buyer may request the retail seller of goods to supply him with such information as he deems necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of this section, and the retail seller shall thereupon furnish in writing such information to the retail buyer.

(4) The Commissioner may generally, by order published in the Gazette or specifically by notice in writing, exempt any trader or class of trader from the whole or part of the requirements of this section.

(5) For the purposes of this section “cost”—

(a) in relation to any goods (not being goods to or in respect of which an order under subsection six of this section applies)—means the actual price paid or payable by the retail buyer to the retail seller, plus any expenses which—

(i) were actually and specifically incurred by the retail buyer in placing the goods at the point of delivery by him for a sale by him; and

(ii) at the time of the sale or offer for sale by the retail buyer were recorded—

(a) on a copy of an invoice for the goods held by the retail buyer;

or

(b)

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(b) in the books and accounts of the retail buyer in such a manner that they can be readily identified and clearly associated with the goods; or

(b) in relation to any goods to or in respect of which an order under subsection six of this section applies—has the meaning defined in that order.

(6) For the purposes of this section the Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette, define the meaning of the term “cost,” in relation to—

- (a) any class of sale specified in the order;
- (b) any class of goods so specified; or
- (c) any class of trader so specified.

Statements that prices have been approved by the Commissioner prohibited without his approval.

28. (1) Subject to subsection two of this section, a person shall not—

- (a) publish, print, circulate, announce (by way of broadcast by wireless transmission) or make public in any other manner whatsoever, or cause to be published, printed, circulated, announced (by way of broadcast by wireless transmission) or made public in any other manner whatsoever, any notification relating to any goods or service; or
- (b) sell or offer for sale any goods having affixed thereto or associated therewith any label, brand or other mark,

containing words stating or implying that any price or rate specified in any such notification with respect to any such goods or service has been approved by the Commissioner or that any such goods or services have been subsidised by the Commonwealth.

(2) Any person may, with the approval of the Commissioner, include in any such notification a statement in such form as is approved by the Commissioner including an approval number allotted by the Commissioner to the particular approval, stating that any price or rate specified therein has been approved by the Commissioner.

29.

29. A person shall not, unless the consent in writing of the Commissioner has first been obtained—

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- (a) sell or offer for sale any declared goods or supply or offer to supply any declared service subject to a condition to the effect that, if the price or rate at which the goods are sold or the service supplied is not approved at a later date by the Commissioner, a refund or adjustment will be made; or
- (b) sell or offer for sale any declared goods, or supply or offer to supply any declared service, subject to a condition requiring the buying of any other goods or the supply of any other services, whether declared or not declared.

Sale of goods subject to condition to refund excess price prohibited.

30. (1) A person shall not—

- (a) sell or offer for sale any declared goods at a greater price than the maximum price fixed in relation thereto under this Act for the sale of those goods; or
- (b) without the prior approval of the Commissioner, sell or offer for sale any declared goods upon terms or conditions different from the terms or conditions upon which substantially identical goods were sold by him on the prescribed date if such sale or offer for sale upon such terms and conditions would result directly or indirectly—
 - (i) in a greater price than the maximum price fixed in relation thereto being obtained; or
 - (ii) in any other manner to the advantage of the seller.

Offence to sell at price higher than maximum price.

(2) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed for a breach of subsection one of this section, the court may order the defendant to refund to the purchaser the difference between the maximum price so fixed and the price at which the goods were sold.

(3) Where a court has made an order under subsection two of this section, a certificate under the hand of the clerk or other appropriate officer of the court, specifying the amount ordered to be refunded and the person by whom and the person to whom the amount is payable,

No. 26, 1948. payable, may be filed in any court having civil jurisdiction to the extent of that amount, and shall thereupon be enforceable in all respects as a final judgment of that court.

(4) A certificate by the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner specifying the difference between the maximum price fixed, in relation to the goods, the sale of which is the subject of any proceedings under subsection one of this section, and the price at which the goods were sold shall, for the purposes of subsection two of this section, be prima facie evidence of the matters stated therein.

(5) For the purposes of this section, any person on whose behalf or at whose place of business any declared goods are sold or offered for sale at a greater price than the maximum price fixed, in relation thereto, under this Act, for the sale of those goods, whether the goods are sold or offered for sale contrary to the instructions of the person or not, shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this section, unless the court is satisfied that the sale or offering for sale took place without his knowledge and that he has systematically used all due diligence to secure observance of this Act.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to offer goods for sale if he notifies the price proposed by him for a sale of the goods by the publication of a price list, by exposing the goods for sale in association with a mark indicating price, by furnishing a quotation or otherwise howsoever.

(7) In this section, "prescribed date," in relation to the sale or offer for sale of any declared goods, means such date as is declared to be the "prescribed date" in any order made with respect to those goods under section twenty of this Act.

Charging
excessive
rate for
services,
an offence.

31. (1) A person shall not—

- (a) supply or offer to supply any declared service at a higher rate than the maximum rate fixed in relation thereto under this Act; or
- (b) without the approval of the Commissioner, supply or offer to supply any declared service upon terms and conditions different from the terms

terms and conditions upon which a substantially identical service was supplied by him on the prescribed date if such supply or offer to supply upon such terms and conditions would result directly or indirectly—

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- (i) in a greater rate than the maximum rate fixed in relation thereto being obtained; or
- (ii) in any other manner to the advantage of the supplier.

(2) For the purposes of this section, any person on whose behalf or at whose place of business any declared service is supplied at a higher rate than the maximum rate fixed in relation thereto under this Act, whether the service is supplied at such rate contrary to the instructions of such person or not, shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this section.

(3) In this section, “prescribed date,” in relation to the supply or offer to supply any declared service, means such date as is declared to be the “prescribed date” in any order made with respect to that service under section twenty of this Act.

32. (1) It shall be a defence to a proceeding for an offence against section thirty or section thirty-one of this Act if the party alleged to have contravened either of those sections proves—

Sale of declared goods with undeclared goods, etc.

- (a) that the declared goods or declared service, or both, were supplied with undeclared goods or an undeclared service, or both, at a total price; and
- (b) that the price or rate for that portion of the total sale represented by the undeclared goods or undeclared service, as the case may be, was reasonable having regard to the cost or current market value of the undeclared goods or undeclared service.

(2) In this section—

“undeclared goods” means goods other than declared goods; and

“undeclared service” means service other than a declared service.

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Offering
to pay
higher
price for
declared
goods, etc.**33.** (1) A person shall not knowingly—

- (a) pay for or offer to pay for;
- (b) hold himself out as being willing to pay for, or to offer to pay for, or as being willing or able to obtain another person to pay for; or
- (c) offer to act in connection with the payment for, any declared goods or declared service at a greater price or rate (whether by way of premium or otherwise howsoever) than the maximum price or rate fixed in relation thereto by or under this Act for the sale of those goods or the supply of that service.

(2) Where the maximum price or rate relevant to any prosecution for a contravention of this section is a price or rate fixed by notice in writing to any person or body or association of persons, it shall be a defence to the prosecution for the person charged to prove that he was not aware of the fact that the price or rate had been so fixed.

Delivery
of goods
less in
quantity or
inferior in
quality to
those sold.

34. In relation to the sale of any declared goods the maximum price of which has been fixed by or under this Act, a person shall not, without the consent of the Commissioner, deliver or offer to deliver, or knowingly accept, or offer to accept, delivery of—

- (a) a quantity of the goods less than the quantity agreed to be sold; or
- (b) goods inferior in quality to the goods agreed to be sold:

Provided that, where the agreement for the sale of the goods provides for delivery of the goods by instalments over a period, the goods may be so delivered if the whole of the goods are delivered within the time specified in the agreement.

Production
of genuine
invoices as
evidence.

35. Where in a defence to a prosecution under this Act it is pleaded that the price at which any goods were sold was justified by the cost at which such goods or the raw materials used in the manufacture of such goods were purchased, evidence as to the cost of such goods or raw materials, as the case may be, shall be supported by genuine invoices showing full particulars of the cost, including the date of purchase, and the name and place of business of the supplier and the onus of proof of the genuineness of such invoices shall be on the defendant.

36.

36. Where a maximum price or rate fixed under this Act (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) is expressed to be the lower or lowest of two or more prices or rates, then, for the purposes of any prosecution for a contravention of this Act, the prosecutor may, in the information, recite as that maximum price or rate any one of those prices or rates, and, for the purposes of that prosecution (including the proof of the maximum price or rate so recited) and for any purpose arising out of that prosecution, the order or notice by which the maximum price or rate was so fixed shall be deemed to have fixed as the relevant maximum price or rate the price or rate so recited.

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Prosecutions where price fixed is lower or lowest of more than one price.

37. In this Act and in any order made thereunder fixing the maximum price for the sale of any declared goods, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears therein, have the meanings respectively assigned to them hereunder—

Meaning of "wholesale" and "retail."

“landed cost” means the actual cost of landing the declared goods in the store in Australia of the person to or for whom, or on whose behalf, the declared goods were originally supplied or ordered or at such other point of delivery as is approved by the Commissioner;

“retail” used in relation to any such sale, shall be deemed to refer to a sale to a person for the purposes of consumption or use;

“wholesale” used in relation to any such sale, shall be deemed to refer to the sale or supply to a person for the purpose of re-sale (including, but without affecting the generality hereof, the sale or supply by an importer, manufacturer or producer to a manufacturer or a wholesale or retail trader); and

the maximum price fixed shall be deemed to include any charge for wrapping the goods.

38. (1) A person who has in his custody or under his control any declared goods for sale in respect of which a maximum price has been fixed under this Act, shall not refuse or fail on—

Refusal, etc. to sell at fixed prices.

(a) demand of any quantity of the declared goods; and

(b)

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(b) tender of payment at the price so fixed for the quantity demanded,

to supply any such declared goods in the quantity demanded.

(2) In any prosecution under this section, it shall be a sufficient defence to show that, on the occasion in question—

- (a) the defendant supplied a reasonable quantity of the declared goods; or, after making reasonable provision for private consumption or use, had not a sufficient quantity of the declared goods in his custody or under his control to supply the quantity demanded, in addition to the quantity required to satisfy all other contracts, then subsisting, under which he was obliged to supply quantities of the declared goods for use or consumption within Australia and the ordinary requirements of his business;
- (b) the defendant was a wholesale trader in the declared goods and the person who demanded to be supplied was not a manufacturer or a retail trader therein, or in any declared goods made or partly made therefrom; or
- (c) the defendant was acting in accordance with a practice for the time being approved by the Commissioner.

(3) For the purpose of determining what is a reasonable quantity of any declared goods within the meaning of this section, regard shall be had to all the circumstances of the case, including the question whether the person who demanded to be supplied was or was not, at the time of the demand, carrying on business as a retail trader in the declared goods demanded, either alone or with other goods.

Refusal to perform service at declared rate.

39. (1) A person who supplies or carries on any declared service in respect of which a maximum rate has been fixed under this Act shall not refuse or fail on—

- (a) demand for the performance of the declared service; and
- (b) tender of payment at the rate fixed for such service,

to supply any such declared service.

(2)

(2) In any prosecution under this section, it shall be a sufficient defence to show that, on the occasion in question—

- (a) the defendant supplied a reasonable portion of the declared service demanded; or, after making reasonable provision for his private use, sufficient service was not under his control to supply the service demanded, in addition to the service required to satisfy all other contracts, then subsisting, under which he was obliged to supply that service within Australia, and the ordinary requirements of his business; or
- (b) the defendant was acting in accordance with a practice for the time being approved by the Commissioner.

(3) For the purpose of determining what is a reasonable portion of any declared service within the meaning of this section, regard shall be had to all the circumstances of the case, including the question whether the portion of the service demanded represented the normal requirements of the person who demanded its supply to him.

40. A person shall not, without the written consent of the Commissioner—

- (a) pack or put up any declared goods in a container of a size smaller than the container ordinarily used by him at the commencement of this Act;
- (b) pack or put up in a container a quantity of declared goods smaller than the quantity ordinarily packed or put up by him in a container of that size at the commencement of this Act;
- (c) alter the formula or recipe ordinarily used by him at the commencement of this Act in the manufacture or production of any declared goods; or
- (d) as regards any particular declared goods, manufacture the declared goods inferior in quality to the quality manufactured by him or a predecessor in business on or immediately prior to the date of fixation, by order made under this Act

Alteration
of size of
containers
or quantity
or
ingredients
of declared
goods.

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Act or the Commonwealth Regulations, of the maximum price of those declared goods; or

- (e) sell or offer for sale as declared goods any goods which are adulterated or which are falsely described, packed or enclosed for sale or labelled as declared goods.

(2) For the purposes of this section, proof that at the commencement of this Act any person, dealing in the ordinary course of trade in any declared goods in respect of which any proceedings have been instituted, sold or had for sale—

- (a) any declared goods purporting to have been packed or put up by the defendant in a container of a certain size—shall be evidence that that was the size of the container ordinarily used by the defendant at the commencement of this Act in the packing or putting up of the declared goods;
- (b) any declared goods purporting to have been packed or put up by the defendant in a container containing a certain quantity of the declared goods—shall be evidence that that was the quantity ordinarily packed or put up by the defendant at the commencement of this Act in a container of that size;
- (c) any declared goods (purporting to have been manufactured or produced by the defendant) which appear by analysis or otherwise to have been manufactured or produced in accordance with a certain formula or recipe—shall be evidence that that formula or recipe was that ordinarily used by the defendant at the commencement of this Act in the manufacture or production of the declared goods.

(3) It shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence against the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection one of this section if the defendant proves that—

- (a) the alteration in the formula or recipe was not made in anticipation or consequence of any action under this Act in respect of the declared goods the formula or recipe of which was altered; and
- (b)

- (b) the declared goods manufactured or produced in accordance with the formula or recipe as altered were not inferior to those manufactured or produced prior to the alteration. No. 26, 1948.

41. (1) A person, not being a bona fide wholesale or retail trader or a bona fide consumer or user, shall not purchase or agree to purchase or otherwise acquire (except by way of bona fide security only) any goods or any right or interest therein, and any goods so purchased or agreed to be purchased or acquired shall be liable to forfeiture as provided in this Act. Speculating in goods.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence against subsection one of this section it shall be a sufficient defence to show that the purchase or agreement had not the object or the effect of increasing, directly or indirectly, the price of the goods to the consumer or user.

(3) This section shall not apply in relation to the purchase or acquisition of goods at a sale of those goods by auction upon the winding up of a business.

42. (1) A person shall not, with intent to corner the market or restrain trade therein, hold or buy up any goods and store or retain them in his possession or under his control, whether the maximum price thereof has or has not been fixed and declared under this Act. Corners and restrictions on circulation of goods.

(2) In addition to any penalty that may be imposed for an offence against subsection one of this section, the court may order that the whole of such goods, or such quantity thereof as the court so orders, shall be forfeited to the Crown.

43. If the Minister, upon report by the Commissioner, is satisfied that any person— Forfeiture of goods by Minister.

- (a) is buying up or storing or retaining in his possession or under his control any goods, whether a maximum price thereof has or has not been fixed under this Act, with intent to corner the market or to restrain trade therein; or
- (b) has in his possession or under his control any such goods, and has failed, on demand and tender of the maximum price, to supply in accordance

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accordance with the provisions of section thirty-eight of this Act any particular person or persons with those goods; or

- (c) has purchased or acquired or agreed to purchase or acquire any such goods in contravention of section forty-one of this Act.

the Minister may make an order that the goods or any specified quantity thereof be forfeited; and upon publication of the order in the Gazette the whole of the goods, or such specified quantity thereof, shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Seizure and disposal of forfeited goods.

44. When any goods have been forfeited under section forty-two or section forty-three of this Act any authorized officer or any member of the police force may—

- (a) seize any goods which he has reasonable cause to believe are forfeited under this Act;
- (b) store any such goods in any place approved by the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner for the purpose; and
- (c) sell or otherwise dispose of the goods to such persons or bodies and at such times and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as the Minister directs.

Sales by auction.

45. (1) The Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette or by notice in writing to any person selling or offering for sale by auction any declared goods, prohibit such sale or permit such sale on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

(2) A person shall not sell, or offer to sell, by auction, any declared goods in contravention of any order or notice under this section.

Payment to former owner of whole or portion of proceeds of sale.

46. When any forfeited goods have been sold under paragraph (c) of section forty-four of this Act, the Minister may, under special circumstances, direct that the whole or any portion of the proceeds of the sale of the goods, less any expenses incurred in connection with their seizure, storage and sale, be returned to the person who was the owner of the goods prior to their forfeiture.

47.

47. The Commissioner may, by order, provide that any person who sells any goods shall deliver with the goods, or within such time after the delivery of the goods as is specified in the order, an invoice or docket containing such particulars as are so specified.

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Delivery of invoice or docket with declared goods.

48. Any authorised officer or any member of the police force, may at any time in the day or night enter into and search any premises or vessel or part thereof, where any goods forfeited or liable to seizure under this Act are, or are supposed to be, and, if necessary for that purpose, may break into and use force to enter such premises or vessel or part, and may break open and search any chests, trunks, packages, or other things in which any such goods are or are supposed to be.

Power to search for goods.

49. (1) Where the Minister, after receipt of a report from the Commissioner, is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in order to ensure the fair distribution of goods amongst all members of the community, he may, by notice published in the Gazette or given to any person or persons, direct all or any persons who, whether as owners or otherwise, have in their possession or under their control any specified goods to retain and hold the goods, or a specified quantity thereof, for and on behalf of His Majesty.

Power to requisition goods.

(2) Upon the publication or giving of the notice, the title to and property in the goods or the quantity thereof shall be divested from the owners thereof and become vested in His Majesty freed from any charge thereon and from any claim, contractual or otherwise, and the holders or owners of the goods shall thereupon be discharged from any other contractual engagements whatsoever in respect thereof; and the title and property of the owners shall be converted into a right to receive payment of the value of the goods or the quantity thereof as hereinafter provided.

(3) All such persons, and their agents and servants, shall, without delay, obstruction or objection, give immediate and peaceable possession of the goods or the quantity thereof to the Minister or to any authorised officer.

(4)

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(4) The production of any document or telegram purporting to be a demand or an authority to demand such goods, or quantity thereof, and to be signed or sent by the Minister or the Commissioner shall be sufficient authority for the delivery of the goods, or quantity thereof, to which the document or telegram relates.

(5) The owner of the goods, or quantity thereof, shall be entitled to be paid therefor by the Minister—

- (a) at such price as is mutually agreed upon; or
- (b) in default of such agreement, at such price as is determined by the Commissioner after hearing the parties concerned.

(6) In the event of any doubt or dispute arising as to the person legally entitled to receive any moneys payable under this section or as to any charge thereon or claim in respect thereof, the Minister may, in default of agreement between the parties concerned, pay the same into the office of the Master in Equity, to abide such order as may be made by the Supreme Court.

(7) A person shall not, after the publication or giving of any notice—

- (a) attempt to dispose of or in any way deal with the goods, or the quantity thereof, to the prejudice of His Majesty's rights and powers under this section; or
- (b) refuse to deliver, or delay, or obstruct the delivery as prescribed of the goods, or the quantity thereof.

(8) Where any goods have been acquired under the provisions of this section, the Minister may store, sell or otherwise dispose of the goods to such persons or bodies, and at such times, and in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions, as he thinks fit.

Particulars with respect to declared goods and declared services to be exhibited.

50. (1) The Commissioner may, by order, require any trader or class of trader, who sells or has for sale any declared goods or who supplies or carries on any declared service, the maximum price of, or the maximum rate for which is fixed by or under this Act, to exhibit, in such position and in such manner as are specified in the order, such particulars relating to any such declared goods or services as are so specified.

(2)

(2) The Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner, or an authorised officer, if, in his opinion, the particulars are not legible to persons contemplating making any purchase or conducting any business at the trader's place of business, may direct that they be exhibited in such position or in such manner as he thinks fit, and the owner or person in charge of the trader's place of business shall forthwith cause the particulars to be exhibited in accordance with the direction.

(3) The Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner, or an authorised officer, may, at any time, by notice in writing, require the owner or person in charge of any trader's place of business to furnish him with details of the particulars which the trader is purporting to exhibit in pursuance of any order made under this section.

(4) A person shall not refuse or fail to comply with any requirement or direction made or given under this section or by any order made under this section.

51. (1) The Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette, make provision for the inclusion in advertisement, or in any class of advertisements, published by any person, or by any specified person, or by persons included in any class of persons, in relation to any declared goods or any class of declared goods of such particulars (including particulars as to the maximum price fixed by or under this Act) as are specified in the order.

Advertisements as to declared goods.

(2) A person shall not publish, or cause to be published, any advertisement in relation to declared goods which does not include the particulars required to be specified in pursuance of any order under this section which is applicable to that advertisement.

(3) An advertisement shall be deemed to be published within the meaning of this section if it is—

- (a) inserted in any newspaper, periodical, or any other publication printed or published in this State; or
- (b) exhibited to public view in, or on, any building, vehicle or place (whether or not a public place and whether on land or water); or

(c)

(c).

Prices Regulation Act.

- No. 26, 1948. (c) contained in any document sent or delivered gratuitously to any person or thrown or left upon premises in the occupation of any person; or
- (d) broadcast by wireless transmission.

Tickets, etc., to be attached to declared goods.

52. The Commissioner may by order require any person who sells or has for sale any declared goods the maximum price of which is fixed by or under this Act, to attach to, or display with, such of those goods as the Commissioner specifies, a ticket or label in such form as the Commissioner determines, setting forth such particulars relating to those goods as the Commissioner specifies, or otherwise to mark them with those particulars in such manner as the Commissioner determines.

Manner in which notice in writing may be given.

53. (1) A notice in writing for the purposes of this Act may be given—

- (a) to any person, by delivering it by hand or by sending it by post in a letter addressed to that person at his last known or usual place of abode or place of business;
- (b) to any body or association of persons, by delivering it by hand to the secretary or other proper officer of the body or association, or by sending it by post in a letter addressed to him at the last known or usual place of business of the body or association; or
- (c) to persons generally or to persons included in a class of persons or to persons in any area by publication of the notice in the Gazette.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence against this Act a certificate under the hand of the Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner or any person to whom the Commissioner has made a delegation under section fifty-five of this Act that a document annexed to the certificate is a true copy of a letter or notice sent by the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, or such person as the case may be, to the defendant shall be prima facie evidence of the matters certified to and that the original letter or notice of which the document purports to be a copy was received by the defendant

on

on or about the time at which it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post if it had been posted on the date borne by the document, and that the signature on the certificate is the signature of the person by whom it purports to have been signed. No. 26, 1948.

54. Any order, declaration or notice authorized to be made or given under this Act may be made or given so as to apply according to its tenor, to— Application of orders, etc.

- (a) persons generally;
- (b) all or any persons included in a class of persons;
- (c) in the case of an order, any person to whom a notice is given in pursuance of the order;
- (d) all or any persons in any area;
- (e) any particular person;
- (f) the sale of goods or supply of a service or services to a particular person by a particular person;
- (g) goods or services generally;
- (h) any class of goods or any class of services;
- (i) all or any goods or services in any area; or
- (j) specific goods or a specific service.

55. (1) The Commissioner may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers and functions under this Act or under any order made thereunder (except this power of delegation) in relation to any matter or class of matters so that the delegated powers and functions may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matter or class of matters specified in the instrument of delegation. Delegation by Commissioner.

(2) Any delegation by the Commissioner under this section shall be revocable in writing at will and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Commissioner.

56. Nothing in this Act shall affect any provision of the Milk Act, 1931, the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, the Coal Industry Act, 1946, or any Act amending those Acts, whereby power is conferred on any person or authority to fix or determine prices, charges or rates for or in relation to the sale or supply of any goods or services. Saving of powers under certain Acts.

57.

Prices Regulation Act.

No. 26, 1948. **57.** (1) Every person who in the course of, or for the purposes of, or in connection with, or as incidental to, any business carried on by him—

Books, accounts, etc. to be kept and preserved.

(a) produces, manufactures, sells or supplies any goods whatsoever; or

(b) supplies or carries on any service whatsoever, shall, for the purposes of this Act, keep proper books and accounts, and stock and costing records, where applicable, and shall preserve those books and accounts and stock and costing records, including all copies of invoices and all vouchers, agreements, correspondence, cables, telegrams, stock sheets and other documents relating to his purchases of stock, costs and sales of any goods or relating to any service supplied or carried on by him, until their destruction is authorized by the Commissioner.

(2) Without affecting the generality of subsection one of this section, the Commissioner may, by notice in writing, direct any person to whom that subsection applies to keep such books, accounts and records as are specified in the notice.

(3) Every person to whom any such direction is given shall comply with the direction and shall preserve the books, accounts and records required to be kept by him in accordance with the direction until their destruction is authorised by the Commissioner.

Administrative policy.

58. This Act shall be administered with a view to—

(a) the prevention of undue increases in prices and rates for goods and services;

(b) the regulation so far as is necessary of prices and rates for goods and services which are essential to the life of the community and of goods and services in general use which are in short supply;

(c) the progressive removal of the control of prices and rates at the earliest possible date consistent with the welfare of the community.

Offences and penalties.

59. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act or the regulations, or any order, direction, requirement or other instrument made or given under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. (2)

(2) No prosecution for an offence against this Act shall be instituted without the written consent of the Minister. No. 26, 1948.

(3) Any person who is guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable—

- (a) if a body corporate—to a penalty not exceeding one thousand pounds;
- (b) if any other person—to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such penalty and imprisonment.

(4) Where a person convicted of an offence against this Act is a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence, was a director or officer of the body corporate shall be deemed to have committed the like offence, and be liable to the pecuniary penalty or imprisonment or both provided by this section in the case of such an offence by a person other than a body corporate accordingly, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge, or that he used all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

60. (1) The Governor may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act prescribing all matters which are required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act. Regulations.

(2) The regulations shall—

- (a) be published in the Gazette;
- (b) take effect from the date of publication or from a later date to be specified therein;
- (c) be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen sitting days after the publication thereof if Parliament is in session, and if not, then within fourteen sitting days after the commencement of the next session.

If either House of Parliament passes a resolution of which notice has been given at any time within fifteen sitting days after such regulations have been laid before such House disallowing any regulation or part thereof, such regulation or part shall thereupon cease to have effect.

Prices Regulation Act.

No. 26, 1948. **61.** All proceedings for offences against this Act shall be disposed of in a summary manner before a court of petty sessions holden before a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone.

Proceedings for offences.

Expiration of Act. **62.** (1) This Act shall remain in force for a period of twelve months after the commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) The expiry of this Act shall not affect the previous operation thereof or the validity of any action taken thereunder or any penalty incurred in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with this Act or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

Sec. 7.

THE SCHEDULE.
PRICES REGULATION ACT, 1948.
Declaration of Secrecy.

I, _____ of _____ in the State of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, except in the course of my duty under the Prices Regulation Act, 1948, I will not directly or indirectly communicate or divulge any information relating to any matter which comes to my knowledge in consequence of my employment for the purposes of that Act.

Declared at _____
this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

Before me—
Justice of the Peace.

FRIENDLY