



Electricity Act 1994

**Reprinted as in force on 29 November 2004
(includes commenced amendments up to 2004 Act No. 53)**

Reprint No. 5A revised edition

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 29 November 2004. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 have also been made to use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35).

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Dates shown on reprints

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Revised edition indicates further material has affected existing material. For example—

- a correction
- a retrospective provision
- other relevant information.



Queensland

Electricity Act 1994

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Electricity Act 1994

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 29 November 2004]

An Act about the electricity industry and use of electricity, and for related purposes

Chapter 1 Preliminary

Part 1 Introductory provisions

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Electricity Act 1994*.

Part 2 Objects of Act

3 Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) set a framework for all electricity industry participants that promotes efficient, economical and environmentally sound electricity supply and use; and
- (b) regulate the electricity industry and electricity use; and
- (c) establish a competitive electricity market in line with the national electricity industry reform process; and
- (d) ensure that the interests of customers are protected; and
- (e) take into account national competition policy requirements.

Part 3 Dictionary and notes in text

4 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 5 defines particular words used in this Act.

4A Notes in text

A note in the text of this Act is part of the Act.

Part 4 Some basic concepts of electricity industry operations

5 Electricity

Electricity includes electric current, electrical energy and like or related physical qualities.

6 Transmission grid

- (1) A *transmission grid* is a system, or part of a system, of electric lines, substations and associated equipment providing connection between generation facilities and supply networks or customers not supplied through supply networks.
- (2) A transmission grid includes connections to other transmission grids.

7 Regional system control

For the Queensland system, *regional system control* is—

- (a) maintaining the operation and performance of the transmission grid; and
- (b) controlling switching of transmission elements and access to them for maintenance, inspection and testing; and

- (c) controlling switching of parts of the supply network relevant to the integrity of the Queensland system; and
- (d) carrying out other functions prescribed by regulation.

8 Supply network

A *supply network* is a system, or part of a system, of electric lines, substations and associated equipment, other than a transmission grid, for distributing electricity to customers, whether or not generating plant is connected to it.

9 Network control

For a supply network, *network control* is—

- (a) coordinating the operation of the supply network and any generators connected to it; or
- (b) coordinating maintenance programs and schedules for generating plant and elements of the supply network; or
- (c) ensuring the integrity of the supply network; or
- (d) controlling switching of elements of the supply network and access to them, including disconnection of load, for maintenance, inspection and testing; or
- (e) issuing directions for, and implementing reductions in, demand of customers supplied by the supply network in emergencies when available electricity is limited; or
- (f) scheduling and controlling the switching of controllable load.

10 Network services

Network services are services for electricity transfer provided by transmission entities and distribution entities to persons connected to a transmission grid or supply network.

Examples of network services—

- 1 Providing electricity transfer capacity.
- 2 Controlling and regulating the characteristics of electricity being transferred.

- 3 Providing facilities to connect works of generation entities, transmission entities, distribution entities, or electrical installations of customers, to a transmission grid or supply network.

11 Ancillary services

Ancillary services are services provided by electricity entities or customers through the operation of their works or installations in ways that are not directly related to the generation and supply of electricity, but are to ensure the stable and secure operation of an electricity system, and its recovery from emergency situations.

Examples of ancillary services—

- 1 Providing reserve to the system, including through interruptibility of load.
- 2 Operating generating and other plant to ensure the stable and secure operation of the system.
- 3 Maintaining an ability to restore supply to the system after total failure of supply.

12 Works, substations and operating works

- (1) *Works* are anything used for, or in association with, the generation, transmission or supply of electricity.

Example of works—

Electric lines and associated equipment, apparatus, electrical equipment, buildings, control cables, engines, fittings, lamps, machinery, meters, substations and transformers if they are used for, or in association with, the generation, transmission or supply of, electricity.

- (2) A *substation* is works used for converting, transforming or controlling electricity.
- (3) *Operating works* are—
 - (a) for a generation entity—the generating plant, fuel stocks, electrical and other property used for generating electricity or connecting supply to a transmission grid or supply network; or
 - (b) for a transmission entity—the transmission grid and other property used for operating or managing the transmission grid; or

- (c) for a distribution entity—the supply network and other property used for operating or managing the supply network.

Example of other property used for generating electricity—

Coal handling facilities for a coal-fired power station and the land where they are situated.

13 Meaning of *electrical equipment*

- (1) *Electrical equipment* is any apparatus, appliance, cable, conductor, fitting, insulator, material, meter or wire—
- (a) used for controlling, generating, supplying, transforming or transmitting electricity at a voltage greater than extra low voltage; or
 - (b) operated by electricity at a voltage greater than extra low voltage; or
 - (c) that is, or that forms part of, a cathodic protection system.
- (2) However, *electrical equipment* does not include any apparatus, appliance, cable, conductor, fitting, insulator, material, meter or wire forming part of a vehicle if—
- (a) it forms part of a unit of the vehicle that provides propulsion for the vehicle; or
 - (b) its source of electricity is a unit of the vehicle that provides propulsion for the vehicle.

Examples of things that, under subsection (2), are not electrical equipment—

- The headlights of a vehicle.
- Ignition spark plugs of a motor vehicle.
- The interior lighting system of a vehicle, if powered from a battery charged by the engine that drives the vehicle or by the vehicle's movement.

Examples of things that are not prevented by subsection (2) from being electrical equipment—

- Interior lighting or a socket outlet in a caravan, if the lighting or outlet is operated by a low voltage generating set or connected to low voltage supply.

- A refrigeration unit in a food delivery vehicle operating at low voltage from a source separate from the propulsion unit for the vehicle.

14 Meaning of *electrical installation*

- (1) An *electrical installation* is a group of items of electrical equipment.
- (2) However, a group of items of electrical equipment is an electrical installation only if—
 - (a) all the items are permanently electrically connected together; and
 - (b) the items do not include items that are works; and
 - (c) electricity can be supplied to the group from works or from a generating source.
- (3) An item of electrical equipment can be part of more than 1 electrical installation.
- (4) For subsection (2)(a)—
 - (a) an item of electrical equipment connected to electricity by a plug and socket outlet is not permanently electrically connected; and
 - (b) connection achieved through using works must not be taken into consideration for deciding whether items of electrical equipment are electrically connected.

Examples of an electrical installation under this section—

- The switchboard, wiring, lighting, socket outlets and other electrical equipment permanently connected for a shop in a shopping centre.
- The switchboard, wiring, lighting, socket outlets and other electrical equipment permanently connected for a house or residential unit.
- The switchboard, wiring, lighting, socket outlets and other electrical equipment permanently connected for a shopping centre. The electrical installation for the shopping centre generally includes the electrical installations for the individual shops.
- The switchboard, wiring, lighting, socket outlets and other electrical equipment permanently connected for a residential unit complex. The electrical installation for the residential unit complex

generally includes the electrical installations for the individual residential units.

- The switchboard, wiring, lighting, socket outlets and other electrical equipment permanently connected within a caravan.

15 Meaning of *electric line*

- (1) An *electric line* is a wire or conductor or associated equipment used for transmitting, transforming, or supplying electricity at a voltage greater than extra low voltage.
- (2) However, an *electric line* does not include—
 - (a) a wire or conductor directly used in converting electricity into another form of energy; or
 - (b) a wire or conductor within the internal structure of a building.

Examples of things that are not electric lines—

- A cord for connecting an air conditioning unit, computer, lamp, television or toaster to a supply of electricity.
- A power or lighting circuit within a building.

16 Meaning of *associated equipment for electric line*

Associated equipment, for an electric line, means something ordinarily found in association with the electric line, especially for the purpose of protecting, insulating or supporting, or supporting the operation of, the electric line.

Examples of associated equipment—

- A bracket, casing, coating, covering, duct, frame, insulator, pillar, pipe, pole, tower or tube enclosing, surrounding or supporting a wire or conductor.
- An air break, circuit breaker, switch, transformer or other apparatus connected to a wire or conductor.

16A Meaning of *meter*

A *meter* is a device, including any associated equipment, used for measuring electricity.

17 Voltage

- (1) ***Voltage*** is the difference in electrical potential measured in volts.
- (2) For alternating current systems, ***voltage*** is taken to be the root mean square (RMS) value of the difference.
- (3) Unless otherwise provided, ***voltage*** is the nominal voltage between phases of a symmetrical 3 phase system.
- (4) For electricity supplied from a single wire earth return system originating from a symmetrical 3 phase system, ***voltage*** is the nominal voltage between phase and earth.

Part 5 Operation of Act**18 Application of Act to government entities**

- (1) In this section—
government entity includes—
 - (a) the State, the Commonwealth or another State; or
 - (b) an instrumentality or agent of the State, the Commonwealth or another State.
- (2) This Act binds a government entity only—
 - (a) to the extent that the entity is, or has a financial interest in, an electricity entity; or
 - (b) to the extent that the entity is a customer; or
 - (c) in relation to electricity restriction and rationing; or
 - (d) in relation to sections 287 and 287A.¹

¹ Section 287 (Gladstone power station provisions) and 287A (Gladstone power station arrangements)

19 Act subject to certain laws

- (1) This Act is subject to the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*.
- (2) This Act is also subject to the *Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*, section 56.²

Part 6 Exemptions from Act**Division 1 On-suppliers****Subdivision 1 Preliminary****20 Definitions for div 1**

In this division—

accounting period, for an on-supply agreement, means a period of 1 year beginning on a day fixed by the on-supplier.

common area, of an on-supplier's premises, means a part of the premises that the on-supplier and each lessee or other person the on-supplier has given a right to use the premises have agreed is a common area of the premises.

Examples of a part of an on-supplier's premises that may be a common area—

- community, entertainment, information and leisure facilities in a caravan park
- elevators, escalators and stairways
- fountains and gardens
- malls and walkways
- parking areas
- rest rooms and toilets.

² This section prohibits certain acts (for example, destruction of forest products) without an appropriate authority.

common area consumption, for an on-supplier's premises, means the whole or part of the electricity consumed in a common area of the on-supplier's premises.

first accounting period, for an on-supply agreement, means the accounting period in which the agreement is made, or proposed to be made.

on-supplier means a person who—

- (a) is the owner or occupier of premises or has the right to use premises; and
- (b) supplies, or supplies and sells, electricity for use in the premises.

Examples of persons under paragraph (a)—

- an owner, occupier or a person who has a right to use a caravan park, exhibition centre, hostel, hotel, industrial park, lodging house, marina, market arcade, motel or shopping centre
- a relevant body corporate.

on-supplier's premises, for a person who is an on-supplier, means the premises for which the person is an on-supplier.

on-supply agreement means an agreement made under section 20B.

receiver means a person who owns, occupies or has the right to use premises and to whom electricity is supplied, or supplied and sold, by an on-supplier for the premises.

Subdivision 2 Exemptions

20A Exemptions for on-suppliers

If an on-supplier complies with subdivisions 3 to 7, the on-supplier is exempted from sections 88A and 89.³

³ Sections 88A (Prohibition on operating supply network unless authorised) and 89 (Restriction on sale of electricity)

Subdivision 3 On-supply agreements

20B On-supply agreement

- (1) An on-supplier and a receiver may agree about how—
 - (a) the on-supplier is to supply electricity to the receiver; or
 - (b) the on-supplier may charge the receiver for common area consumption for the on-supplier's premises.
- (2) The agreement may state a charge or no charge for the supply or common area consumption.
- (3) The agreement may be—
 - (a) written or oral; or
 - (b) made in any way permitted by law; or
 - (c) incorporated in a lease or other agreement between the on-supplier and the receiver.

20C Act prevails over on-supply agreement

If there is an inconsistency between an on-supply agreement and this Act, this Act prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Subdivision 4 Preliminary disclosure requirements about common area charges

20D Application of sdiv 4

This subdivision applies if—

- (a) a person (the *prospective on-supplier*) proposes to enter into an on-supply agreement as an on-supplier; and
- (b) under the agreement, the on-supplier will charge another person (the *prospective receiver*) for common area consumption for the on-supplier's premises.

20E Preliminary consumption estimate

- (1) The prospective on-supplier must, within a reasonable period before making the on-supply agreement, give the prospective receiver—
 - (a) written notice of the accounting period that is to apply to the on-supply agreement; and
 - (b) an estimate of the common area consumption for the first accounting period for the agreement.
- (2) In deciding what is a reasonable period for subsection (1), regard must be had to whether the period is enough to allow the prospective receiver to estimate his or her liability for the common area consumption for the first accounting period for the agreement.

20F Required contents for on-supply agreement

- (1) The prospective on-supplier must not enter into the on-supply agreement unless it provides for—
 - (a) how the common area consumption is to be worked out; and
 - (b) if the receiver is only required to pay part of the common area consumption—how that part is to be worked out.
- (2) Subject to section 20G, failure to comply with subsection (1) does not invalidate the agreement.

20G Consequence of not complying with sdiv 4

- (1) This section applies if the prospective on-supplier—
 - (a) does not comply with section 20E(1) before entering into the on-supply agreement; or
 - (b) enters into an on-supply agreement in contravention of section 20F.
- (2) The receiver under the agreement may, by written notice to the on-supplier, terminate any liability that the receiver would, other than for this section, have had for common area consumption to which the agreement applies.

- (3) However, the notice may be given only within 2 months after the agreement is made.
- (4) A termination under this section ends any liability for common area consumption accrued or incurred under the agreement or otherwise at any time before or after the termination.
- (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a termination under this section does not, of itself, affect any other liability of the receiver to the on-supplier under the agreement or another agreement.
- (6) This section does not limit section 20A.

Subdivision 5 Individual metering

20H Individual metering option

- (1) This section applies if an on-supply agreement for the supply and sale of electricity between an on-supplier and a receiver is in force.
- (2) The receiver may, at any time—
 - (a) elect, by written notice to the on-supplier, to be charged on the basis of the receiver's consumption of electricity supplied from the on-supplier, as measured by a meter; and
 - (b) install the meter, at the receiver's expense.
- (3) However, the election has effect only if the installation is done in a way—
 - (a) that complies with any reasonable written directions the on-supplier gives the receiver within 5 business days after the giving of the notice; or
 - (b) if no written directions are given within the 5 business days—that is reasonable.
- (4) In deciding what is reasonable for subsection (3), regard must be had to the interests of the on-supplier and anyone who is an occupier of the on-supplier's premises.

20I Compensation for installation damage

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a receiver has, under section 20H, given an on-supplier a written notice of election; and
 - (b) the receiver installs a meter for electricity supplied from the on-supplier to the receiver; and
 - (c) either—
 - (i) no written direction was given by the on-supplier under section 20H; or
 - (ii) the installation was done in a way that does not comply with the on-supplier's reasonable written directions under that section; or
 - (iii) the installation was not done in a way that is reasonable; and
 - (d) a person as follows (the *claimant*) suffers damage to property because of the installation—
 - (i) the on-supplier;
 - (ii) anyone who is an occupier of the on-supplier's premises.
- (2) Compensation for the damage is payable by the receiver to the claimant.
- (3) The compensation may be claimed and recovered in a proceeding brought in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) A court may order payment of the compensation only if it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (5) In making the order the court must have regard to—
 - (a) whether it was reasonable for the claimant to give the receiver an opportunity to fix the damage; and
 - (b) if paragraph (a) applies—whether the receiver was given a reasonable period to fix the damage.
- (6) This section does not limit a civil right or remedy that exists apart from this section, whether at common law or otherwise.

20J Maximum charge for metered supply

- (1) This section applies if electricity supplied and sold by an on-supplier to a receiver is charged on the basis of the receiver's electricity consumption as measured by a meter.
- (2) However, this section does not apply to electricity that is common area consumption for the on-supplier's premises.
- (3) If there is a relevant retail entity for the supply, the rate of the charge must not be more than the lowest rate that the receiver would have paid for the consumption had the receiver been a non-contestable customer of the entity.
- (4) If there is no relevant retail entity for the supply, the rate of charge must not be more than the lowest rate that the receiver would have paid for the consumption had the receiver been a non-contestable customer of the retail entity that sells electricity to the on-supplier.
- (5) In working out the lowest rate for subsections (3) and (4), any cost of connecting the receiver's premises to a supply network to allow the supply of electricity from the network to the premises must be disregarded.
- (6) The on-supplier can not recover an amount for the consumption to the extent the amount has been worked out at a rate that is more than the lowest rate allowed under subsection (3) or (4).
- (7) In this section—
relevant retail entity, for the supply, means a retail entity whose retail authority states an area in which the receiver's premises are located.

Subdivision 6 Disclosure requirements for common area consumption charges**20K Application of sdiv 6**

This subdivision applies if, under an on-supply agreement, the on-supplier may charge for common area consumption.

20L Periodic consumption estimates

- (1) The on-supplier must, for each accounting period after the first accounting period for the agreement, give the receiver an estimate of the common area consumption for the on-supplier's premises during the accounting period.
- (2) An estimate for an accounting period must be given at least 1 month before the accounting period begins.

20M Audited statements

- (1) The on-supplier must, for each accounting period, give the receiver audited statements of the common area consumption.
- (2) A statement for an accounting period must—
 - (a) comply with section 20N; and
 - (b) be given within 3 months after the accounting period ends.

20N Content requirements for audited statement

Each audited statement under section 20M must—

- (a) comply with the standards in the statements of accounting and auditing standards made by the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia; and
- (b) be prepared by a person (the *auditor*) who is—
 - (i) registered, or taken to be registered, as an auditor under the Corporations Act; or
 - (ii) a member of, and holds a practising certificate from, the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants or the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia; and
- (c) contain the auditor's opinion about whether the statement presents fairly the on-supplier's charges for the common area consumption during the period to which it relates, in accordance with the on-supplier's financial records; and

- (d) compare each relevant estimate given under this division with the amount actually spent by the on-supplier on the common area consumption during the period; and
- (e) compare the total amount actually spent by the on-supplier on common area consumption during the period with the amount actually paid for the period by anyone for the on-supplier's premises.

Subdivision 7 On-suppliers who operate a private network

200 Market Code exemption required

An on-supplier must be exempt from the requirement under the Market Code, clause 2.5,⁴ to be registered as a network service provider if the on-supplier—

- (a) operates a supply network located solely within the on-supplier's premises; and
- (b) supplies, or supplies and sells, electricity using the network.

Division 2 Other exemptions

20P Exemption for connection of generating plant not supplying electricity to transmission grid or supply network

Section 87⁵ does not apply to the connection of a standby generating plant to a transmission grid or supply network if—

- (a) the connection is only when the operation of the plant is tested; and
- (b) electricity is not supplied by the plant into the grid or network.

4 Market Code, clause 2.5 (Network service provider)

5 Section 87 (Connection of generating plant to transmission grid or supply network only if authorised)

20Q Exemptions for Queensland Rail

- (1) Queensland Rail is exempted from sections 88A and 89⁶ in relation to the supply and sale of electricity to Airtrain Citylink Limited ACN 066 543 315 for electricity used—
 - (a) in connection with the building or use of electrical installations and other works by Airtrain Citylink Limited, as part of a system of electric traction or for signalling purposes, on the Brisbane Airport Rail Link; or
 - (b) for powering electric rolling stock and railway signals on the Brisbane Airport Rail Link.
- (2) Queensland Rail is also exempted from sections 88A and 89 in relation to the supply and sale of electricity to a third party access holder for electricity used by the third party access holder—
 - (a) in connection with the building or use of electrical installations and other works, as part of a system of electric traction or for signalling purposes, on the nominated network or connected to the nominated network; or
 - (b) for powering electric rolling stock and railway signals on the nominated network or rail transport infrastructure owned by the third party access holder and connected to the network.
- (3) In this section—

Airtrain Citylink Limited includes its successors and assigns.

Brisbane Airport Rail Link means the proposed railway shown on CMPS&F Pty Limited drawing no. RQ0159-C029 (F)⁷—

- starting at a point 0.313 km from Queensland Rail's north coast rail line (defined on the drawing as the *ownership transfer point*)

6 Sections 88A (Prohibition on operating supply network unless authorised) and 89 (Restriction on sale of electricity)

7 A copy of the drawing is available for inspection at the offices of Queensland Transport, Level 12, Capital Hill Building, 85 George Street, Brisbane.

- finishing at the domestic terminal of Brisbane Airport.

third party access holder means a person who, under an arrangement with Queensland Rail, is entitled to access and use a nominated part of Queensland Rail's rail transport infrastructure (the *nominated network*).

20R Regulation may exempt person or thing from Act

- (1) If the Governor in Council considers it necessary because of an emergency or other extraordinary circumstances, a regulation may—
 - (a) exempt a person or thing from this Act or a provision of this Act; and
 - (b) impose conditions on the exemption; and
 - (c) provide that the exemption ceases or continues if a condition of the exemption is contravened.
- (2) The regulation expires 6 months after it commences, unless it is earlier repealed.
- (3) A person must not contravene a condition of an exemption applying to the person.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

Chapter 2 The electricity industry

Part 1 Electricity industry and entities

21 Electricity industry

The *electricity industry* is the industry involved in generating, transmitting, supplying and selling electricity in the State.

22 Electricity entities

- (1) An *electricity entity* is an entity that is a participant in the electricity industry.
- (2) The following entities are the participants in the electricity industry—
 - (a) generation entities;
 - (b) transmission entities;
 - (c) distribution entities;
 - (d) retail entities.

Part 2 Customers and contestable customers**23 Types of customers**

- (1) A *customer* is a person who receives, or wants to receive, a supply of electricity from an electricity entity or special approval holder.
- (1A) A *customer* includes a relevant body corporate.
- (2) A *contestable customer* is a customer declared to be a contestable customer under the regulations.
- (3) A *non-contestable customer* is a customer other than a contestable customer.

23A Regulations concerning contestability declaration

- (1) A regulation under section 23(2) declaring a customer to be a contestable customer may provide—
 - (a) that the declaration takes effect on the day on which the regulation commences or on another stated day; or
 - (b) for the effects of the customer being declared to be a contestable customer.

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Examples of effects that may be provided for—

- the specification of a contract, class of contract or type of contract as a customer connection contract or as a customer sale contract
 - the continuation of the customer's customer sale contract
 - the continuation of a customer connection contract that applies to the customer's premises
 - the change in status of the customer's customer sale contract, for example, from a standard customer sale contract to a negotiated customer sale contract
 - the change in status of the customer connection contract that applies to the customer's premises, for example, from a standard customer connection contract to a negotiated customer connection contract
 - the amendment of the customer's customer sale contract
 - the amendment of the customer connection contract that applies to the customer's premises
 - the ending of the customer's customer sale contract
 - the ending of the customer connection contract that applies to the customer's premises
 - anything necessary or convenient to help or give effect to a regulation under section 23(2).
- (2) The ending of a customer sale contract or a customer connection contract under a regulation made under section 23(2) does not give rise to a claim for compensation by a party to the contract because of the ending of the contract.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not affect a right of a party that accrued before the ending of the contract.

24 Customers authorised to take electricity from transmission grid or supply network

If an electricity entity may provide electricity from a transmission grid or supply network to a customer, the customer is taken to be authorised to take electricity from the grid or network.

Part 3 **Generation entities and their authorities**

25 **Generation entities**

A *generation entity* is a person who holds a generation authority.

26 **Generation authorities**

- (1) A *generation authority* authorises its holder—
 - (a) to connect the generating plant stated in the authority to the transmission grid or supply network stated in the authority; and
 - (b) to sell electricity—
 - (i) if stated in the authority or otherwise authorised under this Act—through the spot market in accordance with the Market Code; or
 - (ii) as stated in the authority or otherwise authorised under this Act.
- (2) However, a generation authority does not relieve its holder or anyone else from complying with laws applying to the development, building, operation or maintenance of generating plant.

27 **Conditions of generation authority**

A generation authority is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the generation entity must provide electricity of a quality suitable for the transmission grid or supply network stated in the authority;
- (b) the generation entity must comply with—
 - (i) the technical conditions of connection to a transmission grid or supply network stated in the authority or prescribed under the regulations; and

- (ii) if the entity is a code participant—the Market Code; and
 - (iii) if the entity is connected to the Queensland system—the National Electricity (Queensland) Law, the Market Code and directions given to it under this Act, the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code; and
 - (iv) conduct rules made by the QCA; and
 - (v) conditions imposed under the regulations; and
 - (vi) the condition stated in section 28; and
 - (vii) conditions stated in the authority;
- (c) the generation entity must properly take into account the environmental effects of its activities under the authority;
 - (d) the generation entity must pay the amounts required under the authority or the regulations for administering the authority and its conditions.

28 Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes

It is also a condition of a generation authority that the generation entity must comply with all protocols, standards and codes applying to the entity under this Act.

Part 4 Transmission entities and their authorities

29 Transmission entities

A *transmission entity* is a person who holds a transmission authority.

30 Transmission authorities

- (1) A *transmission authority* authorises its holder—
 - (a) to operate the transmission grid stated in the authority; and
 - (b) if stated in the authority—to connect the transmission grid to another transmission grid stated in the authority.
- (2) However, a transmission authority does not relieve its holder or anyone else from complying with laws applying to the development, building, operation or maintenance of a transmission grid.

31 Conditions of transmission authority

A transmission authority is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the transmission entity must comply with—
 - (i) the technical conditions of operating the transmission grid stated in the authority or prescribed under the regulations; and
 - (ii) if the entity is a code participant—the National Electricity (Queensland) Law, the Market Code and directions given to it under this Act, the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code; and
 - (iii) conduct rules made by the QCA; and
 - (iv) the conditions stated in sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36;⁸ and
 - (v) conditions imposed under the regulations; and
 - (vi) conditions stated in the authority;

⁸ Sections 32 (Additional condition to allow connection to grid by complying persons), 33 (Additional condition not to buy and sell electricity), 34 (Additional conditions about grid operation etc.), 35 (Additional condition to provide network services) and 36 (Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes)

- (b) the transmission entity must properly take into account the environmental effects of its activities under the authority;
- (c) the transmission entity must pay the amounts required under the authority or the regulations for administering the authority and its conditions.

32 Additional condition to allow connection to grid by complying persons

- (1) It is also a condition of a transmission authority that the transmission entity must allow, as far as technically and economically practicable, a person to connect supply to a transmission grid stated in the authority, or take electricity from the grid, on fair and reasonable terms if the conditions stated in subsection (2) are satisfied.
- (2) The conditions to be satisfied are as follows—
 - (a) the person must be authorised under this Act to connect supply or take electricity from the transmission grid;
 - (b) the grid must be capable of being used safely to connect supply or take electricity as proposed by the person;
 - (c) the person must have complied with all provisions of the regulations relevant to connecting supply to, or taking electricity from, the grid;
 - (d) the person must pay the reasonable cost of connection to the grid.
- (3) In deciding whether the condition mentioned in subsection (2)(b) is satisfied, all relevant matters must be considered, including, for example—
 - (a) the transmission entity's current obligations; and
 - (b) the current obligations of other persons connected directly or indirectly to the transmission grid; and
 - (c) the grid's capacity.

33 Additional condition not to buy and sell electricity

- (1) It is also a condition of a transmission authority held by a transmission entity that operates a regulated transmission grid that the transmission entity must not buy or sell electricity directly or indirectly.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to generating, buying or selling electricity—
 - (a) necessary to operate the transmission entity's transmission grid or for a purpose associated with the planning, design, construction, maintenance or operation of the transmission grid; or
 - (b) for the entity's administrative purposes.
- (3) In this section—

regulated transmission grid means a transmission grid that is subject to the regulatory arrangements for transmission service pricing under the Market Code, chapter 6.⁹

34 Additional conditions about grid operation etc.

- (1) In addition, a transmission authority is subject to the following conditions—
 - (a) the transmission entity must operate, maintain (including repair and replace if necessary) and protect its transmission grid to ensure the adequate, economic, reliable and safe transmission of electricity;
 - (b) the transmission entity must operate the grid in coordination with transmission grids to which it is connected directly or indirectly.
- (2) Unless otherwise provided in its authority, it is also a condition of the transmission authority that the transmission entity must ensure, as far as technically and economically practicable, that the transmission grid is operated with enough capacity (and, if necessary, augmented or extended to provide enough capacity) to provide network services to persons

⁹ Market Code, chapter 6 (Network pricing for transmission and distribution systems)

authorised to connect to the grid or take electricity from the grid.

35 Additional condition to provide network services

It is also a condition of a transmission authority that the transmission entity must provide, as far as technically and economically practicable for the transmission entity, network services on fair and reasonable terms, for persons authorised to connect supply of electricity to the transmission grid or take electricity from the grid.

36 Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes

It is also a condition of a transmission authority that the transmission entity must comply with all protocols, standards and codes applying to the entity under this Act.

36A Responsibility for regional system control

- (1) A transmission entity is responsible for regional system control of its transmission grid.
- (2) However, a transmission entity is subject to directions given to it under the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code.

Part 5 Distribution entities and their authorities

37 Distribution entities

A *distribution entity* is a person who holds a distribution authority.

38 Distribution authorities

A *distribution authority* authorises its holder to supply electricity using a supply network within its distribution area.

39 Distribution area of distribution entity

A distribution entity's *distribution area* is the area stated in its authority as its distribution area.

40 Connection and supply of electricity in distribution area

- (1) The following persons may apply to a distribution entity for the provision of customer connection services to premises within the entity's distribution area—
 - (a) a customer who owns or occupies the premises;
 - (b) a retail entity.
- (2) A distribution entity to which an application is made has an obligation to provide to the applicant the customer connection services to the premises.
- (3) However, the obligation does not apply if another provision of this Act or a regulation—
 - (a) states that the obligation does not apply; or
 - (b) authorises the disconnection of premises from, or refusal to connect or reconnect premises to, a supply network.
- (4) The applicant and the distribution entity are taken to have entered into a contract on the terms of the distribution entity's standard customer connection contract, in effect from time to time, for the provision of the services to the premises if—
 - (a) the distribution entity provides the customer connection services applied for to the premises; and
 - (b) the applicant does not enter into a negotiated customer connection contract for the customer connection services applied for.
- (5) However, the terms of the contract only include the terms of the distribution entity's standard customer connection

contract, in effect from time to time, that apply to the customer.

- (6) The contract takes effect as a deed.
- (7) The contract is taken to end if the applicant and the distribution entity enter into a negotiated customer connection contract for the provision of the customer connection services applied for.
- (8) Each of the parties to a standard customer connection contract is taken to have agreed to comply with the provisions of the contract, in effect from time to time, as far as the provisions apply to each party.

40AA Supply if no customer connection contract

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) premises are connected to a distribution entity's supply network; and
 - (b) there is no customer connection contract in effect, or taken to be in effect, for the provision of customer connection services to the premises.
- (2) For premises of a contestable customer, the customer and the host distribution entity are taken to have entered into a contract on the terms of the host distribution entity's standard customer connection contract, in effect from time to time, for the provision of the customer connection services to the premises.
- (3) For premises of a non-contestable customer, the host retail entity and the host distribution entity are taken to have entered into a contract on the terms of the host distribution entity's standard customer connection contract, in effect from time to time for the provision of the customer connection services to the premises.
- (4) However, the terms of a contract under subsection (2) or (3) only include the terms of the host distribution entity's standard customer connection contract, in effect from time to time, that apply to the customer.
- (5) A contract under subsection (2) or (3)—

- (a) takes effect as a deed; and
 - (b) does not prevent the customer giving a dispute notice under the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*, section 112;¹⁰ and
 - (c) is taken to end if there is a customer connection contract entered into, or taken to be entered into, for the provision of customer connection services to the premises.
- (6) Each of the parties to a standard customer connection contract is taken to have agreed to comply with the provisions of the contract, in effect from time to time, as far as the provisions apply to each party.
- (7) In this section—
- host distribution entity*, for premises, means the distribution entity to whose supply network the premises are connected.
- host retail entity*, for premises, means the retail entity in whose retail area the premises are located.

40A Standard customer connection contract

- (1) A distribution entity must prepare a standard customer connection contract to establish the terms on which it is to provide customer connection services to customers.
- (2) A regulation may prescribe the following for a standard customer connection contract—
 - (a) the terms that must be included in the contract;
 - (b) when the contract takes effect.
- (3) this Act and is unenforceable to the extent that it is.
- (4) If a standard customer connection contract is amended after it is made, the contract as amended applies to the parties to it whether the contract was entered into before or after the amendment.

10 *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*, section 112 (Giving dispute notice)

- (5) To remove doubt, it is declared that a standard customer connection contract may provide for different terms to apply to different types of customer.

40B Approval of standard customer connection contract by regulator

A distribution entity's standard customer connection contract must be approved by the regulator and does not take effect until it is approved.

40BA Amendment of standard customer connection contract

- (1) A distribution entity may only amend its standard customer connection contract if the regulator approves.
- (2) An approval may—
- (a) be given on conditions; or
 - (b) state when the amendment takes effect; or
 - (c) require the entity to give notice to customers of the amendment in a stated way before the amendment takes effect.
- (3) If a standard customer connection contract is amended, the standard customer connection contract as amended becomes the standard customer connection contract.

40C Customer connection contracts outside standard form

- (1) Despite sections 40 and 40A, a customer or retail entity may contract with a distribution entity on terms different from the terms of the distribution entity's standard customer connection contract.
- (2) A contract under subsection (1) must not be inconsistent with this Act and is unenforceable to the extent that it is.

40D Connection and supply on fair and reasonable terms

- (1) A distribution entity must connect and supply electricity to a customer's electrical installation or premises within its distribution area on fair and reasonable terms.

- (2) A regulation may declare what is or is not fair and reasonable, including, for example, whether or not and, if so, in what circumstances different terms of standard customer connection contracts for different types of customers are fair and reasonable.

40E Limitation on obligation to connect and supply

- (1) A distribution entity is not obliged to connect or supply electricity to a customer's electrical installation or premises and it will not be in breach of its customer connection contract for the installation or premises if—
- (a) the connection or supply is, or needs to be, interrupted—
 - (i) in an emergency; or
 - (ii) for work that needs to be performed without delay to prevent an emergency happening; or
 - (iii) by circumstances beyond the distribution entity's control; or
 - (iv) for work—if it is reasonable to do the work when it is done, reasonable notice is given to the customer and supply is restored as soon as practicable; or
 - (b) the connection or supply would breach technical requirements under this or another Act; or
 - (c) the connection or supply would unreasonably interfere with the connection or supply of electricity by the distribution entity to other customers; or
 - (d) the connection or supply is denied or limited under an electricity restriction regulation or emergency rationing order; or
 - (e) a distribution entity is entitled, under its customer connection contract or under a regulation, to disconnect supply to the customer; or
 - (f) after an electricity officer has acted under section 141 to disconnect supply to something that was unsafe, the thing is still unsafe; or

- (g) the connection or supply is likely to cause fire or electric shock to anyone; or
 - (h) this Act otherwise authorises refusal to connect or supply (or reconnect or resupply); or
 - (i) a regulation provides that the obligation to connect or supply (or reconnect or resupply) does not apply.
- (2) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the customer pays an amount to the entity for works necessary to prevent the connection or supply from unreasonably interfering with the connection or supply of electricity by the entity to other customers.
- (3) The entity must give the customer an opportunity to pay the amount.

40F Obligation to connect and supply subject to authority

A distribution entity's obligation to connect and supply is subject to the conditions of its authority.

40G Disconnection for failure to pay debts

A regulation may provide for the disconnection and refusal to connect or reconnect supply of electricity to electrical installations of customers or premises of customers if—

- (a) a customer fails to pay an amount owing to the customer's distribution entity or breaches the customer connection contract; or
- (b) a customer's retail entity fails to pay an amount owing to the customer's distribution entity or breaches the customer connection contract; or
- (c) a customer fails to pay an amount owing to the customer's retail entity or breaches the customer sale contract with its retail entity and the retail entity requests the distribution entity to disconnect or refuse to connect or reconnect the customer.

40H Contracting out of s 40E, 40G(a) or (b) or 97

- (1) The parties to a negotiated customer connection contract may in the contract agree to vary or exclude the operation of sections 40E, 40G(a) or (b) or 97 for the contract.
- (2) If the sections' operation is varied or excluded, they do not apply to the contract to the extent agreed.

41 Connection and supply of electricity outside distribution area

- (1) A distribution entity may, if a customer's electrical installation or premises is outside the distribution entity's distribution area—
 - (a) connect the installation or premises to the entity's supply network; and
 - (b) supply electricity from its supply network to the installation or premises.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if the installation or premises—
 - (a) is not within another distribution entity's distribution area; or
 - (b) if it is in another distribution entity's area—
 - (i) but the other distribution entity claims that it is not technically and economically practicable for it to connect and supply electricity to the customer; or
 - (ii) the other distribution entity agrees to the connection and supply.
- (3) However, the distribution entity may connect and supply electricity to the customer only if the connection and supply is not likely to impair its capacity to fulfil its obligation to connect and supply in its own distribution area.

42 Conditions of distribution authority

A distribution authority is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the distribution entity must comply with—

- (i) if the entity is a code participant—the National Electricity (Queensland) Law, the Market Code and directions given to it under this Act, the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code; and
- (ii) conduct rules made by the QCA; and
- (iii) the conditions stated in sections 43, 44 and 45;¹¹ and
- (iv) conditions imposed under the regulations; and
- (v) conditions stated in the authority;
- (b) the entity must operate, maintain (including repair and replace as necessary) and protect its supply network to ensure the adequate, economic, reliable and safe connection and supply of electricity to its customers;
- (c) the entity must properly take into account the environmental effects of its activities;
- (d) the entity must consider both demand side and supply side options to provide, as far as technically and economically practicable, for the efficient supply of electrical energy;
- (e) the entity must pay the amounts required under the authority or regulations for administering the authority and its conditions.

43 Additional condition to allow connection to supply network by complying persons

- (1) It is also a condition of a distribution authority that the distribution entity must allow, as far as technically and economically practicable for the distribution entity, a person to connect supply to its supply network, or take electricity from its supply network, on fair and reasonable terms, if the conditions stated in subsection (2) are satisfied.
- (2) The conditions to be satisfied are as follows—

11 Sections 43 (Additional condition to allow connection to supply network by complying persons), 44 (Additional condition to provide network services) and 45 (Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes)

- (a) the person must be a generation entity, a transmission entity or a distribution entity;
 - (b) the supply network must be capable of being safely used to connect supply or take electricity as proposed by the person;
 - (c) the person must have complied with all provisions of the regulations relevant to connecting supply to, or taking electricity from, the network;
 - (d) the person must pay the reasonable cost of connection to the network.
- (3) In deciding whether the condition mentioned in subsection (2)(b) is satisfied, all relevant matters must be considered, including, for example—
- (a) the distribution entity's current obligations and its expected future obligations; and
 - (b) the current obligations of other persons connected directly or indirectly to the network; and
 - (c) the network's capacity.

44 Additional condition to provide network services

In addition, it is a condition of a distribution authority that the entity must provide, as far as technically and economically practicable, network services, on fair and reasonable terms, for persons authorised to connect supply of electricity to the network or take electricity from the network.

45 Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes

It is also a condition of a distribution authority that the distribution entity must comply with all protocols, standards and codes applying to the entity under this Act.

45A Responsibility for network control

- (1) A distribution entity is responsible for network control of its supply network.

- (2) However, a distribution entity is subject to directions given to it under the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code.

Part 6 Retail entities and their authorities

46 Retail entities

A *retail entity* is a person who holds a retail authority.

47 Retail authorities

A *retail authority* authorises its holder to provide customer retail services under the terms of the authority.

48 Retail area of retail entity

If a retail authority states a retail area, the retail entity—

- (a) has an obligation to provide to non-contestable customers, customer retail services to premises that they own or occupy within the area as required under this Act; and
- (b) may provide to contestable customers, customer retail services to premises that they own or occupy anywhere in the State.

48A Where retail authority does not state a retail area

If a retail authority does not state a retail area, the retail entity may provide to contestable customers, customer retail services to premises that they own or occupy anywhere in the State.

48B Applying for customer retail services

An application may be made to a retail entity by a customer who owns or occupies premises for the provision of customer retail services to the premises.

49 Obligation to provide customer retail services to non-contestable customers

- (1) This section applies if a non-contestable customer makes an application under section 48B to a retail entity with a retail area in relation to premises within the retail entity's retail area.
- (2) A retail entity to which an application is made has an obligation to provide to the non-contestable customer the customer retail services to the premises.
- (3) However, the obligation does not apply if another provision of this Act or a regulation—
 - (a) states that the obligation does not apply; or
 - (b) authorises refusal to provide customer retail services.
- (4) While the customer is a non-contestable customer, the customer and the entity are taken to have entered into a contract on the terms of the retail entity's standard customer sale contract, in effect from time to time for the provision of the customer retail services if—
 - (a) the retail entity provides the customer retail services applied for the premises pursuant to the application; and
 - (b) the non-contestable customer does not enter into a negotiated customer sale contract for the customer retail services applied for.
- (5) However, the terms of the contract only include the terms of the retail entity's standard customer sale contract, in effect from time to time, that apply to the non-contestable customer.
- (6) The contract takes effect as a deed.
- (7) A contract is taken to end if the customer and the retail entity enter into a negotiated customer sale contract for the provision of the services applied for.

- (8) Each party to a standard customer sale contract is taken to have agreed to comply with the provisions of the contract, in effect from time to time, so far as the provisions apply to each party.

49A Sale if no customer sale contract

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) premises are connected to a supply network; and
 - (b) there is no customer sale contract in effect or taken to be in effect for the provision of customer retail services to the premises.
- (2) For the premises of a non-contestable customer, the customer and the host retail entity are taken to have entered into a contract on the terms of the host retail entity's standard customer sale contract, in effect from time to time, for the provision of the following services to the premises—
- (a) the sale of electricity to the premises;
 - (b) if there is no customer connection contract in effect or taken to be in effect for the provision of customer connection services to the premises, providing for—
 - (i) the connection of the premises to a supply network to allow the supply of electricity from the supply network to the premises; and
 - (ii) the supply of electricity from the supply network to the premises.
- (3) For premises of a contestable customer, the customer and the host retail entity are taken to have entered into a contract on the terms of the host retail entity's standard customer sale contract, in effect from time to time, for the sale of electricity to the customer's premises.
- (4) However, the terms of the contract only include the terms of the host retail entity's standard customer sale contract, in effect for the time being, that apply to the customer.
- (5) A contract under subsection (2) or (3)—
- (a) takes effect as a deed; and

- (b) is taken to end if the customer and the host retail entity enter into, or are taken to be entered into a customer sale contract for the provision of customer retail services to the premises.
- (6) Each of the parties to a standard customer sale contract is taken to have agreed to comply with the provisions of the contract, in effect for the time being, so far as those provisions apply to each party.
- (7) In this section—
 - host retail entity*, for premises, means—
 - (a) the retail entity in whose area the premises are located; and
 - (b) if there is no such retail entity—the retail entity or entities prescribed by regulation.

50 Standard customer sale contract

- (1) A retail entity must prepare a standard customer sale contract to establish the terms on which it is to provide customer retail services to non-contestable customers under section 49 and to contestable customers under section 49A(3).
- (2) A regulation may prescribe the following for a standard customer sale contract—
 - (a) the terms that must be included in the contract;
 - (b) when the contract takes effect.
- (3) A standard customer sale contract must not be inconsistent with this Act and is unenforceable to the extent that it is.
- (4) If a standard customer sale contract is amended after it is made, the contract as amended applies to the parties to it whether the contract was entered into before or after the amendment.
- (5) To remove doubt, it is declared that a standard customer sale contract may provide for different terms to apply to different types of customer.

51 Approval of standard customer sale contract by regulator

A retail entity's standard customer sale contract must be approved by the regulator and does not take effect until it is approved.

51AA Charging GST for standard customer sale contracts

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) there are notified prices for a retail entity; and
 - (b) the notification for the prices includes a GST statement; and
 - (c) the entity provides customer retail services to a non-contestable customer under a standard customer sale contract; and
 - (d) the entity charges the customer the notified prices.
- (2) If the GST statement provides that the notified prices exclude GST, the entity may also charge the customer an amount for GST for providing the service.
- (3) If the GST statement provides that the notified prices exclude the net GST effect, the entity may also charge the customer the net GST effect for providing the service.
- (4) The customer must pay any amount charged under subsection (2) or (3).
- (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section does not prevent the entity from charging, under any standard customer sale contract, an amount for GST for goods or for any services that are not customer retail services.
- (6) Subsections (1) to (5) are taken to be terms of the standard customer sale contract.
- (7) This section applies despite sections 50 to 51A.

51A Amendment of standard customer sale contract

- (1) A retail entity may only amend its standard customer sale contract if the regulator approves.

- (2) An approval may—
 - (a) be given on conditions; or
 - (b) state when the amendment takes effect; or
 - (c) require the entity to give notice to customers of the amendment in a stated way before the amendment takes effect.
- (3) If a standard customer sale contract is amended, the standard customer sale contract as amended becomes the standard customer sale contract.

52 Customer sale contracts outside standard form

- (1) Despite sections 49A and 50, a contestable customer and a retail entity may contract on terms different from the terms of the retail entity's standard customer sale contract.
- (2) A contract under subsection (1) must not be inconsistent with this Act and is unenforceable to the extent that it is.

52A Regulation may allow contract outside standard form

- (1) A non-contestable customer and a retail entity must not contract on terms different from the terms of the retail entity's standard customer sale contract, unless a regulation provides that they can contract on different terms.
- (2) However, a contract permitted by a regulation must not be inconsistent with this Act and is unenforceable to the extent that it is.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may provide for the following matters—
 - (a) the non-contestable customer or class of non-contestable customers who may contract on different terms;
 - (b) when a non-contestable customer or class of non-contestable customer may contract on different terms.

53 Limitations on obligation to sell

A retail entity does not have an obligation under section 49(1) to non-contestable customers and the retail entity is not in breach of a customer sale contract in relation to an electrical installation or premises of a non-contestable customer if the obligation or contract can not be performed because—

- (a) a distribution entity is not required to connect or supply electricity to the relevant electrical installation or premises under section 40(3), 40E or 40G; or
- (b) of anything beyond the retail entity's control; or
- (c) a regulation provides that the obligation does not apply.

54 Obligation to sell subject to authority

A retail entity's obligations under section 49(1) are subject to the conditions of its authority.

55 Disconnection for failure to pay debts

A regulation may provide that a retail entity's obligations under section 49(1) do not apply to a non-contestable customer if the customer—

- (a) fails to pay an amount owing to the non-contestable customer's retail entity or distribution entity; or
- (b) breaches its customer sale contract with the customer's retail entity or its customer connection contract with its distribution entity.

55A Electricity must be sold on fair and reasonable terms

- (1) A retail entity must provide the customer retail services to a non-contestable customer for an electrical installation or premises within its retail area on fair and reasonable terms.
- (2) A regulation may declare what is or is not fair and reasonable, including, for example, whether or not and, if so, in what circumstances requiring the following, is fair and reasonable—

- (a) different advance payments or security deposits from different customers; or
- (b) different standard customer sale contract terms for different types of customers.

55B Contracting out of s 53, 55, 96 or 97

- (1) The parties to a negotiated customer sale contract may in the contract agree to vary or exclude the operation of section 53, 55, 96 or 97 for the contract.
- (2) If the sections' operation is varied or excluded, they do not apply to the contract to the extent agreed.

55C Sale of electricity outside retail area

- (1) A retail entity may, if a customer's electrical installation or premises is outside the retail entity's retail area—
 - (a) sell electricity to the customer for the installation or premises; or
 - (b) arrange for—
 - (i) the installation or premises to be connected to a supply network to allow the supply of electricity to the installation or premises; and
 - (ii) the supply of electricity from the supply network to the installation or premises.
- (2) A retail entity may do the things mentioned in subsection (1) only if—
 - (a) the customer is a contestable customer; or
 - (b) the customer's electrical installation or premises is not within another retail entity's retail area; or
 - (c) the customer's electrical installation or premises is in another retail entity's area, but the other retail entity agrees to electricity being sold to the customer.

55D Conditions of retail authority

A retail authority is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the retail entity must consider both demand side and supply side options to provide, as far as technically and economically practicable, for the efficient use of electrical energy;
- (b) the retail entity must pay the amounts required under the authority or the regulations to administer the authority and its conditions;
- (c) if the retail entity is a code participant—the entity must comply with—
 - (i) the National Electricity (Queensland) Law; and
 - (ii) the Market Code; and
 - (iii) directions given to it under this Act, the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code;
- (d) the retail entity must comply with conduct rules made by the QCA;
- (e) the condition under section 55E;
- (f) conditions imposed under a regulation;
- (g) conditions stated in the authority.

55E Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes

It is also a condition of a retail authority that the retail entity must comply with all protocols, standards and codes applying to the retail entity under this Act.

55F Additional condition to comply with Ambulance Cover Act

It is also a condition of a retail authority that the retail entity must comply with all requirements applying to it as an electricity retailer under the Ambulance Cover Act.

- 2 If a special approval authorises the holder to operate a transmission grid, the holder is taken, for that activity, to be the holder of a transmission authority.
- (4) The approval does not relieve the holder or anyone else from complying with laws relevant to the doing of the things authorised by the approval.

60 Conditions of special approval

- (1) A special approval is subject to the following conditions—
- (a) the holder must comply with—
- (i) if the holder is a code participant—the Market Code; and
 - (ii) if connected to the Queensland system or a code participant—the National Electricity (Queensland) Law, the Market Code and directions given to it under this Act, the National Electricity (Queensland) Law or the Market Code; and
 - (iii) the condition stated in section 61; and
 - (iv) conditions imposed under the regulations; and
 - (v) if the approval is given by the regulator—conditions stated in the approval;
- (b) the holder must pay amounts required under the approval or the regulations for administering the approval and its conditions.
- (2) A special approval may be subject to the condition that the holder must comply with the conduct rules made by the QCA.
- (3) In this section—
- special approval* means a special approval given under a regulation or by the regulator.

61 Additional condition to comply with protocols, standards and codes

It is also a condition of a special approval that the holder must comply with all protocols, standards and codes applying to the holder under this Act.

61A Additional condition to comply with Ambulance Cover Act

It is also a condition of a special approval that the holder must comply with all requirements applying to it as an electricity retailer under the Ambulance Cover Act.

Part 8 Regulator**Division 1 General provisions about regulator****62 Regulator**

The chief executive of the department is the regulator.

63 Functions

- (1) The regulator's functions are—
 - (a) to ensure only suitable persons are electricity entities; and
 - (b) to make standards and codes for regulating the electricity industry; and
 - (c) to assist the settlement of disputes between electricity entities and between electricity entities and others; and
 - (d) to investigate complaints by customers about the performance or operation of electricity entities; and
 - (e) to monitor compliance with this Act, including compliance with conditions of authorities, approvals and licences; and
 - (f) to perform other functions given to the regulator under this Act or another Act.
- (2) In performing the regulator's functions, the regulator must consider the objects of the Act.

64 Delegation

- (1) The regulator may delegate a power of the regulator to a public service employee or an employee of an electricity entity if satisfied the person has the expertise and experience necessary to exercise properly the power.
- (2) A regulation may provide that a particular power of the regulator—
 - (a) may not be delegated; or
 - (b) may be delegated only to a particular person.

Division 2 Funding for dispute resolution and complaint investigation functions**64A Annual levy**

- (1) The regulator's functions mentioned in section 63(1)(c) and (d) are funded by an annual levy on each of the following (a *member entity*) for each financial year—
 - (a) a distribution entity;
 - (b) a retail entity;
 - (c) Country Energy while it holds special approval number SA 21/98;
 - (d) another special approval holder prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) The levy for each member entity consists of—
 - (a) a membership fee (the *membership fee*), payable in advance on each 1 July; and
 - (b) an amount (the *contribution fee*) worked out under section 64C, payable under section 64E; and
 - (c) the amount of the costs (the *user-pays fee*) worked out under section 64D, payable under section 64E.

64B Membership fee

The membership fee for a member entity for each financial year is—

- (a) for a distribution entity—\$20 000; or
- (b) for a retail entity or Country Energy—\$5 000; or
- (c) for another member entity—nil.

64C Contribution fee

- (1) The contribution fee for a distribution entity is nil.
- (2) The contribution fee for another member entity for each financial year is worked out by applying the following formula—

$$\frac{120\,000 \times EC}{TEC}$$

where—

EC means the number of customers the entity has at the start of the year.

TEC means the total number of customers of all relevant entities at the start of the year.

- (3) For subsection (2), customers—
 - (a) of Ergon Energy are its customers in the State and the area under the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW) named the ‘Tenterfield Area’; and
 - (b) of another member entity are only its customers in the State.

64D User-pays fee

The user-pays fee for a member entity for each financial year is the amount of costs incurred quarterly by the State for the following, to the extent they relate to complaints by customers about the entity or disputes to which the entity is a party—

- (a) the regulator’s performance of the functions mentioned in section 63(1)(d) and (e);

- (b) referrals to energy mediators and arbitrators;
- (c) mediation under chapter 5, part 1B;
- (d) arbitration under chapter 5, part 1C.

64E Notice of contribution and user-pays fees and when they must be paid

- (1) The regulator must, for each member entity—
 - (a) as soon as practicable after each financial year starts, work out its contribution fee for the year and give it an information notice about the fee; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable after each quarter year ends, work out its user-pays fee for the quarter and give it an information notice about the fee.
- (2) The member entity must pay the regulator the amount of the fee within 14 days after it receives the notice.
- (3) In this section—

information notice, about a fee, means a written notice stating—

 - (a) the amount of the fee; and
 - (b) how the fee was worked out; and
 - (c) that the recipient of the notice may, within 28 days after receiving the notice, appeal to a Magistrates Court against the regulator’s decision on the working out of the fee.

64F Recovery of unpaid amounts

If a member entity does not pay a membership, contribution or user-pays fee payable under this division, the State may recover the amount of the fee from the entity as a debt.

Division 3 Industry codes

64FA Making of codes

- (1) The regulator may make industry codes that apply to all or any of the following—
 - (a) distribution entities;
 - (b) retail entities;
 - (c) special approval holders authorised to perform activities for which a distribution authority or retail authority would otherwise be required under this Act.
- (2) An industry code must state the distribution entities, retail entities or special approval holders to which it applies.
- (3) The matters for which an industry code may provide include, but are not limited to, the following—
 - (a) minimum service standards for electricity supply to be met by distribution entities;
 - (b) the service levels to be provided by distribution entities and retail entities to customers;
 - (c) the payment of amounts by distribution entities or retail entities to affected customers for failure to provide a stated service level;
 - (d) the preparation, by a distribution entity, of plans about the operation and management of the entity's supply network;
 - (e) the rights and obligations of distribution entities, retail entities and customers about customer connection services and customer retail services;
 - (f) the terms of standard customer connection contracts and standard customer sale contracts;
 - (g) the terms of contracts between distribution entities and retail entities relating to the provision of customer connection services and customer retail services;
 - (h) minimum requirements for distribution entities and retail entities in dealing with customer complaints.

- (4) The terms of a contract mentioned in subsection (3)(f) or (g) must not be inconsistent with this Act.
- (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that, in providing for the terms of a contract mentioned in subsection (3)(f) or (g), an industry code may provide for different terms to apply to different types of customer.
- (6) An industry code is not subordinate legislation.
- (7) In subsection (3)—

distribution entity includes a special approval holder authorised to perform activities for which a distribution authority would otherwise be required under this Act.

retail entity includes a special approval holder authorised to perform activities for which a retail authority would otherwise be required under this Act.

64FB Approval of code

- (1) A regulation may approve an industry code.
- (2) When the regulation is tabled as required under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, section 49, a copy of the approved code must also be tabled.

64FC When approved code has effect

An approved industry code has effect on and from the later of the following days—

- (a) the day the regulation approving the code is gazetted;
- (b) the commencement day stated in the code.

64FD Access to approved code

- (1) The chief executive must keep a copy of each approved industry code available for inspection, without charge—
 - (a) during normal business hours at the department's head office; and
 - (b) on the department's web site on the Internet.

- (2) On payment of the fee, if any, decided by the chief executive, a person may obtain a copy of the code from the chief executive.
- (3) The fee decided by the chief executive for producing a copy of the code must not be more than the chief executive's reasonable cost of producing the copy.

64FE Act prevails over approved code

If an approved industry code is inconsistent with this Act, including a regulation made under this Act, the Act or regulation prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Part 8A Energy mediators

Division 1 Appointment

64G Appointment of energy mediators

- (1) The regulator, by gazette notice, may appoint a person as an energy mediator to deal with disputes to which section 119 applies.
- (2) A person may be appointed as an energy mediator only if the person—
 - (a) is a mediator graded by the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators, Australia; or
 - (b) has the qualifications and experience the regulator considers appropriate to perform the functions, and exercise the powers, of an energy mediator.

64H Duration of appointment

An energy mediator is appointed for a term of not more than 2 years stated in the gazette notice.

64I Remuneration

- (1) An energy mediator is to be paid the remuneration and allowances approved by the Governor in Council.
- (2) The remuneration and allowances must be paid out of fees paid to the regulator by member entities under part 8, division 2.

64J Resignation

- (1) An energy mediator may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the regulator.
- (2) The regulator must give notice of the resignation by gazette notice.

64K Termination of appointment

- (1) The regulator, by written notice given to an energy mediator, may terminate the person's appointment as an energy mediator if the regulator reasonably believes the person is not satisfactorily performing the functions of an energy mediator.
- (2) The notice must contain the regulator's reasons for terminating the appointment.
- (3) The regulator must give notice of the termination by gazette notice.

Division 2 Functions and powers**64L Function**

An energy mediator's function is to mediate disputes referred to the energy mediator under section 119(5) or under the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, section 263.¹²

¹² *Gas Supply Act 2003*, section 263 (Further referral to energy mediator or arbitrator)

64M Powers

An energy mediator may do anything necessary or convenient to be done for performing the energy mediator's functions.

Part 8B Energy arbitrators**Division 1 Appointment****64N Appointment of panel of energy arbitrators**

- (1) The regulator, by gazette notice, may appoint persons as energy arbitrators to deal with disputes to which section 119¹³ applies.
- (2) A person may be appointed as an energy arbitrator only if the person—
 - (a) is an arbitrator graded by the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators, Australia; or
 - (b) has the qualifications and experience the regulator considers appropriate to perform the functions, and exercise the powers, of an energy arbitrator.

64O Duration of appointment

An energy arbitrator is appointed for a term of not more than 2 years stated in the instrument of appointment.

64P Remuneration

- (1) An energy arbitrator is to be paid the remuneration and allowances approved by the Governor in Council.

13 Section 119 (Regulator's role in disputes between electricity entity and customers or occupiers)

- (2) The remuneration and allowances must be paid out of fees paid to the regulator by member entities under part 8, division 2.

64Q Resignation

- (1) An energy arbitrator may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the regulator.
- (2) The regulator must give notice of the resignation by gazette notice.

64R Termination of appointment

- (1) The regulator, by written notice given to an energy arbitrator, may terminate the person's appointment as an energy arbitrator if the regulator reasonably believes the person is not satisfactorily performing the functions of an energy arbitrator.
- (2) The notice must contain the regulator's reasons for terminating the appointment.
- (3) The regulator must give notice of the termination by gazette notice.

Division 2 Functions and powers**64S Function**

An energy arbitrator's function is to arbitrate disputes referred to the energy arbitrator under section 119(6) or under the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, section 263.¹⁴

64T Powers

An energy arbitrator may do anything necessary or convenient to be done for performing the energy arbitrator's functions.

¹⁴ *Gas Supply Act 2003*, section 263 (Further referral to energy mediator or arbitrator)

Part 9 Electricity officers

65 Appointment

- (1) The chief executive officer of an electricity entity may appoint a person as an electricity officer for the entity.
- (2) The chief executive officer may appoint a person as an electricity officer only if—
 - (a) the chief executive officer considers the person has the expertise or experience approved by the regulator to be an electricity officer; or
 - (b) the person has satisfactorily finished training approved by the regulator.

66 Limitation of electricity officer's powers

An electricity officer may exercise powers only—

- (a) in relation to the electricity entity's works; or
- (b) if the electricity entity supplies electricity—within its distribution area or a place where it supplies electricity;
or
- (c) if the electricity entity sells electricity—within its retail area or a place where it sells electricity.

67 Other limitation of electricity officer's powers

An electricity officer's powers may be limited—

- (a) under the regulations; or
- (b) under a condition of appointment; or
- (c) by written notice given by the electricity entity's chief executive officer to the electricity officer.

68 Electricity officer's appointment conditions

- (1) An electricity officer holds office on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.
- (2) An electricity officer—

- (a) if the appointment provides for a term of appointment—ceases holding office at the end of the term; and
- (b) may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the chief executive officer concerned; and
- (c) if the conditions of appointment provide—ceases holding office as an electricity officer on ceasing to hold another office stated in the appointment conditions.

69 Electricity officer's identity card

- (1) The chief executive officer of an electricity entity must give each electricity officer for the entity an identity card.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photograph of the electricity officer; and
 - (b) be in a form approved by the regulator; and
 - (c) display the electricity officer's usual signature; and
 - (d) identify the person as an electricity officer for the electricity entity.
- (3) A person who ceases to be an electricity officer for an electricity entity must return the person's identity card to the entity's chief executive officer within 21 days after the person ceases to be an electricity officer, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (4) This section does not prevent the giving of a single identity card to a person under this section and for other provisions, Acts or purposes.

70 Production or display of electricity officer's identity card

- (1) An electricity officer may exercise a power in relation to someone else only if the electricity officer—
 - (a) first produces his or her identity card for the person's inspection; or

- (b) has the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the electricity officer must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

Chapter 4 Electricity industry operations

Part 1 Restriction on certain activities by unauthorised persons

87 Connection of generating plant to transmission grid or supply network only if authorised

- (1) A person must not connect generating plant to a transmission grid or supply network unless the person is the holder of a generation authority.

Maximum penalty—5 000 penalty units.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) may not, for the period of the contravention, take part in trading arrangements or settlement processes under this Act or the Market Code or recover payment for electricity or services provided by it.

88 Prohibition on operating transmission grid unless authorised

- (1) A person must not operate a transmission grid unless the person is the holder of a transmission authority.

Maximum penalty—5 000 penalty units.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) may not, for the period of the contravention, take part in trading arrangements or settlement processes under this Act or the Market Code or recover payment for electricity or services provided by it.

88A Prohibition on operating supply network unless authorised

- (1) A person must not supply electricity using a supply network unless the person is the holder of a distribution authority.

Maximum penalty—5 000 penalty units.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) may not, for the period of the contravention, take part in trading arrangements or settlement processes under this Act or the Market Code or recover payment for electricity or services provided by it.

89 Restriction on sale of electricity

- (1) A person must not sell electricity other than in accordance with—

(a) a generation authority or a retail authority held by the person; or

(b) any other authorisation to sell electricity under the Act.

Maximum penalty—5 000 penalty units.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) may not, for the period of the contravention, take part in trading arrangements or settlement processes under this Act or the Market Code or recover payment for electricity provided by it.

Part 2 Pricing**89A Minister may decide distribution service pricing for Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network**

- (1) This section applies to customer connection services provided by the owner of the Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network and relating to the supply network.

- (2) The Minister may decide, in the way the Minister considers appropriate, the prices, or a methodology to fix the prices that the owner may charge to provide the services.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), a methodology to fix prices may include a methodology for fixing a maximum revenue that the owner may earn from operating the supply network.
- (4) The Minister must, in making a decision, consider the objects of the Act and relevant service standards.
- (5) The Minister must notify the prices, or methodology to fix the prices, by gazette notice.
- (6) The prices or methodology to fix the prices notified take effect—
 - (a) on a day stated in the notice; or
 - (b) if no day is stated in the notice—on the day the notice is gazetted.
- (7) The owner must charge the prices, or prices fixed under the methodology, notified under this section for the services.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (8) A decision by the Minister under this section has effect despite the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*.

89B Minister may direct the QCA to decide distribution service pricing for Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network

- (1) This section applies to a service provided by the owner of the Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network and relating to the supply network that, if the supply network were part of the national grid, would be a distribution service for the Market Code.¹⁵
- (2) Instead of making a decision under section 89A(2), the Minister may, in writing, direct the QCA to regulate the pricing for the service under the Market Code as if the supply network were part of the national grid.

¹⁵ Market Code, chapter 10 (Glossary)—

distribution service

The services provided by a *distribution system* which are associated with the conveyance of electricity through the *distribution system*. *Distribution services* include *entry services*, *distribution network use of system services* and *exit services*.

- (3) The QCA must—
 - (a) within 14 days after receiving the direction, give a copy of it to the owner; and
 - (b) comply with the direction.
- (4) The owner must comply with the pricing regulation made by the QCA under the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—500 penalty units.

90 Deciding retail prices for non-contestable customers

- (1) The Minister may—
 - (a) decide the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices, that a retail entity may charge to provide the following to non-contestable customers—
 - (i) customer retail services;
 - (ii) other goods and services prescribed under a regulation; or
 - (b) delegate to the QCA all or part of the Minister's powers under paragraph (a).
- (2) The prices, or prices fixed under the methodology, are, for a retail entity, called the *notified prices*.
- (3) The Minister or the QCA (the *pricing entity*) must, in deciding the notified prices, consider the objects of the Act.
- (4) The pricing entity may decide that the notified prices exclude one of the following—
 - (a) GST;
 - (b) the amount fixed by the pricing entity, or the amount worked out in a way fixed by the pricing entity, as the net effect on prices of GST and matters related to the imposition of GST (the *net GST effect*).
- (5) The pricing entity must, by gazette notice, publish the notified prices.
- (6) If the pricing entity has decided that GST or the net GST effect are excluded from the notified prices, the gazette notice must include a statement (a *GST statement*) as follows—

- (a) that the notified prices exclude GST or the net GST effect;
 - (b) if the decision was that the net GST effect is excluded—the fixed amount of the effect or the way for working it out under subsection (4)(b).
- (7) The notified prices and any GST statement take effect—
- (a) on a later day stated in the notice; or
 - (b) if no day is stated in the notice—on the day the notice is gazetted.

90A Obtaining relevant information for deciding prices or methodology for fixing prices

- (1) A pricing entity may, in writing, ask a retail entity for relevant information the pricing entity requires to decide, under section 90, prices or a methodology for fixing prices for the retail entity.
- (2) The retail entity must, within the reasonable period stated in the request, give the relevant information to the pricing entity.
Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—100 penalty units.

91 Retail entities charging for GST

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) there are notified prices for a retail entity; and
 - (b) the notification for the prices includes a GST statement; and
 - (c) the entity charges non-contestable customers the notified prices for providing customer retail services.
- (2) If the GST statement provides that the notified prices exclude GST, the entity may also charge non-contestable customers an amount for GST for providing the services.
- (3) If the GST statement provides that the notified prices exclude the net GST effect, the entity may also charge non-contestable customers the net GST effect for providing the services.

- (4) The Minister may give the entity a written direction to charge non-contestable customers—
 - (a) if the GST statement provides that the notified prices exclude GST—an amount for GST for providing the services; or
 - (b) if the GST statement provides that the notified prices exclude the net GST effect—the net GST effect for providing the services.
- (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section does not prevent the entity from charging, under a standard customer sale contract, an amount for GST for goods or for any services that are not customer retail services.

91A Retail entity must comply with notification or direction

- (1) This section applies if there are notified prices for providing customer retail services.
- (2) A retail entity must charge non-contestable customers the notified prices for providing the services.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (3) If a retail entity has been given a direction under section 91(4)(a) to charge an amount for GST for providing the services, it must also charge that amount.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (4) If a retail entity has been given a direction under section 91(4)(b) to charge the net GST effect for providing the services, it must also charge the net GST effect.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (5) This section does not limit section 91(2) and (3).

Part 3 Limitation of liability of electricity entities

97 Limitation of liability of electricity entities and special approval holders that are not code participants

- (1) An electricity entity or special approval holder that is not a code participant is not liable for damages to a person for a partial or total failure to supply or sell electricity or perform an obligation under a contract in relation to the supply or sale of electricity, unless the failure is due to—
 - (a) anything done or omitted to be done by the electricity entity or special approval holder in bad faith; or
 - (b) the negligence of the electricity entity or special approval holder.
- (2) This section does not apply to the extent to which liability is otherwise agreed by the parties to a contract.
- (3) This section commences on the commencement of the *Electricity—National Scheme (Queensland) Act 1997*.
- (4) In subsection (1)—

contract includes an arrangement that has the effect of a contract.

97A Limitation of liability for National Electricity (Queensland) Law

- (1) The words ‘supply electricity’ in section 78 of the National Electricity (Queensland) Law are taken to include the sale of electricity and the performance of an obligation in a contract for the supply and sale of electricity.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

contract includes an arrangement that has the effect of a contract.

Part 4 Works

Division 1 Works generally

98 Electricity entity entitled to access to its works

- (1) This section applies to an electricity entity's works on someone else's land, including land that is a publicly controlled place, railway land or a protected area.
- (2) The electricity entity (and its employees and agents) are entitled to have unrestricted access to the works at any reasonable time and, for that purpose, may enter and pass through the land.

99 Person to give notice of work affecting electricity entity's works

- (1) A person proposing to do work near an electricity entity's works must give the entity at least 14 days written notice of the proposed work if, in performing the work—
 - (a) plant, if not properly controlled, is likely to come into contact with an overhead electric line; or
 - (b) soil or other material supporting or covering the entity's works may be disturbed.
- (2) If, because of an emergency, it is not practicable to give the notice under subsection (1), written notice must be given to the electricity entity as soon as practicable.
- (3) The person must, at the person's cost, take measures to protect or reinstate the electricity entity's works if required by the entity.

Division 2 Works on public places, other than railway land and protected areas

100 Application of division

This division is subject to divisions 3 and 4.¹⁶

101 Electricity entity may take action in publicly controlled places to provide electricity etc.

- (1) An electricity entity may take the action in a publicly controlled place it considers necessary to provide or supply electricity, including, for example¹⁷—
 - (a) opening and breaking up the soil and pavement of the place; and
 - (b) cutting, lopping, or removing trees and other vegetation growing in or over the place; and
 - (c) opening or breaking up a sewer, drain or tunnel in or under the place; and
 - (d) temporarily stopping or diverting traffic on or from the place; and
 - (e) building drains, excavations, subways and tunnels in or under the place.
- (2) A regulation may make provision about the obligations and rights of electricity entities taking action in publicly controlled places, including, for example—
 - (a) notice to be given before taking action; and
 - (b) timing of work; and
 - (c) procedures to be followed on the breaking up of anything in, on or under the place.
- (3) This section is subject to sections 102 and 104.¹⁸

16 Divisions 3 (Works on railway land) and 4 (Works on protected areas)

17 The application of this section could, in a particular case, be affected by the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth).

18 Section 102 (Works on roads) and 104 (Regulation may declare restricted road)

102 Works on roads

- (1) An electricity entity may do any of the following things on a road—
 - (a) build or remove, or alter (other than for maintenance or repair), its electric lines or other works;
 - (b) maintain, repair or alter for maintenance or repair, its electric lines or other works;
 - (c) stop obstruction or potential obstruction to, or interference or potential interference with, its electric lines or other works.
- (2) However, the electricity entity may do things mentioned in subsection (1)(a) only if it has the written agreement of the road authority.
- (3) The road authority must not unreasonably withhold agreement.
- (4) If asked in writing by the electricity entity, the road authority must give the entity information about lines and levels for any planned roadworks necessary to enable the entity to minimise possible adverse effects of the entity's works on roadworks.

103 Electricity entity to consult with road authority before replacing works

- (1) Before an electricity entity replaces the whole or a substantial proportion of its electric lines or other works on a road, the entity must consult with the road authority responsible for the road.
- (2) The object of the consultation is to identify any mutually beneficial arrangements for the replacement of the works having regard to existing development plans for the road.

104 Regulation may declare restricted road

- (1) A regulation may—
 - (a) declare a road, or part of a road, to be a restricted road; and

- (b) for a restricted road—impose restrictions about building new works or altering or removing existing works on the road.
- (2) An electricity entity must comply with the regulation.

105 Electricity entity to comply with road authority's agreement etc.

- (1) If an electricity entity builds or removes, or alters (other than for maintenance or repair), its electric lines or other works in a road (the *contravening conduct*), without the agreement of the road authority for the road or in contravention of a regulation or an agreement with the road authority, the regulator may, by written notice given to the entity, require the entity, at its cost and within the period stated in the notice, to take action to remedy the contravening conduct.
- (2) If the electricity entity does not comply with the notice, the regulator may arrange for the action the regulator considers necessary to remedy the contravening conduct to be carried out.
- (3) The costs reasonably incurred by the regulator in arranging for the action to be carried out are a debt payable by the electricity entity to the State.
- (4) This section does not limit the powers of a road authority under another Act.

106 Public entity may require electricity entity to alter position of works

- (1) A public entity may require an electricity entity to alter the position of the electricity entity's works in a publicly controlled place if the works could interfere with the exercise of the public entity's powers for the place.
- (2) The public entity is responsible only for the cost of altering the position of the works.

Division 3 Works on railway land

107 Agreement for works of electricity entities affecting railways

- (1) An electricity entity may build, alter or remove works on a railway or break up a railway only if it has the railway operator's written agreement.
- (2) The railway operator must not unreasonably withhold its agreement.

108 Removal of works

- (1) A railway operator may require an electricity entity to remove or relocate the entity's works built with its agreement if the removal or relocation is in accordance with—
 - (a) the agreement or another agreement between the entity and operator; or
 - (b) a resolution of a dispute between the entity and operator.
- (2) The electricity entity must pay the cost of the removal or relocation, unless an agreement or resolution mentioned in subsection (1) otherwise provides.

109 Works impairing railway signalling or communication lines

- (1) An electricity entity must not build works, or carry out any other work for the supply of electricity, in a way that impairs, through induction or otherwise, the efficient use of a railway operator's existing signalling or communication line.
- (2) An electricity entity and a railway operator may agree to relocate or protect a signalling or communication line to ensure its efficient use is not impaired.
- (3) The electricity entity must pay the cost of relocating or protecting the signalling or communication line, unless an agreement between the entity and railway operator otherwise provides.

110 Building by railway operator of signalling or communication line likely to be affected by electricity entity's works etc.

- (1) If a railway operator proposes to build or relocate a signalling or communication line that could be adversely affected by interference from an electricity entity's existing works, the operator must—
 - (a) ensure the signalling or communication line is built or relocated so as not to be adversely affected; or
 - (b) ask the entity to relocate or alter the works to protect adequately the signalling or communication line.
- (2) The railway operator must pay the cost of relocating or altering works under subsection (1)(b).

Division 4 Works on protected areas**111 Building of works on protected areas**

- (1) An electricity entity must not build, replace or alter electric lines or other works in a protected area unless the entity acts under a written agreement of the Minister administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.
- (2) In deciding whether to agree, the Minister must take into account—
 - (a) the extent and significance of the disturbance building the works will, or is likely to, cause to the protected area; and
 - (b) the electricity entity's report on alternative routes or positions for building the works outside the protected area; and
 - (c) the extent of any disability or disadvantage in using an alternative route or position.
- (3) Agreement may be given on conditions the Minister considers necessary to minimise interference to the protected area.

Division 5 Other matters about an electricity entity's works

112 Future owner or occupier of place taken to have consented to building of works

- (1) If electric lines or other works are built by an electricity entity in a place with the owner's consent, the occupier and a person who later becomes the owner or occupier of the place is taken to have also consented.
- (2) If electric lines or other works are built by an electricity entity in a place with the occupier's consent, a person who later becomes the occupier of the place is taken to have also consented.
- (3) However, the owner or occupier may require the electricity entity to remove and relocate the works if the owner or occupier pays the cost, or a contribution acceptable to the entity towards the cost, of the removal and relocation.
- (4) If, before the commencement, an electricity entity's works have been placed on land in which the entity does not have an interest (other than an interest in the works or their use), the entity is taken to have built and maintained the works on the land with the consent of the land's owner unless the contrary is proved.

112A Clearing native vegetation for operating works on freehold land

- (1) Subsection (2) has effect despite the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, schedule 8, part 1.
- (2) Carrying out work that is the clearing of native vegetation on freehold land is exempt development if the clearing is for operating works for a transmission entity on land designated for the operating works by a Minister under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.
- (3) If a word used in subsection (2) is defined in the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, the word used has the same meaning as in that Act.

113 Works remain property of electricity entity

- (1) Works built in a place by an electricity entity remain the entity's property even if the place is not under its control.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the electricity entity may agree with the owner of the place that the works do not remain the entity's property.
- (3) In this section—
place includes a building, railway, reserve, road, tramway and waterway.

114 Compensation payable by electricity entity for damage etc.

- (1) In exercising a power under this part, an electricity entity must do as little damage as is practicable.
- (2) An electricity entity must fully compensate a person for damage to the person's property caused by the exercise of a power under this part.

Part 5 Entry onto and acquisition of land**Division 1 Entry onto land****115 Authority to enter onto land for proposed works etc.**

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, authorise an electricity entity (and its employees and agents) to enter onto land, and remain on it for as long as necessary, to decide the suitability of the land for the entity's proposed works.
- (2) The authority must state—
 - (a) the electricity entity to which it is given; and
 - (b) whether it applies to any land or only to particular land; and

- (c) whether it applies to any proposed works or only to particular works; and
 - (d) the things the entity may do on land entered under it; and
 - (e) the period of the authority.
- (3) The authority may—
- (a) state the conditions or restrictions to which it is subject; and
 - (b) make provision about the effect of breaches of the conditions or restrictions or the continuation or suspension of the authority.

Division 2 Acquisition of land

116 Authority to acquire land

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, authorise an electricity entity to acquire land for works, including proposed works.
- (1A) The Minister must consider the objects of the Act when authorising an electricity entity under subsection (1).
- (2) The authority must state—
 - (a) the electricity entity to which it is given; and
 - (b) whether it applies to any land or only to particular land; and
 - (c) whether it applies to any works or only to particular works; and
 - (d) the period of the authority.
- (3) The authority may—
 - (a) state the conditions or restrictions to which it is subject; and
 - (b) make provision about the effect of breaches of the conditions or restrictions or the continuation or suspension of the authority.

- (3A) On the commencement of this subsection, each of the following electricity entities is taken to be authorised, under subsection (1), to acquire any land for any works, including proposed works, for the period starting on the commencement and ending on the revocation of the authorisation under subsection (7)—
- (a) ENERGEX LIMITED ACN 078 849 055;
 - (b) Ergon Energy;
 - (c) QETC.
- (4) The *Acquisition of Land Act 1967* applies to an authorised electricity entity acting under an authority given, or taken to be given, under subsection (1) as if—
- (a) it were a constructing authority; and
 - (b) land mentioned in the Act included land held from the State for a lesser interest than freehold; and
 - (c) the purposes for which land may be taken for the entity included—
 - (i) building works, including for example, relocating property for the works and lessening adverse environmental effects; and
 - (ii) any other public purpose within the meaning of the *Land Act 1994* related to works.
- (5) The *Land Act 1994*, section 218¹⁹ applies to an authorised electricity entity as if it were a constructing authority.
- (6) A regulation may make provision about the acquisition of land by or for an authorised electricity entity.
- (7) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the Minister may, by gazette notice, amend or revoke an authorisation mentioned in subsection (3A).
- (8) In this section—
- authorised electricity entity*** means an entity authorised, or taken to be authorised, under subsection (1), to acquire land.

19 *Land Act 1994*, section 218 (Resumption for constructing authorities)

116A Authority to create easements over forest land

- (1) Despite the *Forestry Act 1959*, sections 26(1A) and 28(3) but subject to the *Land Act 1994*, section 362, the Governor in Council may, at the request of an electricity entity, authorise the creation of an easement for the entity over forest land for the entity's works, including proposed works.
- (2) Section 116(2) and (3) applies to the authority with all necessary changes.
- (3) In this section—

forest land means land that is a State forest or a timber reserve within the meaning of the *Forestry Act 1959*, section 5.

116B Easements to include carriage services

- (1) Despite anything to the contrary in any Act or instrument, an easement, licence or consent to which a transmission or distribution entity is entitled may be used by the entity or another person authorised by the entity for the provision of a carriage service or content service.
- (2) This section does not authorise a transmission or distribution entity to take land under the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967* only for a carriage service or content service.
- (3) In this section—

carriage service has the meaning given in the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Cwlth).

content service has the meaning given in the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Cwlth).²⁰

²⁰ The attachment contains extracts of the relevant provisions of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Cwlth).

Part 6 **Miscellaneous**

117 Resolution of certain disputes between electricity entities or between electricity entities and public entities

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) disputes arising under part 4²¹ between an electricity entity and a public entity; and
 - (b) disputes arising under this Act between electricity entities.
- (1A) However, this section does not apply to disputes that are regulated by the QCA or under the Market Code.
- (2) Any party to the dispute may refer the issue to the regulator.
- (3) The regulator may give instructions about procedures to be followed by the parties to attempt to resolve the dispute before the regulator will attempt to resolve it.
- (4) The regulator may require a party to supply information the regulator considers necessary to enable the dispute to be resolved.
- (5) The regulator may—
 - (a) decline to act in a dispute; or
 - (b) seek to resolve the dispute with the parties or someone else, other than a court, responsible for dealing with disputes involving 1 or more of the parties.
- (6) If the regulator can not resolve the dispute, the matter may be decided by the Governor in Council.
- (7) The Governor in Council may decide the matter without giving the parties an opportunity to make representations to, or to be heard by, the Governor in Council.
- (8) The decision of the Governor in Council is binding on the parties.
- (9) This section does not prevent an entity from exercising another right before a court or tribunal.

118 Retail entity may recover amount for electricity sold to a person occupying premises

If—

(a) a person occupies premises where electricity sold by a retail entity has been consumed during the person's occupancy; and

(b) the retail entity has not been paid for the electricity;

the amount the retail entity is entitled to charge for the electricity is a debt owing by the person to the retail entity.

118A Distribution entity may recover amount for connection and supply of electricity to a person

If—

(a) a person occupies premises that are connected and supplied with electricity by a distribution entity during the person's occupancy; and

(b) the distribution entity has not been paid for the connection and supply;

the amount the distribution entity is entitled to charge for the connection and supply is a debt owing by the person to the distribution entity.

Chapter 5 Industry regulation

Part 1 Regulator

119 Regulator's role in disputes between electricity entity and customers or occupiers

(1) This section applies to disputes between—

(a) an electricity entity and a customer about the performance of a function or obligation or exercise of a power under this Act; or

Electricity Act 1994

- (b) an electricity entity and an occupier of land onto which the entity enters or proposes to enter, or permits someone else to enter, under this Act.
- (2) However, this section does not apply to the following disputes—
- (a) a dispute to which section 117 applies;
 - (b) a dispute that may be dealt with under—
 - (i) the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*; or
 - (ii) the *Electricity—National Scheme (Queensland) Act 1997*.
- (3) A party to a dispute may refer it to the regulator.
- (4) The referral to the regulator must be in the approved form.
- (5) The regulator must refer the dispute to an energy mediator if the customer or occupier requests it.
- (6) The regulator must refer the dispute to an energy arbitrator if—
- (a) the customer or occupier requests it, whether or not the dispute has already been referred to an energy mediator; or²²
 - (b) mediation of the dispute by an energy mediator has ended without a mediated agreement about the whole of the dispute being made.²³
- (7) A referral by the regulator or a request under subsection (5) or (6) must be written.
- (8) The regulator must not make a referral if—
- (a) the regulator knows a party to the dispute has started a proceeding concerning an issue in the dispute; or
 - (b) the dispute arose more than 1 year before—
 - (i) for subsection (5)—part 1B commenced; or
 - (ii) for subsection (6)—part 1C commenced.

22 See also section 120ZN(1)(c) (When mediation ends).

23 See also chapter 5, part 1C (Disputes referred to energy arbitrator).

- (9) A dispute must not be referred to an energy arbitrator to whom the dispute, or part of the dispute, has been referred to as an energy mediator.
- (10) This section does not prevent a party to the dispute exercising other rights before a court or tribunal.

119A Exclusion of disputes relating to community ambulance cover levy

- (1) Section 119 does not apply to a dispute between an electricity entity and a customer about—
 - (a) the performance of a function or exercise of a power under the Ambulance Cover Act; or
 - (b) the performance of a function or exercise of a power under this Act, to the extent that the performance of the function or exercise of the power is required, permitted or otherwise provided for under the Ambulance Cover Act.
- (2) A person must not refer a dispute to the regulator under section 119(3) if the dispute is, or is in the nature of, a dispute to which, because of subsection (1), section 119 does not apply.
- (3) A person must not refer to the regulator under 119(3) a dispute about—
 - (a) the levy; or
 - (b) the levy amount paid or payable by a person; or
 - (c) the collection of a levy amount; or
 - (d) the collection of an amount for electricity, if the dispute arises, in substance, out of the collection of a levy amount.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not limit subsection (2).
- (5) The regulator must not refer a dispute to an energy mediator under section 119(5), or to an energy arbitrator under section 119(6), if the regulator is satisfied on reasonable grounds, having regard to subsections (1) to (3)—
 - (a) that section 119 does not apply to the dispute; or

- (b) that the dispute is not a dispute that may be referred to the regulator under section 119.
- (6) Before the regulator refers a dispute under section 119(5) or (6), the regulator may require the person who referred the dispute under section 119(3) to satisfy the regulator, by a written or oral declaration, or in another way, that the dispute is not a dispute that, under this section, must not be referred to the regulator.
- (7) This section does not limit section 119.
- (8) In this section—
- levy* means the community ambulance cover levy under the Ambulance Cover Act.
- levy amount* means a levy amount under the Ambulance Cover Act.

120 Regulator's power to require information from electricity entities

- (1) An electricity entity must give the regulator the information the regulator reasonably requires to enable the regulator to perform the regulator's functions.
- (2) The information must be given within a reasonable time after the regulator asks for it.
- (3) However, this section does not require the electricity entity to give information if giving the information might tend to incriminate the entity.

120AA Regulator's powers concerning audit of compliance with Act etc.

- (1) The regulator may, by written notice given to an electricity entity or special approval holder, require the entity or holder—
- (a) to carry out an internal audit of all or any of the following—
- (i) the entity or holder's compliance with this Act, industry codes, and the authority issued or approval given to it under this Act;

- (ii) the reliability and quality of information given by the entity or holder to the regulator under this Act; or
 - (b) to appoint a person as an independent auditor to carry out an audit of all or any of the things mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) The regulator may appoint a person as an independent auditor to carry out an audit of all or any of the things mentioned in subsection (1)(a) concerning the entity or holder—
 - (a) instead of making a requirement of the entity or holder under subsection (1); or
 - (b) if the entity or holder fails to comply with a notice given to it under the subsection.
- (3) A person may be appointed as an independent auditor under subsection (1)(b) or (2) only if the appointer reasonably considers the person has the appropriate qualifications or experience for carrying out the audit.

120AB Responsibility for cost of audit

- (1) An electricity entity or special approval holder required under section 120AA(1) to carry out, or appoint an independent auditor to carry out, an audit is responsible for the cost of the audit.
- (2) If the regulator appoints an independent auditor to carry out an audit concerning an electricity entity or special approval holder, the entity or holder must reimburse the regulator for the cost of the audit if required to do so by the regulator.

120AC Independent auditor may require reasonable help or information

- (1) An independent auditor appointed under section 120AA to carry out an audit concerning an electricity entity or special approval holder may require the entity or holder to give the auditor—
 - (a) reasonable help to carry out the audit; or

Examples—

- access to the entity's or holder's premises and records
 - help from the entity's or holder's employees
- (b) information, in a form reasonably required by the auditor, to help the auditor carry out the audit.
- (2) An electricity entity or special approval holder required to give reasonable help under subsection (1)(a), or information under subsection (1)(b), must comply with the requirement unless the entity or holder has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) If the entity or holder is an individual, it is a reasonable excuse for the individual not to comply with the requirement if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the individual.

Note—

A contravention of subsection (2) is a contravention of the entity's authority or holder's approval.

120AD Audit report and submissions on report

- (1) An electricity entity or special approval holder required under section 120AA(1) to carry out, or appoint an independent auditor to carry out, an audit must give a copy of the audit report to the regulator.
- (2) The copy must be given promptly after the audit is completed.
- (3) If the regulator appoints an independent auditor to carry out an audit concerning an electricity entity or special approval holder, the regulator must give the entity or holder—
- (a) a copy of the draft audit report and an opportunity to make submissions to the regulator on the draft report; and
 - (b) a copy of the final audit report and an opportunity to make further submissions to the regulator on the final report.

120AE Disclosure of information

- (1) This section applies if an electricity entity or special approval holder gives the regulator written information about the entity or holder under this Act.
- (2) The regulator must disclose the information to QCA if—
 - (a) QCA requests the disclosure for performing its functions; and
 - (b) the entity or holder—
 - (i) consents to the disclosure; or
 - (ii) is required, under the entity's authority or holder's approval, to consent to the disclosure.

Part 1A Queensland competition authority**Division 1 Definitions****120A Definitions for pt 1A**

In this part—

authority includes a special approval.

electricity entity includes a special approval holder.

120B References to person involved in a contravention

In this part, a reference to a person involved in a contravention is a reference to a person who—

- (a) has aided, abetted, counselled or procured the contravention; or
- (b) has induced the contravention, whether through threats, promises or in another way; or

- (c) has been in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the contravention; or
- (d) has conspired with others to effect the contravention.

Division 2 Conduct rules

120C QCA may prepare proposed conduct rules

- (1) The QCA may prepare proposed conduct rules.
- (2) The proposed rules may state—
 - (a) the electricity entities or types or classes of entity to which the proposed rules are to apply; and
 - (b) the way market conduct is to be regulated to promote the efficient and equitable operation of the electricity market.
- (3) The matters the rules may deal with include the following—
 - (a) curtailing interference with customers seeking to change retail entity;
 - (b) assigning responsibility amongst distribution entities, retail entities and customers, so that customers can change retailer quickly and at minimum cost;
 - (c) the charges that may be levied by a distribution or retail entity on customers changing retailer;
 - (d) ensuring the advice distribution or retail entities give to customers to induce customers to change or not change retailer is accurate;
 - (e) ensuring a retail entity with contestable and non-contestable customers does not assign costs from one to the other to the detriment of non-contestable customers.

120D Public notice of proposed conduct rules

- (1) The QCA must give public notice of the proposed conduct rules.
- (2) The notice must—

- (a) state that the QCA has prepared proposed conduct rules; and
- (b) state the electricity entities to which the proposed rules are to apply; and
- (c) be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the State; and
- (d) state that the proposed rules may be inspected, and copies purchased, at the QCA's office between times stated in the notice; and
- (e) state the cost of a copy of the proposed rules; and
- (f) invite submissions from any interested person; and
- (g) state a day, not earlier than 28 days from publication of the notice, by which submissions may be made to the QCA about the proposed rules.

120E Submissions on proposed conduct rules

- (1) A person may, no later than the last day for the making of submissions, make a submission to the QCA about the proposed conduct rules.
- (2) A submission must—
 - (a) be in writing and signed by or for each person making the submission; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) the name and address of each person making the submission; and
 - (ii) the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds; and
 - (c) be given to the QCA.

120F Changing proposed conduct rules

The QCA must consider all submissions properly made to it and may change the proposed conduct rules after considering the submissions.

120G Adopting and notifying conduct rules

- (1) The proposed conduct rules, with or without change, become the conduct rules once adopted by the QCA by resolution after consideration of the submissions and notified by gazette notice.
- (2) The conduct rules take effect—
 - (a) on a day stated in the notice; or
 - (b) if no day is stated in the notice—on the day the notice is gazetted.

120GA QCA must advise Minister

The QCA must advise the Minister immediately after the conduct rules take effect.

120GB Tabling of conduct rules in Legislative Assembly

- (1) A copy of the conduct rules must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly by the Minister within 14 sitting days after the conduct rules take effect.
- (2) The copy of the conduct rules is tabled for information only.

120H Conduct rules must not be contravened

An electricity entity must not contravene a provision of the conduct rules that applies to the entity.

120I Conduct rules to be open for inspection

- (1) The QCA must keep a copy of the conduct rules available for inspection at its office at all times during which it is open for transaction of public business.
- (2) The QCA must, on payment by a person of the reasonable fee fixed by the QCA, give a copy of the rules to the person.

120J Amending conduct rules

The QCA may, at any time, prepare a proposed amendment of the conduct rules.

120K Public notice of proposed amendment

- (1) The QCA must give public notice of the proposed amendment of the conduct rules.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state that the QCA has adopted a proposed amendment of the conduct rules for the site; and
 - (b) state the electricity entities affected by the amendment; and
 - (c) state the nature of the proposed amendment; and
 - (d) be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the State; and
 - (e) state that the proposed amendment may be inspected, and copies purchased, at the QCA's office between times stated in the notice; and
 - (f) state the cost of a copy of the proposed amendment; and
 - (g) invite submissions from any interested person; and
 - (h) state a day, not earlier than 14 days from publication of the notice, by which submissions may be made to the QCA about the proposed amendment.

120L Submissions on proposed amendment

- (1) A person may, on or before the last day for the making of submissions, make a submission to the QCA about a proposed amendment of the conduct rules.
- (2) A submission must—
 - (a) be in writing and signed by or for each person making the submission; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) the name and address of each person making the submission; and
 - (ii) the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds; and
 - (c) be given to the QCA.

120M Changing proposed amendment

The QCA must consider all submissions properly made to it and may change the proposed amendment of the conduct rules after considering the submissions.

120N Adopting amendment

- (1) The proposed amendment of the conduct rules, with or without change, becomes an amendment of the conduct rules once it is adopted by the QCA by resolution after consideration of the submissions and notified by gazette notice.
- (2) The amendment of the conduct rules takes effect—
 - (a) on a day stated in the notice; or
 - (b) if no day is stated in the notice—on the day the notice is gazetted.

120NA QCA must advise Minister

The QCA must advise the Minister immediately after the amendment of the conduct rules takes effect.

120NB Tabling of amendment of conduct rules in Legislative Assembly

- (1) A copy of the amendment of the conduct rules must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly by the Minister within 14 sitting days after the amendment takes effect.
- (2) The copy of the amendment of the conduct rules is tabled for information only.

Division 3 Enforcing conduct rules**120O Conduct notices**

- (1) If the QCA is satisfied an electricity entity has contravened the conduct rules, it may make a written notice (a *conduct*

notice) stating that the entity has contravened, or is contravening, the conduct rules.

- (2) A conduct notice must give particulars of the contravention stated in the notice.

120P Conduct notice to be given to electricity entity

As soon as practicable after making a conduct notice, the QCA must give a copy of the notice to the electricity entity concerned.

120Q Duration of conduct notice

- (1) A conduct notice comes into effect—
 - (a) when it is made; or
 - (b) if the notice states a later time—at the later time.
- (2) A conduct notice ends—
 - (a) on the day stated in the notice; or
 - (b) if the notice is cancelled before that day—when it is cancelled.
- (3) The day stated in the notice must not be more than 1 year from when the notice comes into effect.
- (4) If a conduct notice ends, this division does not prevent the QCA from making a fresh conduct notice about the same matter as the expired notice.

120R QCA to act promptly

- (1) This section applies if the QCA has reason to suspect an electricity entity has contravened, or is contravening, the conduct rules.
- (2) The QCA must act promptly in deciding whether to issue a conduct notice in relation to the contravention.
- (3) A failure to comply with subsection (1) does not effect the validity of a conduct notice.

120S Register of conduct notices

- (1) The QCA must keep a register of conduct notices.
- (2) The register must include particulars of all conduct notices, including expired conduct notices.

120T Penalty for breach of conduct rules

- (1) This section applies if, on the application of the QCA, the Supreme Court is satisfied a person has—
 - (a) contravened the conduct rules; or
 - (b) attempted to contravene the conduct rules; or
 - (c) been involved in a contravention of the conduct rules.
- (2) The court may order the person to pay an amount to the State as a penalty of not more than—
 - (a) for an individual—\$100 000; or
 - (b) for a corporation—\$500 000.
- (3) In fixing a penalty, the court must consider the following—
 - (a) the nature and extent of—
 - (i) the contravention; and
 - (ii) loss or damage suffered because of the contravention;
 - (b) the circumstances in which the contravention took place;
 - (c) whether the person has previously been found by the court in proceedings under this Act to have engaged in any similar conduct.

120U How order enforced

If the Supreme Court orders payment of an amount under section 120T(2), the State may enforce the order as a judgment of the court for a debt of that amount.

120V Injunctions

- (1) The Supreme Court may, on the application of the QCA or any other person, grant an injunction if satisfied a person has engaged or is proposing to engage, in conduct that constitutes, or would constitute the following—
 - (a) a contravention of the conduct rules;
 - (b) attempting to contravene the conduct rules;
 - (c) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring a person to contravene the conduct rules;
 - (d) inducing, or attempting to induce, whether by threats, promises or otherwise, a person to contravene the conduct rules;
 - (e) being in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the contravention by a person of the conduct rules;
 - (f) conspiring with others to contravene the conduct rules.
- (2) An injunction may be granted on conditions.
- (3) The court may also grant an injunction by consent of all parties to the application, whether or not the court is satisfied a person has engaged, or is proposing to engage, in conduct of a kind mentioned in subsection (1).
- (4) The court may grant an interim injunction pending its decision on the application.
- (5) The court must not require anyone, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.
- (6) The court may amend an injunction or interim injunction.
- (7) An injunction or interim injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct may be granted whether or not—
 - (a) it appears to the court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in conduct of that kind; and
 - (b) the person has previously engaged in conduct of that kind; and

- (c) there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to another person if the person engages in conduct of that kind.
- (8) An injunction or interim injunction requiring a person to do an act or thing may be granted whether or not—
- (a) it appears to the court that the person intends to fail again, or to continue to fail, to do that act or thing; and
 - (b) the person has previously failed to do that act or thing; and
 - (c) there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to another person if the person does not do that act or thing.

120W Actions for damages—breach of conduct rules

- (1) A person who suffers loss or damage because of another person's conduct that contravened the conduct rules may recover the amount of the loss or damage by action in the Supreme Court against—
- (a) the other person; or
 - (b) another person involved in the contravention.
- (2) The action may only be brought within 3 years from when the loss or damage was suffered.

120X Other orders—compensation for breach of conduct rules

- (1) This section applies if, in a proceeding under this division concerning a contravention of the conduct rules, the Supreme Court makes a finding that—
- (a) a party to the proceeding (the *injured party*) has suffered, or is likely to suffer, loss or damage; and
 - (b) the loss or damage, or likely loss or damage, was caused by the alleged conduct of another party to the proceeding (the *contravener*) who engaged in the contravention.
- (2) The court may, on the application of the injured party, make orders it thinks appropriate against—

- (a) the contravener; or
 - (b) another person involved in the contravention.
- (3) Before making an order, the court must be satisfied the order will—
- (a) compensate the injured party, in whole or in part, for the loss or damage; or
 - (b) prevent or reduce the loss or damage.
- (4) The court may make an order whether or not it grants an injunction or makes another order under this division.
- (5) This section does not limit the court's power to grant an injunction under this division.
- (6) The court's powers under this section concerning a contract do not affect any powers that any other court may have concerning the contract in proceedings in that other court concerning the contract.

Examples of orders the court may make under subsection (2)—

- 1 An order declaring the whole or part of a contract or collateral agreement between the injured party and the contravener, or between the injured party and another person involved in the contravention—
 - (a) to be void; or
 - (b) to have been void from a stated day.
- 2 An order amending a contract or arrangement mentioned in example 1 in a way the court thinks appropriate and declaring the contract or arrangement to have had effect, as so amended, from a stated day.
- 3 An order refusing to enforce the whole or part of a contract or collateral arrangement mentioned in example 1.
- 4 An order directing the contravener or another person involved in the contravention to—
 - (a) refund an amount or return property to the injured party; or
 - (b) pay the injured party the amount of the loss or damage; or
 - (c) at their own expense, supply stated goods or services to the injured party.

120Y Finding of fact to be evidence in proceedings

- (1) This section applies if a finding of any fact is made by a court in proceedings under section 120T or 120V, in which a person has been found to have contravened, or to have been involved in a contravention of, the conduct rules.
- (2) The finding is evidence of the fact in—
 - (a) a proceeding under section 120W against the person; or
 - (b) an application under section 120X for an order against the person.
- (3) The finding may be proved by producing a document under the seal of the court from which the finding appears.

120Z Conduct by directors, servants or agents

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding under this division.
- (2) If the proceeding concerns alleged conduct engaged in by a person to which the conduct rules apply and it is necessary to prove the person's state of mind, it is enough to prove that—
 - (a) a director, servant or agent (a *representative*) of a corporation that engaged in the conduct, acting within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority, had the state of mind; or
 - (b) a servant or agent of a person who engaged in the conduct, acting within the scope of the servant's or agent's actual or apparent authority, had the state of mind.
- (3) Conduct engaged in for a corporation by the following persons is taken to have been engaged in by the corporation—
 - (a) a representative of the corporation, acting within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; or
 - (b) another person at the direction, or with the consent or agreement, of a representative of the corporation, if the giving of the direction, consent or agreement was within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority.

- (4) Conduct engaged in for a person (the *principal*) by the following persons is taken to have been engaged in by the principal—
- (a) a servant or agent of the principal, acting within the scope of the servant's or agent's actual or apparent authority; or
 - (b) another person at the direction or with the consent or agreement, of a servant or agent of the principal, if the giving of the direction, consent or agreement was within the scope of the servant's or agent's actual or apparent authority.

- (5) In this section—

consent or agreement includes an implied consent or agreement.

state of mind, of a person, includes—

- (a) knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose of the person; and
- (b) the person's reasons for the person's intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

120ZA When QCA must refer a matter to the regulator

If the Supreme Court decides that an electricity entity has contravened the conduct rules, the QCA must refer the contravention to the regulator.

120ZB Action the regulator may take

- (1) If a contravention of the conduct rules is referred to the regulator by the QCA the regulator may take action under section 133(1).
- (2) To remove doubt, the regulator must not take any other action concerning the contravention.

Division 4 Production of documents or information

120ZC Notice to produce documents or information

- (1) This section applies if the QCA is conducting an investigation to find out whether an electricity entity is complying with the conduct rules.
- (2) The QCA may, by written notice to the entity, require the entity to give the QCA the following things it believes, on reasonable grounds, are relevant to the investigation—
 - (a) information within the entity's knowledge or possession;
 - (b) documents in the entity's custody, possession or power.
- (3) The notice must state—
 - (a) the information or documents required; and
 - (b) a period in which the documents or information are to be given of no less than 7 days; and
 - (c) a reasonable place at which the documents or information are to be given.
- (4) The entity must not contravene the notice, unless it has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.
- (5) An electricity entity is not required to comply with the notice if the entity claims, on the ground of self-incrimination, a privilege the entity would be entitled to claim against giving the information were the entity a witness in a prosecution for an offence in the Supreme Court.
- (6) If the entity claims that complying with the notice may tend to incriminate the entity, the QCA or the entity may apply to the Supreme Court to decide the validity of the claim.

120ZCA Disclosure of information

- (1) This section applies if an electricity entity or special approval holder gives QCA written information about the entity or

holder under this Act, the *Electricity–National Scheme (Queensland) Act 1997* or the Market Code.

- (2) QCA must disclose the information to the regulator if—
- (a) the regulator requests the disclosure for performing the regulator’s functions; and
 - (b) the entity or holder—
 - (i) consents to the disclosure; or
 - (ii) is required, under the entity’s authority or holder’s approval, to consent to the disclosure.

Part 1B Disputes referred to energy mediator

120ZD Application of pt 1B

This part applies if, under section 119(5),²⁴ a dispute has been referred to an energy mediator.

120ZE Notice of referral to parties to dispute

The regulator must give the parties to the dispute written notice stating—

- (a) the dispute has been referred to an energy mediator; and
- (b) the mediator’s name and contact details.

120ZF Disclosure of interests

- (1) An energy mediator must not mediate the dispute if—
- (a) the mediator has a direct or indirect interest in the dispute; and

²⁴ Section 119 (Regulator’s role in disputes between electricity entity and customers or occupiers)

- (b) the interest could conflict with the appropriate performance of the mediator's functions concerning the dispute.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the interest consists only of the receipt of services, or information about electricity supply, that—
 - (a) are also available to members of the public; and
 - (b) are made available on the same terms that apply to members of the public.
- (3) If subsection (1) applies, the energy mediator must advise the regulator of the potential conflict of interest.
- (4) After receiving the advice, the regulator must refer the dispute to another energy mediator and give notice under section 120ZE about the referral.

120ZG Presentation of cases

- (1) Each party to the dispute must conduct their own case before the energy mediator.
- (2) A party may be represented by an agent only if the mediator agrees.
- (3) However, a party must not be represented by a lawyer unless—
 - (a) the parties to the dispute agree; and
 - (b) the mediator is satisfied there is no disadvantage to a party to the dispute.

120ZH Parties bear own costs

Each party to the mediation of the dispute must bear their own costs of the mediation.

120ZI Conduct of mediation

- (1) The energy mediator must act as an independent mediator and not make a decision or judgment about the dispute or part of the dispute.

- (2) The mediator may conduct the mediation of the dispute in the way he or she considers appropriate to attempt to resolve the dispute.

120ZJ Energy mediator to maintain secrecy

- (1) The energy mediator must not, without reasonable excuse, disclose information about a matter coming to the mediator's knowledge during the mediation of the dispute.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) It is a reasonable excuse to disclose information if the disclosure is made—
 - (a) with the agreement of all parties to the dispute; or
 - (b) for this Act; or
 - (c) for statistical purposes without revealing, or being likely to reveal, the identity of a person about whom the information relates; or
 - (d) for an inquiry or proceeding about an offence happening during the mediation; or
 - (e) for a proceeding founded on fraud alleged to be connected with, or to have happened during, the mediation; or
 - (f) under a requirement imposed under an Act.

120ZK Ordinary protection and immunity allowed

- (1) An energy mediator has, in mediating the dispute, the same protection and immunity as a judge performing the functions of a judge.
- (2) A party to the dispute in the mediation, and any lawyer or other agent representing the party under section 120ZG, has the same protection and immunity the party would have if the mediation were a proceeding being heard before the Supreme Court.
- (3) A document produced at, or used for, the mediation has the same protection during the mediation it would have if produced before the Supreme Court.

120ZL Admissions made to energy mediators

- (1) Evidence of anything done or said, or an admission made, at a mediation of the dispute is admissible in a proceeding before an energy arbitrator or elsewhere only if all parties to the dispute agree.
- (2) In this section—
proceeding does not include a civil proceeding founded on fraud alleged to be connected with, or to have happened during, the mediation.

120ZM Mediated agreement

- (1) If, at the mediation of the dispute, the parties to the dispute negotiate an agreement (a *mediated agreement*) about the dispute or part of the dispute, the agreement must be written down and signed by or for each party and by the energy mediator.
- (2) The agreement has the same effect as any other compromise.

120ZN When mediation ends

- (1) The mediation of the dispute ends—
 - (a) on the making of a mediated agreement about the whole of the dispute; or
 - (b) if the parties to the dispute agree the mediation is ended; or
 - (c) if a party to the dispute requests, under section 119(6)(a), it be referred to an energy arbitrator.
- (2) The mediation of the dispute is taken to end on the later of the following days—
 - (a) 28 days after the dispute is referred to the energy mediator;
 - (b) if the parties to the dispute agree within the 28 days to a later day—the later day.
- (3) The later day can not be more than 56 days after the referral.

120ZO Energy mediator's report to regulator

The energy mediator must, as soon as practicable after the mediation ends, give the regulator—

- (a) a written report on the outcome of the mediation; and
- (b) a copy of any mediated agreement made between the parties to the dispute.

Part 1C Disputes referred to energy arbitrator**Division 1 Preliminary****120ZP Application of pt 1C**

This part applies for a referral, under section 119(6), of a dispute to an energy arbitrator.

120ZQ Excluded Commercial Arbitration Act 1990

The *Commercial Arbitration Act 1990* does not apply to a dispute to which this part applies.

120ZR Exclusion of other jurisdictions

- (1) If, under this part, a dispute has been referred to an energy arbitrator, the following matters are not justiciable by a court or tribunal at the instigation of an electricity entity that is a party to the dispute—
 - (a) the issue in dispute;
 - (b) any issue that emerges in the course of the arbitration.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the proceeding before the court or tribunal was started before the dispute was referred to the energy arbitrator;
or

- (b) the referral to the energy arbitrator has been withdrawn or struck out for want of jurisdiction; or
- (c) the energy arbitrator decides that, because of the nature or complexity of an issue, the dispute should not be heard by the energy arbitrator.

Division 2 Referring and arbitrating disputes

120ZS Giving notice of referral to parties to dispute

- (1) If the regulator refers a dispute to an energy arbitrator, the regulator must give the parties written notice of the referral.
- (2) The notice must state the following—
 - (a) that the dispute has been referred to an energy arbitrator;
 - (b) the name and contact details of the energy arbitrator.

120ZT Disclosure of interests

- (1) The energy arbitrator must not arbitrate a dispute if—
 - (a) the energy arbitrator has a direct or indirect interest in the dispute; and
 - (b) the interest could conflict with the appropriate performance of the energy arbitrator's functions concerning the dispute.
- (2) However, this section does not apply to the energy arbitrator if the interest consists only of the receipt of services, or information about electricity supply, that—
 - (a) are also available to members of the public; and
 - (b) are made available on the same terms that apply to members of the public.
- (3) If subsection (1) applies, the energy arbitrator must advise the regulator of the potential conflict of interest.
- (4) After receiving the advice, the regulator must refer the dispute to another energy arbitrator and give notice under section 120ZS about the referral.

120ZU Presentation of cases

- (1) Each party to a dispute before the energy arbitrator must conduct their own case.
- (2) A party may only be represented by an agent if the energy arbitrator agrees.
- (3) A party must not be represented by a lawyer under subsection (2) unless—
 - (a) the parties to the dispute agree; and
 - (b) the energy arbitrator is satisfied there is no disadvantage to a party to the dispute.

120ZV Conduct of arbitration

- (1) Evidence in the dispute may be given to the energy arbitrator in the way the energy arbitrator considers appropriate.
- (2) Subject to this Act, the energy arbitrator—
 - (a) may conduct the arbitration in the way he or she considers appropriate; and
 - (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform himself or herself in the way he or she considers appropriate.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the energy arbitrator may rely on evidence given to the regulator in the course of the regulator attempting to settle the dispute.

120ZW Ordinary protection and immunity allowed

- (1) An energy arbitrator has, in arbitrating the dispute, the same protection and immunity as a judge performing the functions of a judge.
- (2) A party to the dispute in the arbitration, and any lawyer or other agent representing the party under section 120ZU, has the same protection and immunity the party would have if the arbitration were a proceeding being heard before the Supreme Court.

- (3) A document produced at, or used for, an arbitration has the same protection during the arbitration it would have if produced before the Supreme Court.

120ZX Power to require information from electricity entity

- (1) A party to the dispute must give the energy arbitrator the information the energy arbitrator reasonably requires to perform the energy arbitrator's functions.
- (2) The information must be given within a reasonable time after the energy arbitrator asks for it.
- (3) A person must not contravene a requirement under this section without reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

- (4) It is a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a requirement if doing so might tend to incriminate the person.

Division 3 Orders and enforcement

120ZY Orders that can be made

- (1) The energy arbitrator may make the following orders against an electricity entity that is a party to a dispute—
 - (a) an order that the electricity entity must pay to another party to the dispute an amount of no more than \$20 000;
 - (b) a non-monetary order the energy arbitrator considers appropriate against the electricity entity to remedy any issue in the dispute.
- (2) When making the order, the energy arbitrator must consider the following—
 - (a) the objects of this Act;
 - (b) the rights and obligations of the parties under this Act, including under any contract between the parties.
- (3) Despite subsection (1)(b), the energy arbitrator can not cancel, suspend or amend the authority of an electricity entity.

120ZZ No costs

Costs may not be awarded by the energy arbitrator to or against a party to the dispute.

120ZZA Copy of order to be given to parties

The energy arbitrator must give a copy of any order given concerning the dispute to the parties to the dispute.

120ZZB Order final

- (1) Subject to section 120ZZC, an order made by the energy arbitrator binds an electricity entity that is a party to the dispute.
- (2) The entity may not apply for review of, or appeal against, the order other than under the *Judicial Review Act 1991*.

120ZZC Party, other than electricity entity, to advise whether order accepted

- (1) A party to a dispute, other than the electricity entity, must give written notice to the energy arbitrator if the party decides not to accept the energy arbitrator's order against the electricity entity.
- (2) The notice must be given within 21 days after the party receives a copy of the order.
- (3) If a notice under subsection (1) is not given within the 21 days, the party is taken to have accepted the order and the order binds the party.
- (4) If the order is binding on the party, the party may not apply for a review of, or appeal against, the order other than under the *Judicial Review Act 1991*.

120ZZD When order takes effect

An order by the energy arbitrator takes effect—

- (a) when the order is made; or

- (b) if the order states a later day or event for the order to take effect—on the later day or event.

120ZZE Failure to comply with order

- (1) An electricity entity must comply with an order of the energy arbitrator.
- (2) If an electricity entity contravenes an order of the energy arbitrator, the other party to the dispute may refer the matter to the regulator.
- (3) If the matter is referred to the regulator by the other party, the regulator may take action against the electricity entity under section 133(1).

120ZZF How order enforced

- (1) If the energy arbitrator orders an electricity entity to pay an amount to a person, the person may enforce the order by filing the order in a Magistrates Court.
- (2) Once the order is filed, it is taken to be a judgment of the Magistrates Court.

120ZZG Energy arbitrator's report to regulator

The energy arbitrator must give the regulator—

- (a) a written report on the outcome of the arbitration; and
- (b) a copy of any order made by the energy arbitrator in the arbitration.

Part 2 Restrictions and rationing

Division 1 Electricity restriction regulations

121 Purpose of electricity restriction regulations

The purpose of an electricity restriction regulation is to restrict the use of electricity provided through a transmission grid or supply network or part of a transmission grid or supply network to ensure there is a regular, economically efficient and constant supply of electricity within the available supply capacity of the transmission grid or supply network or part of the transmission grid or supply network.

Example—

There are limitations in the capacity of generating plant or other works of an electricity entity. The use of large appliances (for example, industrial welders and large self-contained refrigerative airconditioners) may affect the quality of electricity supply to customers by causing unacceptable variations in voltage. It may not be economically practicable to increase the electricity entity's generating plant capacity to cater for the large appliances. In the interests of maintaining supply for all customers, it may be necessary or desirable to make an electricity restriction regulation to restrict the use of the large appliances.

122 Electricity restriction regulations

- (1) A regulation (an *electricity restriction regulation*) may restrict the use of electricity provided through a transmission grid or supply network in a way the Governor in Council considers necessary or desirable to achieve the regulation's purpose.
- (2) An electricity restriction regulation may restrict the use of electricity by regulating the use of electricity provided through a transmission grid or supply network, including, for example, by regulating—
 - (a) the customers that may receive electricity; and
 - (b) the maximum demand that may be imposed on the transmission grid or supply network by an electrical installation; and

- (c) the purposes for which electricity supplied through the transmission grid or supply network may be used; and
 - (d) the electrical equipment that may be used by customers entitled to be provided with electricity through the transmission grid or supply network.
- (3) An electricity restriction regulation must state the purpose to be achieved by the regulation.

123 Expiry of electricity restriction regulation

An electricity restriction regulation expires 5 years after the day on which it is made unless it is earlier repealed.

Division 2 Emergency rationing orders

124 Making of emergency rationing orders

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, make an order rationing the use of electricity (an *emergency rationing order*).
- (2) The Minister may make the order only if satisfied that—
 - (a) because of an emergency, an electricity entity can not supply the electricity needed by its customers; and
 - (b) the making of the order is necessary to enable continued supply of electricity by restricting electricity use to the level of available supply.
- (3) The order must outline the nature of the emergency.

125 Making of emergency rationing orders other than by gazette notice

- (1) If the Minister is satisfied that it is necessary, because of extraordinary circumstances, to make an emergency rationing order other than by gazette notice, the Minister may make the order and immediately advertise the making of the order in the way the Minister considers most appropriate to notify persons likely to be affected by the order.

- (2) The order expires if it is not notified in the gazette within 3 days after it is made.
- (3) The order also expires if it is not tabled in the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day after it is made.

126 What order may provide

An emergency rationing order may regulate the use or supply of electricity in the way the Minister considers necessary to enable the continued supply of electricity in the emergency.

127 Advertisement of order

A distribution entity whose distribution area is affected by an emergency rationing order must advertise the order, the repeal or expiry of the order, and any amendment of the order, as prescribed under the regulations.

128 Period of operation of order

- (1) The Minister must repeal the emergency rationing order as soon as possible after the Minister is satisfied the order is no longer necessary to enable the continued supply of electricity or the emergency no longer exists.
- (2) The order expires 1 month after it is gazetted, unless it is earlier repealed or the order states it operates for a shorter period.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not stop the making of a fresh emergency rationing order.

129 Emergency rationing order prevails over existing agreements with customers

- (1) If there is an inconsistency between an emergency rationing order and an agreement between an electricity entity or special approval holder and a customer, the order prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (2) However, subsection (1) alone does not limit the liability of the electricity entity or special approval holder for failure to supply electricity to a customer.

Division 3 Limitation on restrictions and rationing

129A Limitation for Stanwell Magnesium Plant

- (1) This section applies if, apart from this section, an electricity restriction regulation or emergency rationing order applies to the supply of electricity to, or the use of electricity at, the Stanwell Magnesium Plant.
- (2) The regulation or rationing order applies only to the supply of electricity to, or the use of electricity at, the plant that is more than the demand prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) The prescribed demand—
 - (a) must be at least 50 MW; but
 - (b) must not be more than 100 MW.
- (4) Subsection (2) applies despite any other provision of this part.
- (5) In this section—

Stanwell Magnesium Plant means the magnesium production plant that Australian Magnesium Operations Pty Ltd (ABN 38 058 918 175) has built, or proposes to build, adjacent to the electricity generating facility at Stanwell called the ‘Stanwell Power Station.’

129B Expiry of div 3

This division expires on 31 December 2033.

Part 3**Action by regulator to ensure supply of electricity by electricity entities****130 Governor in Council may authorise regulator to take over operation of relevant operations**

- (1) This section applies if the regulator advises the Minister that the regulator is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that—
- (a) an electricity entity (the *defaulting entity*)—
 - (i) has contravened this Act; or
 - (ii) has contravened a condition of its authority; or
 - (iii) if the defaulting entity is a code participant—
 - (A) has had its registration as a code participant cancelled or suspended; or
 - (B) is the subject of a direction given by NEMMCO or an order made by NECA or the National Electricity Tribunal; or
 - (iv) has had its authority cancelled, amended or suspended; or
 - (v) is insolvent or is likely to become insolvent; or
 - (vi) is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to hold an authority of the type it holds; and
 - (b) to ensure customers receive an adequate, reliable and secure supply of electricity, it is necessary for the regulator to take over the operation of the whole or part of the defaulting entity's operating works and business (the *relevant operations*).
- (2) If this section applies, the Governor in Council may by gazette notice, authorise the regulator to take over the operation of the relevant operations for the time the regulator considers necessary to ensure customers receive an adequate, reliable and secure supply of electricity.
- (3) The authority may provide for any matter for which it is necessary or convenient to help the regulator take over the operation of the relevant operations.

- (4) The Governor in Council must notify the making of an authorisation under subsection (2) by gazette notice within 14 days.
- (5) Failure to notify under subsection (4) does not invalidate the authorisation.

131 Effect of regulator taking over operation of relevant operations

- (1) On the regulator taking over the operation of a defaulting entity's relevant operations, the relevant operations may be operated by the person (the *operator*) appointed by the regulator.
- (2) The operator need not be an electricity entity.
- (3) The operator—
 - (a) must comply with the conditions that applied to the defaulting entity that the regulator states in the appointment; and
 - (b) must comply with any conditions imposed and directions given by the regulator; and
 - (c) must comply with provisions of this Act about the operation of the relevant operations; and
 - (d) may enter—
 - (i) the site of relevant operations; and
 - (ii) other property necessary for the efficient operation of the relevant operations (including necessary access to the relevant operations and other property).
- (4) The operator may do all things necessary or convenient to ensure the relevant operations continue to operate as required by the regulator.

Examples of things that the operator may do—

- (a) employ, or continuing to employ, employees at the relevant operations; and
- (b) enter into contracts for the supply of fuel and the provision of customer connection services and customer retail services.

- (5) The defaulting entity and other persons in possession or occupancy of property concerning the operation of the relevant operations must give the operator access to the property necessary to enter to enable the efficient operation of the relevant operations.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (6) The defaulting entity and anyone else in possession or occupancy of property must not take action, or refuse to take action, if the taking of the action, or the refusing to take the action, has the effect of preventing or hindering the operation of the relevant operations under this section.

Maximum penalty—1 000 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (7) Subsections (5) and (6) do not apply to an act done, or omission made, during or in connection with industrial action (within the meaning of the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*).
- (8) The owner of the relevant operations and the defaulting entity are liable for the cost of the operation of the relevant operations by the operator.
- (9) The person who would, apart from this section, have the right to the proceeds from the operation of the relevant operations has the right to receive the income received by the operator from operating the relevant operations less all costs (including operating fees approved by the regulator) properly included in operating the relevant operations.
- (10) The disposal of, or other dealing in, the relevant operations does not affect the operation of this section.
- (11) For this section—
- (a) an electricity entity is solvent if the entity is able to pay all of the entity's debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
 - (b) an electricity entity that is not solvent is insolvent.

Part 3A Retailer of last resort

131A Retailer of last resort scheme

- (1) A regulation may provide for—
 - (a) the establishment of a scheme to be known as the ‘retailer of last resort scheme’; and
 - (b) the compulsory participation by electricity entities in the scheme.
- (2) The primary objects of the scheme are to provide for—
 - (a) the management of the effects of a retail entity not being able to provide customer retail services to its customers (*defaulting retailer*); and
 - (b) the protection of customers of a defaulting retailer from interruption in the supply and sale of electricity to them.
- (3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a regulation may make provision about any of the following matters—
 - (a) other objects of the scheme;
 - (b) the circumstances in which the scheme will operate;
 - (c) the electricity entities required to participate in the scheme;
 - (d) the customers or class of customers to benefit from the scheme;
 - (e) establishing a regulated default customer sale contract or a regulated default customer connection contract (either of which may include different terms for different classes of customer);
 - (f) providing for the effects of a declaration that the scheme applies to a defaulting retailer and its affected customers, including, for example, the following—
 - (i) the charter of the scheme (including the duration of the scheme and other matters concerning its administration);
 - (ii) ending the defaulting retailer’s customer sale contracts with its affected customers;

- (iii) ending the defaulting retailer's customer connection contract for its affected customers' premises;
 - (iv) a regulated default customer sale contract taken to be entered into between each of the affected customers and the retailer of last resort;
 - (v) a regulated default customer connection contract taken to be entered into between the retailer of last resort and a distribution entity or entities for the premises of each affected customer;
- (g) the functions and the powers of the regulator concerning the scheme, including—
- (i) establishing the charter of the scheme for a particular defaulting retailer and its affected customers;
 - (ii) declaring the scheme applies to a particular defaulting retail entity and to particular customers or class of customers;
 - (iii) appointing the electricity entity or entities who is or are to be the retailer of last resort (including procedures to be followed in making the appointment);
 - (iv) supervising and giving directions to the retailer of last resort concerning the administration of a scheme;
- (h) imposing conditions in relevant authorities to give effect to the matters in this section;
- (i) anything necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the provisions of this part.

Part 4 **Disciplinary action against electricity entities**

132 **Grounds for disciplinary action**

- (1) Each of the following is a ground for taking disciplinary action against an electricity entity—
 - (a) the entity's authority was obtained by incorrect or misleading information;
 - (b) the entity has contravened this Act or the Electrical Safety Act;
 - (c) the entity has contravened a condition of its authority;
 - (d) the entity is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to be the holder of an authority of the relevant type;
 - (e) for a generation entity, transmission entity or distribution entity—the owner of the generating plant, transmission grid or supply network is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to be the owner.
- (2) The question whether a person is, or continues to be, a suitable person is decided in the same way as the question whether the person would be a suitable person for the issue of an authority of the relevant type.

133 **Types of disciplinary action**

- (1) The regulator may take the following disciplinary action against an electricity entity—
 - (a) for a generation entity or transmission entity—cancel, suspend or amend its authority;
 - (b) for a distribution entity—cancel, suspend or amend its authority for its distribution area or part of its distribution area;
 - (c) for a retail entity—cancel, suspend or amend its authority.
- (2) The regulator may only take disciplinary action against an electricity entity for a contravention of the conduct rules if the contravention has been referred to the regulator by the QCA.

- (3) The regulator is limited to the disciplinary action under subsection (1) in relation to a contravention of the conduct rules.
- (4) If the ground for taking disciplinary action is that the electricity entity has contravened this Act, the Electrical Safety Act or a condition of its authority, the regulator may impose a penalty of not more than 1 333 penalty units for each contravention.
- (5) If the ground for taking disciplinary action is that the electricity entity has contravened a condition of its authority by holding a prohibited interest, in addition to the penalty under subsection (4), the regulator may decide that 1 or more of the interests that gave rise to the contravention must be disposed of.
- (6) The regulator may make a decision under subsection (5) based on the information that the regulator considers sufficient in the circumstances.
- (7) If the regulator makes a decision under subsection (5), the regulator must give written notice of the decision to—
 - (a) the electricity entity that has contravened a condition of its authority by holding a prohibited interest (the *offending electricity entity*); or
 - (b) if the offending electricity entity does not hold the prohibited interest—to the person who holds the interest the subject of the decision.
- (8) The notice must require the offending electricity entity or the other person to dispose of the interest the subject of the decision within a stated time of not less than 90 days.
- (9) For subsection (8), the interest must not be disposed of to a person, if the disposal would result in a contravention of a condition of the offending electricity entity's authority.
- (10) A decision of the regulator under subsection (5) takes effect when written notice is given to the offending electricity entity or the other person.
- (11) If the offending electricity entity or person is given a notice requiring disposal of an interest and the person or entity does not comply with the notice within the time stated in the notice,

the interest the subject of the decision is forfeited to the State, free from any mortgage, charge, lien, pledge, restriction or other encumbrance.

- (12) The regulator must sell any forfeited interest under subsection (11).
- (13) An amount from the sale of a forfeited interest, after deduction of reasonable costs of forfeiture and sale, must be paid to the person from whom the interest was forfeited.
- (14) The regulator may, by written notice to the offending electricity entity or other person, amend or cancel a decision made by the regulator under subsection (5) with effect from the day of the decision or some other day fixed by the regulator.
- (15) The regulator may take action under this section even though the regulator issued, contrary to this Act, an authority that gave rise to the contravention of a condition of the offending electricity entity's authority by its holding a prohibited interest.
- (16) The regulator may take the action stated in subsection (17) if the regulator—
 - (a) makes a decision under subsection (5) and the ground for making the decision is that a person (the *offender*) has a prohibited interest, because the person is in a position to exercise control over a person, entity or authority or thing; or
 - (b) forms the opinion that the offender has a prohibited interest of the kind contemplated by schedule 2, section 3B(b)(iii).
- (17) For subsection (16), the regulator may, by written notice served on the offender, decide that the offender must do 1 or more of the following to the extent necessary to prevent there being a prohibited interest within a stated reasonable time of less than 90 days—
 - (a) stop exercising control over the person, entity or authority;
 - (b) end any relevant agreement, arrangement, understanding or undertaking;

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- (c) take, or refrain from taking, any other action stated in the notice.
- (18) Subsections (6), (10), (14) and (15) apply to a decision made by the regulator under subsection (16).
- (19) If an electricity entity fails to pay a penalty under this section within the time allowed by the regulator, the regulator may take further action for the contravention for which the penalty was imposed.
- (20) A reference in this section to amending an authority includes a reference to amending its conditions.
- (21) In this section—
- authority** (other than in subsections (1) and (20)) includes a special approval.
- electricity entity** (other than in subsections (1) and (20)) includes a special approval holder.
- interest** includes the following—
- (a) a legal or equitable interest in shares, stock, units or voting rights;
- (b) a legal or equitable right to acquire shares, stock, units or voting rights;
- (c) a right to decide the way in which a vote or other interest attaching to shares, stock, units or voting rights will be exercised;
- (d) a right under an agreement, an arrangement, a contract, a deed an understanding or an undertaking;
- (e) other rights or interests capable of conveyance, transfer, sale, disposal or assignment;
- (f) another interest prescribed by regulation.
- sell** means—
- (a) sell by wholesale, retail or auction; or
- (b) agree, attempt or offer to sell; or
- (c) possess, expose or advertise for sale; or
- (d) cause or permit to be sold.

134 Procedure for disciplinary action

- (1) If the regulator considers a ground exists to take disciplinary action against an electricity entity, the regulator must, before taking the disciplinary action, give the entity a written notice—
 - (a) stating the regulator is considering taking disciplinary action against the entity; and
 - (b) stating the proposed disciplinary action; and
 - (c) stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
 - (d) outlining the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (e) inviting the entity to show, within a stated time of at least 7 days, why the proposed disciplinary action should not be taken.
- (2) If, after considering all written representations made by the electricity entity within the stated time, the regulator still considers a ground exists to take the disciplinary action, the regulator may take the disciplinary action.
- (3) However, before cancelling or directing the cancellation of an electricity entity's authority, the regulator must consider the effect of the cancellation on persons who are provided or supplied with electricity or other services by the entity and the availability of alternative sources of electricity or services.
- (4) The regulator must inform the electricity entity of the decision by written notice.
- (5) If the regulator decides to take disciplinary action against the electricity entity, the notice must state the reasons for the decision.
- (6) The decision takes effect on the later of—
 - (a) the day when the notice is given to the electricity entity; or
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.

135 Penalty recoverable as debt

A penalty imposed by the regulator on an electricity entity may be recovered as a debt owing to the State.

Chapter 6 Electricity officers' powers

Part 1 Operational powers

136 Entry to repair etc. works or electrical installations

- (1) An electricity officer for an electricity entity may, at any reasonable time, enter a place where the electricity entity has works or an electrical installation to inspect, operate, change, maintain, remove, repair or replace the works or installation.
- (2) An electricity officer for an electricity entity may, at any reasonable time, enter a place where someone else has an electrical installation to which electricity is, or is to be supplied by the electricity entity to examine or inspect the installation to ensure that the installation is safe to connect or reconnect supply.

137 Entry to read meters etc.

An electricity officer for an electricity entity may, at any reasonable time, enter a place where there is an electrical installation to which electricity is being, or has been, supplied or sold by the electricity entity to—

- (a) read a meter; or
- (b) calculate or measure electricity supplied or taken; or
- (c) check the accuracy of metered consumption; or
- (d) take action for deciding—
 - (i) the appropriate tariffs for the electrical installation; or
 - (ii) the electrical installation's load classification; or

- (e) check any electrical equipment located at the electricity entity's meter, including, for example, wiring and connections to the meter; or
- (f) replace meters, control apparatus and other electrical equipment of the electricity entity.

138 Disconnection of supply if entry refused

- (1) If—
 - (a) an electricity officer for an electricity entity is allowed to enter a place under section 137;²⁵ and
 - (b) the electricity officer is refused entry to the place or the electricity officer's entry to the place is obstructed;the entity's chief executive officer may, by written notice to the occupier of the place, ask for consent to the entry.
- (2) The notice must state why the entry is needed and state a day and time for the proposed entry.
- (3) If the occupier again refuses to consent to the entry, the chief executive officer may authorise and electricity officer to—
 - (a) disconnect electricity supply to the place; and
 - (b) leave the electrical installation disconnected until the occupier consents to the entry and pays the disconnection and reconnection fees prescribed under the regulations.

139 Entry to disconnect supply

- (1) An electricity officer for an electricity entity may, at any reasonable time, enter a place to disconnect supply to an electrical installation to which electricity is being supplied by the entity.
- (2) The electricity officer may act under subsection (1) only if the electricity entity is allowed to disconnect supply.

25 Section 137 (Entry to read meters etc.)

140 Entry to place to protect electricity entity's works

- (1) An electricity officer for an electricity entity may, at any reasonable time, enter a place to prevent an obstruction or potential obstruction to, or interference or potential interference with, the building, maintenance or operation of an electric line or other works of the entity.
- (1A) Without limiting subsection (1), the electricity officer may enter the place to remove vegetation that is interfering, or has the potential to interfere, with the operation of an electric line or other works of the entity.
- (2) However, the electricity officer may enter the place only if—
 - (a) the occupier of the place consents to the entry; or
 - (b) the electricity officer or the electricity entity gives the occupier at least 7 days notice of the intended entry.
- (3) The notice must state a period of not more than 1 month when entry will be made.
- (4) The notice is sufficient notice for each entry made during the stated period.

Part 2 Powers to prevent fire or electrical shock**141 Entry to make works or electrical installations safe**

- (1) An electricity officer for an electricity entity may, at any reasonable time, enter a place where the electricity entity has works or an electrical installation to make the works or installation safe.
- (2) An electricity officer may, at any reasonable time, enter a place where someone else has an electrical installation to which electricity is supplied by the electricity entity to make the installation safe.
- (2A) Without limiting subsection (1) or (2), the electricity officer may enter the place to remove vegetation that is affecting, or

may affect, the safety of works or an electrical installation mentioned in the subsection.

- (3) The electricity officer may disconnect supply to a works or installation until it is made safe.
- (4) The powers conferred by this section are in addition to the powers conferred by part 1.²⁶
- (5) In this section—

safe, in relation to works or an electrical installation, means that the works or electrical installation can not cause fire or electrical shock.

Part 3 Other provisions about exercise of electricity officer's powers

141B Associated powers on entry

An electricity officer may take into or onto a place any person, equipment and materials the officer reasonably requires for exercising a power under this chapter.

142 Electricity officer to give notice of damage

- (1) This section applies if an electricity officer damages anything when exercising or purporting to exercise a power under this chapter.
- (2) The electricity officer must immediately give written notice of the particulars of the damage to the person who appears to be the thing's owner.
- (3) If the electricity officer believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the thing or other circumstances beyond the officer's control, the officer may state this in the notice.

26 Part 1 (Operational powers)

- (4) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the electricity officer must leave the notice, in a reasonably secure way and in a conspicuous position, at the place where the damage happened.
- (5) This section does not apply to damage that the electricity officer believes, on reasonable grounds, is trivial.
- (6) In this section—
owner of a thing includes the person in possession or control of the thing.

143 Compensation

- (1) A person who incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under this chapter by an electricity officer for an electricity entity may claim compensation from the entity.
- (2) Compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—
 - (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (b) an offence against this Act brought against the person claiming compensation.
- (3) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

Chapter 7 Enforcement of restrictions and rationing

Part 1 Preliminary

145 Definition for ch 7

In this chapter—

authorised person means—

- (a) an electricity officer; or
- (b) an inspection officer.

Part 2 Inspection officers

146 Appointment and qualifications

- (1) The regulator may appoint any of the following persons as an inspection officer—
 - (a) an inspector under the Electrical Safety Act;
 - (b) a public service officer;
 - (c) an employee of—
 - (i) an electricity entity; or
 - (ii) an electricity entity's subsidiary company;
 - (d) a person prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) However, the regulator may appoint a person mentioned in subsection (1)(b), (c) or (d) as an inspection officer only if—
 - (a) the regulator is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience; or
 - (b) the person has satisfactorily finished training approved by the regulator.

147 Appointment conditions and limit on powers

- (1) An inspection officer holds office on any conditions stated in—
 - (a) the inspection officer's instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) a signed notice given to the inspection officer; or
 - (c) a regulation.

- (2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the inspection officer or a regulation may limit the inspection officer's powers under this Act.
- (3) In this section—
signed notice means a notice signed by the regulator.

148 Issue of identity card

- (1) The regulator must issue an identity card to each inspection officer.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photo of the inspection officer; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the inspection officer's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as an inspection officer under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.
- (3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and for other purposes.

Example for subsection (3)—

If the inspection officer is also an inspector under the Electrical Safety Act, the chief executive under that Act, and the regulator under this Act, could together issue a combined identity card covering the purposes of both Acts.

149 Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, an inspection officer must—
 - (a) produce the inspection officer's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspection officer must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

150 When inspection officer ceases to hold office

- (1) An inspection officer ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—
 - (a) the term of office stated in a condition of office ends;
 - (b) under another condition of office, the inspection officer ceases to hold office;
 - (c) the inspection officer's resignation takes effect.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways an inspection officer may cease to hold office.
- (3) In this section—

condition of office means a condition on which the inspection officer holds office.

151 Resignation

- (1) An inspection officer may resign by signed notice given to the regulator.
- (2) However, if holding office as an inspection officer is a condition of the inspection officer holding another office, the inspection officer may not resign as an inspection officer without resigning from the other office.

152 Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be an inspection officer must return the person's identity card to the regulator within 21 days after ceasing to be an inspection officer unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Part 2A Powers of inspection officers

Division 1 Entry of places

152A Power to enter place

- (1) An inspection officer may enter a place if—
 - (a) its occupier consents to the entry; or
 - (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when it is open to the public; or
 - (c) the entry is authorised by a warrant.
- (2) For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, an inspection officer may, without the occupier's consent or a warrant—
 - (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
 - (b) enter part of the place the inspection officer reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.

Division 2 Procedure for entry

152B Entry with consent

- (1) This section applies if an inspection officer intends to ask an occupier of a place to consent to the inspection officer or another inspection officer entering the place.
- (2) Before asking for the consent, the inspection officer must tell the occupier—
 - (a) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.
- (3) If the consent is given, the inspection officer may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.
- (4) The acknowledgment must state—

- (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
 - (b) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (c) the occupier gives the inspection officer consent to enter the place and exercise powers under this part; and
 - (d) the time and date the consent was given.
- (5) If the occupier signs the acknowledgment, the inspection officer must immediately give a copy to the occupier.
- (6) If—
- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether the occupier consented to the entry; and
 - (b) an acknowledgment complying with subsection (4) for the entry is not produced in evidence;

the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry to prove the occupier consented.

152C Application for warrant

- (1) An inspection officer may apply to a magistrate for a warrant for a place.
- (2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the inspection officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

152D Issue of warrant

- (1) The magistrate may issue a warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the *evidence*) that may provide evidence of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) the evidence is at the place, or, within the next 7 days, may be at the place.
- (2) The warrant must state—
- (a) that a stated inspection officer may, with necessary and reasonable help and force—
 - (i) enter the place and any other place necessary for entry; and
 - (ii) exercise the inspection officer's powers under this part; and
 - (b) the offence for which the warrant is sought; and
 - (c) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
 - (e) the date, within 14 days after the warrant's issue, the warrant ends.

152E Special warrant

- (1) An inspection officer may apply for a warrant (a *special warrant*) by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the inspection officer considers it necessary because of—
 - (a) urgent circumstances; or
 - (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the inspection officer's remote location.
- (2) Before applying for the special warrant, the inspection officer must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The inspection officer may apply for the special warrant before the application is sworn.
- (4) After issuing the special warrant, the magistrate must immediately fax a copy (*facsimile warrant*) to the inspection officer if it is reasonably practicable to fax the copy.

- (5) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy to the inspection officer—
- (a) the magistrate must tell the inspection officer—
 - (i) what the terms of the special warrant are; and
 - (ii) the date and time the special warrant is issued; and
 - (b) the inspection officer must complete a form of warrant (a **warrant form**) and write on it—
 - (i) the magistrate's name; and
 - (ii) the date and time the magistrate issued the special warrant; and
 - (iii) the terms of the special warrant.
- (6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the inspection officer, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers stated in the special warrant issued.
- (7) The inspection officer must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send to the magistrate—
- (a) the sworn application; and
 - (b) if the inspection officer completed a warrant form—the completed warrant form.
- (8) On receiving the documents, the magistrate must attach them to the special warrant.
- (9) If—
- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether an exercise of a power was authorised by a special warrant; and
 - (b) the warrant is not produced in evidence;
- the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the exercise of the power to prove a special warrant authorised the exercise of the power.

152F Warrant—procedure before entry

- (1) This section applies if an inspection officer named in a warrant issued under this part for a place is intending to enter the place under the warrant.
- (2) Before entering the place, the inspection officer must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the place who is an occupier of the place by producing a copy of the inspection officer's identity card or other document evidencing the inspection officer's appointment;
 - (b) give the person a copy of the warrant or if the entry is authorised by a facsimile warrant or warrant form, a copy of the facsimile warrant or warrant form;
 - (c) tell the person the inspection officer is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
 - (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the inspection officer immediate entry to the place without using force.
- (3) However, the inspection officer need not comply with subsection (2) if the inspection officer believes on reasonable grounds that immediate entry to the place is required to ensure the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.

Division 3 General powers of inspection officers**152G General powers after entering place**

- (1) This section applies to an inspection officer who enters a place.
- (2) However, if an inspection officer enters a place to get the occupier's consent to enter a place, this section applies to the inspection officer only if the consent is given or the entry is otherwise authorised.
- (3) For monitoring and enforcing compliance with this Act, the inspection officer may—

- (a) search any part of the place; or
 - (b) inspect, measure, test, photograph or film any part of the place or anything at the place; or
 - (c) take a thing, or a sample of or from a thing, at the place for analysis or testing; or
 - (d) copy a document at the place; or
 - (e) take into or onto the place any persons, equipment and materials the inspection officer reasonably requires for exercising a power under this part; or
 - (f) require a person at the place to give the inspection officer reasonable help to exercise the inspection officer's powers under paragraphs (a) to (e); or
 - (g) require a person at the place to answer questions by the inspection officer to help the inspection officer ascertain whether this Act is being or has been complied with.
- (4) When making a requirement mentioned in subsection (3)(f) or (g), the inspection officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) A person given a requirement under subsection (3)(f) or (g) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—100 penalty units.
- (6) It is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.
- (7) A reasonable excuse does not include a matter of mere convenience.

152H Power to seize evidence

- (1) An inspection officer who enters a place under this part, other than with a warrant, may seize a thing at the place if—
- (a) the inspection officer reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and

- (b) for an entry made with the occupier's consent—seizure of the thing is consistent with the purpose of entry as told to the occupier when asking for the occupier's consent.
- (2) An inspection officer who enters a place with a warrant may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.
- (3) An inspection officer may also seize anything else at a place the officer enters under this part if the officer reasonably believes—
 - (a) the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being hidden, lost or destroyed or used to continue or repeat the offence.
- (4) Also, an inspection officer may seize a thing at a place the inspection officer enters under this part if the inspection officer reasonably believes it has just been used in committing an offence against this Act.

152I Powers supporting seizure

- (1) Having seized a thing, an inspection officer may—
 - (a) move the thing from the place where it was seized (the *place of seizure*); or
 - (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but take reasonable action to restrict access to it and, if the thing is electrical equipment, to disconnect it from its supply of electricity to the extent considered appropriate; or

Example—

Sealing the entrance to a room where the seized thing is situated and marking it to show access to it is restricted.

- (c) if the thing is electrical equipment—dismantle it or cause it to be dismantled.
- (2) An inspection officer may direct an electricity entity to give the inspection officer the help the inspection officer reasonably requires to disconnect electrical equipment under subsection (1)(b).

- (3) An electricity entity must comply with a direction under subsection (2).
- (4) If an inspection officer restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the thing or something restricting access to the thing without an inspection officer's approval.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—100 penalty units.

- (5) If an inspection officer disconnects seized electrical equipment from its supply of electricity, a person must not reconnect, or attempt to reconnect, the electrical equipment to a source of supply without an inspection officer's approval.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—100 penalty units.

152J Receipt for seized thing

- (1) As soon as practicable after an inspection officer seizes a thing, the inspection officer must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspection officer must leave the receipt in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way at the place of seizure.
- (3) The receipt must describe generally the thing seized and its condition.
- (4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the receipt required by the section, given the thing's nature, condition and value.

152K Forfeiture of seized thing

- (1) A seized thing is forfeited to the State if the inspection officer who seized the thing—
 - (a) can not find its owner after making reasonable inquiries;
or
 - (b) can not return it to its owner, after making reasonable efforts; or

- (c) reasonably believes it is necessary to keep the thing to prevent it being used to commit an offence against this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not require the inspection officer to make inquiries if it would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the owner, and subsection (1)(b) does not require the inspection officer to make efforts if it would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the thing to its owner.
- (3) If the inspection officer decides to forfeit a thing under subsection (1)(c), the inspection officer must tell the owner of the decision by written notice.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if—
 - (a) the inspection officer can not find its owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or
 - (b) it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the notice.
- (5) The written notice must include a notice stating the following—
 - (a) the reasons for the decision;
 - (b) the rights of review or appeal under this Act;
 - (c) the period in which the review or appeal must be started;
 - (d) how the rights of review or appeal are to be exercised;
 - (e) that a stay of the decision may be applied for under this Act.
- (6) In deciding whether, and if so what, inquiries or efforts are reasonable, or whether it would be unreasonable to give notice about a thing, regard must be had to the thing's nature, condition and value.

152L Return of seized thing

- (1) If a seized thing has not been forfeited, the inspection officer must return it to its owner—
 - (a) at the end of 6 months; or

- (b) if a proceeding for an offence involving it is started within 6 months, at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.
- (2) However, unless the thing has been forfeited, the inspection officer must immediately return a thing seized as evidence to its owner if the inspection officer stops being satisfied its continued retention as evidence is necessary.

152M Access to seized thing

- (1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned, an inspection officer must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

Part 3 Restriction regulations and rationing orders

153 Entry to places to investigate compliance with emergency rationing orders

An authorised person may, at any reasonable time, enter a place to investigate compliance with an emergency rationing order if the authorised person suspects, on reasonable grounds, the order is not being complied with in the place.

154 Disconnection for contravening regulation or order

- (1) If a person contravenes an electricity restriction regulation or an emergency rationing order, an authorised person may, without notice to the person, disconnect supply to the person, including, for example, to any electrical installation or premises of the person.
- (2) An electricity entity may refuse to reconnect supply to the person until—
 - (a) whichever of the following happens first—

- (i) the person agrees not to contravene the regulation or order;
 - (ii) the regulation or order ceases to be in force; and
 - (b) the person pays any reasonable disconnection or reconnection fees required by the entity.
- (3) However, despite the person's agreement not to contravene the regulation or order, the electricity entity may refuse to reconnect supply if it is of the opinion that, because of the person's previous conduct, the person will not comply with the agreement.

Part 4 Other matters

164 Notice of damage by authorised persons

- (1) This section applies if an authorised person damages anything when exercising or purporting to exercise a power under this chapter.
- (2) The authorised person must immediately give written notice of the particulars of the damage to the person who appears to be the thing's owner.
- (3) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the authorised person must leave the notice, in a reasonably secure way and in a conspicuous position, at the place where the damage happened.
- (4) In this section—
owner of a thing includes the person in possession or control of the thing.

165 Compensation

- (1) A person who incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under this chapter by an authorised person may claim compensation against the State.
- (2) Compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding—

- (a) brought in a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of compensation; or
 - (b) for an offence against this Act brought against the person making the claim for compensation.
- (3) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (4) A regulation may prescribe matters that may, or must, be taken into account by the court when considering whether it is just to make the order.

Chapter 8 Technical issues

166 Connection to transmission grid or supply network to comply with conditions for connection

- (1) In connecting something to a transmission grid or supply network, a person must comply with the technical conditions for the connection.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

- (2) An electricity entity or special approval holder may disconnect anything that is connected to its transmission grid or supply network in contravention of the technical conditions.

176 Removing anything built contrary to Act

- (1) The regulator may, by written notice to a person, require the person to remove anything built by the person in contravention of this Act.

- (2) The person must comply with the notice within the reasonable period stated in the notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with the notice.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

Chapter 9 Authorities and approvals

Part 1 Generation authorities

Division 1 Issue of generation authority

178 Issue of generation authorities

- (1) The regulator may issue a generation authority to a person.
- (2) The authority must state—
 - (a) the generating plant that may be connected; and
 - (b) the transmission grid or supply network to which it may be connected; and
 - (c) whether the person is authorised to sell electricity and, if so, the basis of the authorisation; and
 - (d) the term of the authority.
- (3) Generating plant may be stated in the authority even though it has not been built when the authority is issued.

179 Application for generation authority

- (1) An application for the issue of a generation authority must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) the generating plant proposed to be connected; and
 - (ii) the transmission grid or supply network to which it is proposed to be connected; and
 - (iii) whether the applicant intends to sell electricity and, if so, the basis on which the applicant intends to sell; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fees prescribed under the regulations, including any fee for investigating whether the authority should be issued.

- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

179A Publication about application for generation authority

- (1) Before issuing a generation authority the regulator must publish a notice in a daily newspaper generally circulating in the State—
 - (a) stating that an application for an authority has been made to the regulator by the person stated in the notice; and
 - (b) inviting interested persons to make submissions to the regulator about the application within the period and in the manner stated in the notice.
- (2) The regulator must consider the submissions made before issuing an authority.

180 Consideration of application for generation authority

- (1) The regulator must consider an application for the issue of a generation authority and may issue, or refuse to issue, the authority.
- (2) The regulator may issue the authority only if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant will operate the generating plant stated in the application; and
 - (b) the generating plant will be able to provide electricity of a quality suitable for the transmission grid or supply network stated in the application; and
 - (c) the applicant is a suitable person to be a generation entity; and
 - (d) the owner or proposed owner of the generating plant (whether or not the applicant) is a suitable person to be the owner; and
 - (e) the applicant meets the additional criteria prescribed under the regulations.

- (3) In deciding whether the applicant is a suitable person to be a generation entity, or the owner or proposed owner of the generating plant (whether or not the applicant) is a suitable person to be the owner, the regulator may consider—
 - (a) the person's previous commercial and other dealings and the standard of honesty and integrity shown in the dealings; and
 - (b) any failure by the person to perform commercial or statutory obligations and the reasons for the failure; and
 - (c) the person's criminal history; and
 - (d) if the person is a corporation—the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) for persons who are shareholders, directors or holders of other interests in the corporation; and
 - (e) for the applicant—the applicant's competence to be the operator; and
 - (f) additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (4) A regulation may prescribe matters the regulator must or may consider in deciding the applicant's competence to be the operator.
- (5) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must consider—
 - (a) the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) relevant government policies about environmental and energy issues and the likely environmental effects of building and operating the generating plant; and
 - (c) additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (6) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator may consider matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (7) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must not consider matters prescribed by regulation.

181 Notice of refusal to issue generation authority

If the regulator refuses to issue the generation authority sought by an applicant, the regulator must promptly give the

applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 2 Amendment of generation authority

182 Amendment of generation authorities

The regulator may, with a generation entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend its generation authority.

183 Amendment of conditions stated in generation authorities

The regulator may, with a generation entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend the conditions stated in its authority.

183A Amendment of generation authorities and conditions by notice to generation entity

- (1) The regulator may amend a generation authority or the conditions of a generation authority by notice under subsection (2) given to the holder of the authority.
- (2) The regulator may amend a generation authority or the conditions of a generation authority by a notice only if—
 - (a) the regulator is satisfied the amendment is—
 - (i) necessary having regard to the objects of this Act; or
 - (ii) necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the objects of the Act, the restructuring of the Queensland electricity supply industry, or reforms concerning the Queensland electricity supply industry; or
 - (b) the regulator has given the holder of the authority an opportunity to make representations on the matter.

- (3) This section does not affect the power to amend under sections 182 and 183.

Division 3 Transfer of authority

184 Transfer of generation authorities

The regulator may transfer a generation authority.

184A Application for transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a generation authority must—
- (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

184B Consideration of application for transfer

- (1) The regulator must consider the application having regard to the objects of this Act and may transfer, or refuse to transfer, the generation authority.
- (2) However, the regulator may transfer the authority only if satisfied—
- (a) the proposed transferee will operate the generating plant to which the authority relates; and
 - (b) the proposed transferee is a suitable person to be a generation entity; and
 - (c) the proposed transferee meets the additional criteria prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In deciding whether the proposed transferee is a suitable person to be a generation entity, the regulator may consider

the matters mentioned in section 180(3) as if the proposed transferee were applying for the issue of the authority.

184C Notice of refusal to transfer generation authority

As soon as practicable after deciding to refuse to transfer the generation authority, the regulator must give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 4 Surrender of generation authority

185 Surrender of generation authorities

- (1) A generation entity may surrender its authority by giving the regulator written notice of surrender.
- (2) The notice must be given to the regulator at least—
 - (a) 6 months before it is to take effect; or
 - (b) if the authority requires a longer period of notice—the required period of notice before it is to take effect.
- (3) However, the regulator may agree to a shorter period of notice in a particular case.

Part 2 Transmission authorities

Division 1 Issue of transmission authority

186 Issue of transmission authorities

- (1) The regulator may issue a transmission authority to a person.
- (2) The authority must state—
 - (a) the transmission grid that may be operated; and

- (b) if it may be connected to another transmission grid—the other transmission grid to which it may be connected; and
 - (c) the term of the authority.
- (3) A transmission grid may be stated in the authority even though it has not been built when the authority is issued.
 - (4) The authority may, but need not, state—
 - (a) the precise limits of the transmission grid; or
 - (b) that the transmission grid is to operate in a stated area.
 - (5) The transmission grid mentioned in subsection (2)(b) may be a transmission grid outside the State.

187 Transmission authorities for same area

The regulator may issue 2 or more transmission authorities for the same area.

188 Application for transmission authority

- (1) An application for the issue of a transmission authority must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) the transmission grid proposed to be operated; and
 - (ii) if it is proposed the transmission grid be connected to another transmission grid—the transmission grid to which it is proposed to be connected; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fees prescribed under the regulations, including any fee for investigating whether the authority should be issued.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

188A Publication about application for transmission authority

- (1) Before issuing a transmission authority the regulator must publish a notice in a daily newspaper generally circulating in the State—
 - (a) stating that an application for an authority has been made to the regulator by the person stated in the notice; and
 - (b) inviting interested persons to make submissions to the regulator about the application within the period and in the manner stated in the notice.
- (2) The regulator must consider the submissions made before issuing an authority.

189 Consideration of application for authority

- (1) The regulator must consider an application for the issue of a transmission authority and may issue, or refuse to issue, the authority.
- (2) The regulator may issue the authority only if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant is operating, or will operate, the transmission grid stated in the application; and
 - (b) the transmission grid has, or will have, the technical capabilities to provide for transmission of electricity of a quality likely to be needed to be transmitted through the transmission grid and the proposed transmission of electricity is, or will be, adequate, safe and reliable; and
 - (c) the applicant is a suitable person to be a transmission entity; and
 - (d) the owner or proposed owner of the transmission grid (whether or not the applicant) is a suitable person to be the owner; and
 - (e) the applicant meets the additional criteria prescribed under the regulations.
- (3) In deciding whether the applicant is a suitable person to be a transmission entity, or the owner or proposed owner of the transmission grid (whether or not the applicant) is a suitable person to be the owner, the regulator may consider—

- (a) the person's previous commercial and other dealings and the standard of honesty and integrity shown in the dealings; and
 - (b) any failure by the person to perform commercial or statutory obligations and the reasons for the failure; and
 - (c) the person's criminal history; and
 - (d) if the person is a corporation—the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) for persons who are shareholders, directors or holders of other interests in the corporation; and
 - (e) for the applicant—the applicant's competence to be the operator; and
 - (f) additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (4) A regulation may prescribe matters the regulator must or may consider in deciding the applicant's competence to be the operator.
- (5) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must consider—
- (a) the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) relevant government policies about environmental and energy issues and the likely environmental effects of building and operating the transmission grid; and
 - (c) additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (6) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must not consider the matters prescribed by regulation.

190 Notice of refusal to issue transmission authority

If the regulator refuses to issue the transmission authority sought by an applicant, the regulator must promptly give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 2 Amendment of transmission authority

191 Amendment of transmission authorities

The regulator may, with a transmission entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend its authority—

- (a) to change the transmission grid that may be operated under the authority; or
- (b) to authorise connection to a transmission grid; or
- (c) to change a transmission grid to which connection may be made.

192 Amendment of conditions stated in transmission authorities

The regulator may, with a transmission entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend the conditions stated in its authority.

192A Amendment of transmission authorities and conditions by notice to transmission entity

- (1) The regulator may amend a transmission authority or the conditions of a transmission authority by notice under subsection (2) given to the holder of the authority.
- (2) The regulator may amend a transmission authority or the conditions of a transmission authority by a notice only if—
 - (a) the regulator is satisfied the amendment is—
 - (i) necessary having regard to the objects of this Act; or
 - (ii) necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the objects of the Act, the restructuring of the Queensland electricity supply industry or reforms in relation to the Queensland electricity supply industry; or
 - (b) the regulator has given the holder of the authority an opportunity to make representations on the matter.

- (3) This section does not affect the power to amend under sections 191 and 192.

Division 3 Transfer of authority

193 Transfer of transmission authorities

The regulator may transfer a transmission authority.

193A Application for transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a transmission authority must—
- (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

193B Consideration of application for transfer

- (1) The regulator must consider the application having regard to the objects of this Act and may transfer, or refuse to transfer, the transmission authority.
- (2) However, the regulator may transfer the authority only if satisfied—
- (a) the proposed transferee will operate the transmission grid to which the authority relates; and
 - (b) the proposed transferee is a suitable person to be a transmission entity; and
 - (c) the proposed transferee meets the additional criteria prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In deciding whether the proposed transferee is a suitable person to be a transmission entity, the regulator may consider

the matters mentioned in section 189(3) as if the proposed transferee were applying for the issue of the authority.

193C Notice of refusal to transfer transmission authority

As soon as practicable after deciding to refuse to transfer the transmission authority, the regulator must give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 4 Surrender of transmission authority

194 Surrender of transmission authorities

- (1) A transmission entity may surrender its authority by giving the regulator written notice of surrender.
- (2) The notice must be given to the regulator at least—
 - (a) 6 months before it is to take effect; or
 - (b) if the authority requires a longer period of notice—the required period of notice before it is to take effect.
- (3) However, the regulator may agree to a shorter period of notice in a particular case.

Part 3 Distribution authorities

Division 1 Issue of distribution authority

195 Issue of distribution authorities

- (1) The regulator may issue a distribution authority to a person.
- (2) The authority may state the term of the authority.

195A Distribution authorities for same distribution area

The regulator may issue 2 or more distribution authorities for the same distribution area.

196 Application for authority

- (1) An application for the issue of a distribution authority must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) state the proposed distribution area; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fees prescribed under the regulations, including any fee for investigating whether the authority should be issued.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

196A Publication about application for distribution authority

- (1) Before issuing a distribution authority the regulator must publish a notice in a daily newspaper generally circulating in the State—
 - (a) stating that an application for an authority has been made to the regulator by the person stated in the notice; and
 - (b) inviting interested persons to make submissions to the regulator about the application within the period and in the manner stated in the notice.
- (2) The regulator must consider the submissions made before issuing an authority.

197 Consideration of application for authority

- (1) The regulator must consider an application for the issue of a distribution authority and may give, or refuse to give, the authority.
- (2) The regulator may issue the authority only if satisfied—

- (a) the applicant is operating, or will operate, the supply network stated in the application; and
 - (b) the applicant is a suitable person to be a distribution entity; and
 - (c) the owner or proposed owner of the supply network (whether or not the applicant) is a suitable person to be the owner; and
 - (d) the applicant meets the additional criteria prescribed under the regulations.
- (3) In deciding whether the applicant is a suitable person to be a distribution entity, or the owner or proposed owner of the supply network (whether or not the applicant) is a suitable person to be the owner, the regulator may consider—
- (a) the person's previous commercial and other dealings and the standard of honesty and integrity shown in the dealings; and
 - (b) any failure by the person to perform commercial or statutory obligations and the reasons for the failure; and
 - (c) the person's criminal history; and
 - (d) if the person is a corporation—the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) for persons who are shareholders, directors or holders of other interests in the corporation; and
 - (e) for the applicant—the applicant's competence to be a distribution entity; and
 - (f) additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (4) A regulation may prescribe matters the regulator must or may consider in deciding the applicant's competence to be a distribution entity.
- (5) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must consider—
- (a) the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) relevant government policies about environmental and energy issues and the likely environmental effects of the activities proposed to be done under the authority; and

- (c) additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (6) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator may consider additional matters prescribed under the regulations.
- (7) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must not consider matters prescribed by regulation.

198 Notice of refusal to issue authority

If the regulator refuses to issue a distribution authority sought by an applicant, the regulator must promptly give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 2 Amendment of distribution authority

199 Amendment of distribution authorities

The regulator may, with a distribution entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend its distribution authority.

200 Amendment of conditions stated in distribution authorities

The regulator may, with a distribution entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend the conditions stated in its authority.

200A Amendment of distribution authorities and conditions by notice to distribution entity

- (1) The regulator may amend a distribution authority or the conditions of a distribution authority by notice under subsection (2) given to the holder of the authority.
- (2) The regulator may amend a distribution authority or the conditions of a distribution authority by a notice only if—
 - (a) the regulator is satisfied the amendment is—

- (i) necessary having regard to the objects of this Act; or
 - (ii) necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the objects of the Act, the restructuring of the Queensland electricity supply industry or reforms concerning the Queensland electricity supply industry; or
- (b) the regulator has given the holder of the authority an opportunity to make representations on the matter.
- (3) This section does not affect the power to amend under sections 199 and 200.

Division 3 Transfer of authority

201 Transfer of distribution authorities

The regulator may transfer a distribution authority.

201A Application for transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a distribution authority must—
- (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

201B Consideration of application for transfer

- (1) The regulator must consider the application having regard to the objects of this Act and may transfer, or refuse to transfer, the distribution authority.
- (2) However, the regulator may transfer the authority only if satisfied—

- (a) the proposed transferee will operate the supply network to which the authority relates; and
 - (b) the proposed transferee is a suitable person to be a distribution entity; and
 - (c) the proposed transferee meets the additional criteria prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In deciding whether the proposed transferee is a suitable person to be a distribution entity, the regulator may consider the matters mentioned in section 197(3) as if the proposed transferee were applying for the issue of the authority.

201C Notice of refusal to transfer distribution authority

As soon as practicable after deciding to refuse to transfer the distribution authority, the regulator must give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 4 Surrender of distribution authority

202 Surrender of distribution authorities

A distribution entity may surrender its authority only with the regulator's agreement.

Part 4 Retail authorities

Division 1 Issue of retail authority

203 Issue of retail authorities

- (1) The regulator may issue a retail authority to a person.
- (2) The authority may state the term of the authority.

- (3) If the authority states a retail area, the authority may state when the right to the retail area ends.
- (4) The regulator must not issue more than 1 retail authority with a retail area for the same retail area.

204 Application for authority

- (1) An application for the issue of a retail authority must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) if the application relates to the sale of electricity to non-contestable customers—state the proposed retail area; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fees prescribed under the regulations, including any fee for investigating whether the authority should be issued.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

204A Publication about application for retail authority

- (1) Before issuing a retail authority the regulator must publish a notice in a daily newspaper generally circulating in the State—
 - (a) stating that an application for an authority has been made to the regulator by the person stated in the notice; and
 - (b) inviting interested persons to make submissions to the regulator about the application within the period and in the manner stated in the notice.
- (2) The regulator must consider the submissions made before issuing an authority.

205 Consideration of application for authority

- (1) The regulator must consider an application for the issue of a retail authority and may give, or refuse to give, the authority.

Electricity Act 1994

- (2) The regulator may issue the authority only if satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant will sell the electricity and perform the services stated in the application; and
 - (b) the applicant is a suitable person to be a retail entity; and
 - (c) the applicant meets the additional criteria prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In deciding whether the applicant is a suitable person to be a retail entity, the regulator may consider—
 - (a) subject to subsection (4), the financial capacity of the applicant; and
 - (b) the person's previous commercial and other dealings and the standard of honesty and integrity shown in the dealings; and
 - (c) any failure by the person to perform commercial or statutory obligations and the reasons for the failure; and
 - (d) the person's criminal history; and
 - (e) if the person is a corporation—the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) for persons who are shareholders, directors or holders of other interests in the corporation; and
 - (f) for the applicant—the applicant's competence to be a retail entity; and
 - (g) additional matters prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) The regulator does not have to consider the matter in subsection (3)(a) if—
 - (a) the applicant's authority will be subject to a condition requiring compliance with the Market Code; and
 - (b) the Market Code contains prudential requirements applying to the activities to be authorised.
- (5) A regulation may prescribe matters the regulator must or may consider in deciding the applicant's competence to be a retail entity.
- (6) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must consider—

- (a) the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) relevant government policies about energy issues; and
 - (c) additional matters prescribed under a regulation.
- (7) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator may consider additional matters prescribed under a regulation.
- (8) In deciding whether to issue the authority, the regulator must not consider matters prescribed by regulation.

206 Notice of refusal to issue authority

If the regulator refuses to issue a retail authority sought by an applicant, the regulator must promptly give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 2 Amendment of retail authority

207 Amendment of retail authorities

The regulator may, with a retail entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend its retail authority.

207A Amendment of conditions stated in retail authorities

The regulator may, with a retail entity's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend the conditions stated in its authority.

207AB Amendment of retail authorities and conditions by notice to retail entity

- (1) The regulator may amend a retail authority or the conditions of a retail authority by notice under subsection (2) given to the holder of the authority.
- (2) The regulator may amend a retail authority or the conditions of a retail authority by a notice only if—
 - (a) the regulator is satisfied the amendment is—

- (i) necessary having regard to the objects of this Act; or
 - (ii) necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the objects of the Act, the restructuring of the Queensland electricity supply industry or reforms about the Queensland electricity supply industry; or
 - (b) the regulator has given the holder of the authority an opportunity to make representations on the matter.
- (3) This section does not affect the power to amend under sections 207 and 207A.

Division 3 Other matters about retail authorities

207B Retail authorities not transferable

A retail authority can not be transferred.

207C Surrender of retail authorities

A retail entity may surrender its authority only with the regulator's agreement.

207D Recognition of interstate retail authority equivalents

- (1) A person may apply for the issue of a retail authority if the person holds an equivalent authority or licence issued under the law of another State.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fees prescribed under a regulation including any fee for investigating whether an authority or licence should be issued.

- (3) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.
- (4) The regulator may dispense with any of the requirements of this part in relation to the application for or issue of a retail authority applied for under this section.
- (5) The applicant may not apply for a review of, or appeal against, the decision of the regulator.
- (6) To remove doubt, subsection (5) also precludes an application for review under the *Judicial Review Act 1991*.

Part 5 Special approvals

Division 1 Giving of special approval

208 Giving of special approvals

A special approval may be given under the regulations or by the regulator.

209 Application for special approval

- (1) An application for a special approval must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) state the things proposed to be done under the approval; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fees prescribed under the regulations, including any fee for investigating whether the approval should be given.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

210 Consideration of application for special approval

- (1) The regulator must consider an application for the giving of a special approval and may give, or refuse to give, the approval.
- (2) Sections 180(2) to (7), 189(2) to (6), 197(2) to (7) and 205(2) to (8), to the extent the provisions are relevant to the proposed activities, apply to the giving of the approval as if the application were for the issue of a relevant authority.
- (3) In this section—

proposed activities means the activities proposed to be performed under the special approval.

relevant authority means a generation, transmission, distribution or retail authority the applicant would otherwise be required to hold to perform the proposed activities.

211 Notice of refusal to give special approval

If the regulator refuses to give a special approval, the regulator must promptly give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 2 Amendment of special approval**211A Amendment of special approval**

The regulator may, with a special approval holder's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend its special approval.

211B Amendment of conditions stated in special approval

The regulator may, with a special approval holder's agreement and after considering the objects of this Act, amend the conditions stated in its special approval.

211C Amendment of special approval and conditions by notice to holder of special approval

- (1) The regulator may amend a special approval or the conditions of a special approval by notice under subsection (2) given to the holder of the special approval.
- (2) The regulator may amend a special approval or the conditions of a special approval by a notice only if—
 - (a) the regulator is satisfied the amendment is—
 - (i) necessary having regard to the objects of this Act; or
 - (ii) necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the objects of the Act, the restructuring of the Queensland electricity supply industry or reforms concerning the Queensland electricity supply industry; or
 - (b) the regulator has given the holder of the special approval an opportunity to make representations on the matter.
- (3) This section does not affect the power to amend under sections 211A and 211B.

Division 3 Transfer of special approval**212 Transfer of special approval**

The regulator may transfer a special approval.

212A Application for transfer

- (1) An application for the transfer of a special approval must—
 - (a) be made to the regulator in the form approved by the regulator; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) If asked in writing by the regulator, the applicant must give the further relevant information or evidence the regulator requires to decide the application.

212B Consideration of application for transfer

- (1) The regulator must consider the application having regard to the objects of this Act and may transfer, or refuse to transfer, the special approval.
- (2) However, the regulator may transfer the special approval only if satisfied the proposed transferee is a suitable person to hold the special approval.
- (3) In deciding whether the proposed transferee is a suitable person to hold the special approval, the regulator may consider the matters the regulator considers appropriate.

212C Notice of refusal to transfer special approval

As soon as practicable after deciding to refuse to transfer the special approval, the regulator must give the applicant a written notice informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Division 4 Surrender of special approval**213 Surrender of special approvals**

- (1) The holder of a special approval may surrender the approval by giving the regulator written notice of surrender.
- (2) The notice must be given to the regulator at least—
 - (a) 6 months before it is to take effect; or
 - (b) if the approval requires a longer period of notice—the required period of notice before it is to take effect.
- (3) However, the regulator may agree to a shorter period of notice in a particular case.

Chapter 10 Review of and appeals against decisions

Part 1 Review of decisions

214 Who may apply for review etc.

- (1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision mentioned in schedule 1 may apply to the regulator for a review of the decision.
- (2) A person who may seek a review of a decision is entitled to receive a statement of reasons for the decision.

215 Applying for review

- (1) An application by a person for review of a decision must be made within 28 days after notice of the decision is given to the person.
- (2) However, if—
 - (a) the notice did not state reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) the person asked for a statement of reasons for the decision within the period mentioned in subsection (1);the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given the statement of reasons.
- (3) In addition, the regulator may extend the period for making an application for review.
- (4) An application for review must be written and state in detail the grounds on which the applicant seeks review of the decision.

216 Stay of operation of decision etc.

- (1) If an application is made under this part for review of a decision, the applicant may immediately apply for a stay of the decision to the court mentioned opposite the decision in schedule 1.

- (2) The court may stay the decision to secure the effectiveness of the review and any later appeal to the court.
- (3) A stay—
 - (a) may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and
 - (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
 - (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.
- (4) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the regulator reviews the decision and any later period the court allows the applicant to enable the applicant to appeal against the regulator's decision.
- (5) The making of an application under this part for review of a decision affects the decision, or the carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

217 Review panels, arbitration and mediation

- (1) A regulation may make provision about referring applications under this part for review of decisions to—
 - (a) review panels for advice; or
 - (b) mediation for resolution; or
 - (c) arbitration for decision.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may make provision about—
 - (a) the type of applications that must or may be referred to review panels, mediation or arbitration; and
 - (b) establishing review panels; and
 - (c) the composition of review panels; and
 - (d) the appointment of mediators and arbitrators; and
 - (e) the conduct of proceedings before review panels, mediators and arbitrators; and
 - (f) the making of recommendations by review panels, the resolving of applications by mediation and the making of decisions by arbitration.

218 Decision on reconsideration

- (1) This section applies to an application under this part for review of a decision (the *disputed decision*).
- (2) If the application is not referred to a review panel, resolved by mediation or decided by arbitration, the regulator may confirm the disputed decision, amend the disputed decision or substitute a new decision after considering the applicant's representations.
- (3) If the application is referred to a review panel, the regulator may confirm the disputed decision, amend the disputed decision or substitute a new decision after considering the review panel's advice.
- (4) If the application is resolved by mediation or decided by arbitration, the regulator must give effect to the resolution or decision and may, for the purpose, confirm the disputed decision, amend the disputed decision or substitute a new decision.
- (5) The regulator must immediately give the applicant written notice of the regulator's decision on the application.
- (6) If the decision is not the decision sought by the applicant, the notice must state—
 - (a) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) that the applicant may appeal against the decision to a stated court within 28 days.
- (7) If the regulator was not the decision maker and the regulator amends the decision or substitutes a new decision, the amended or substituted decision is, for this Act (other than this chapter), taken to be a decision of the decision maker.

Part 2 Appeals**219 Who may make an appeal**

- (1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the regulator under section 218 may appeal against the decision to

the court mentioned in schedule 1 opposite the reference to the decision that was reviewed.

- (2) However, a regulation may provide that a person may not appeal against a decision of the regulator giving effect to a resolution by mediation or decision by arbitration.

220 Making appeals

- (1) An appeal under this part against a decision of the regulator must be made within 28 days after the notice of the decision is given to the person.
- (2) However, if—
 - (a) the notice did not state reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) the person asked for a statement of reasons for the decision within the period mentioned in subsection (1);the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given the statement of reasons.
- (3) In addition, the court may extend the period for making an appeal, even though the time for making the appeal has expired.

221 Starting appeals

- (1) An appeal is started by filing a written notice of appeal with the court.
- (2) A copy of the notice must be served on the regulator.
- (3) An appeal to a Magistrates Court or District Court may be made to the Magistrates Court or District Court nearest the place where the applicant resides or carries on business.

222 Stay of operation of decisions

- (1) A court to which an appeal against a decision lies under this part may grant a stay of the decision to secure the effectiveness of the appeal.
- (2) A stay—

- (a) may be given on the conditions the court considers appropriate; and
 - (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
 - (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.
- (3) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the court decides the appeal.
- (4) An appeal against a decision affects the decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

223 Powers of court on appeal

- (1) In deciding an appeal, a court—
- (a) has the same powers as the decision maker; and
 - (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
 - (c) must comply with natural justice; and
 - (d) may hear the appeal in court or in chambers.
- (2) An appeal is by way of rehearing.
- (3) The court may—
- (a) confirm the decision; or
 - (b) set aside the decision and substitute another decision; or
 - (c) set aside the decision and return the issue to the decision maker with the directions the court considers appropriate.

224 Effect of court's decision on appeal

If the court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for this Act (other than this chapter), taken to be the decision maker's decision.

225 Procedure of court

- (1) In this section—
- authorising Act* means—

- (a) for the Supreme Court—the *Supreme Court Act 1995*, part 19;²⁷ or
 - (b) for a District Court—the *District Courts Act 1967*; or
 - (c) for a Magistrates Court—the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*.
- (2) The power to make rules of court for a court under its authorising Act includes power to make rules of court for appeals to the court under this part.
- (3) The procedure for appeal to a court under this part is—
- (a) in accordance with its rules of court; or
 - (b) in the absence of relevant rules, as directed by a judge or magistrate.

226 Appeals

- (1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal from a decision of a District Court may be made only on a question of law.
- (2) An appeal to a District Court from a decision of a Magistrates Court may be made only on a question of law.

Chapter 11 General

Part 1 Offences

227 Unlawful to convey electricity etc. beyond own property

A person, other than an electricity entity or special approval holder, must not operate an electric line beyond the person's property other than under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

²⁷ *Supreme Court Act 1995*, part 19 (Provisions from *Supreme Court Act 1921*)

228 Unlawfully in or on premises where works situated

A person must not unlawfully be in or on premises or an enclosure where an electricity entity's works are situated.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

229 Potential damage to electric lines by projectiles

A person must not unlawfully discharge a weapon near an electric line or associated equipment, or throw or otherwise project an object towards an electric line or associated equipment so that—

- (a) the electric line or associated equipment is likely to be damaged; or
- (b) the supply of electricity is likely to be interrupted.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

230 Unlawful interference with electricity entity's works

A person must not wilfully and unlawfully interfere with an electricity entity's works.

Example of interference—

Attaching something to an electricity entity's works.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

231 Unlawful connection to transmission grid or supply network

A person must not unlawfully connect anything to an electricity entity's transmission grid or supply network.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

232 Unlawful interference with supply of electricity to customer

A person must not unlawfully connect or disconnect supply of electricity to a customer or interfere with supply of electricity to a customer.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

233 Offence to contravene emergency rationing order

A person must not contravene an emergency rationing order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for the contravention.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

235 Unlawful taking of electricity

- (1) A person must not unlawfully take electricity.

Maximum penalty—1 000 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (2) If the day or days on which a person is alleged to have been committing an offence against subsection (1) can not be established, the person may—
- (a) be charged with 1 offence of unlawfully taking electricity over, or at some unknown time during, a stated period; and
 - (b) be convicted and punished accordingly.
- (3) In a prosecution for an offence against this or another Act in which it is claimed electricity has been unlawfully taken, the electricity is taken to belong to any person through whose transmission grid, supply network or works the electricity was supplied.

236 Obstruction of electricity officers and inspection officers

A person must not obstruct an electricity officer or inspection officer in the exercise of a power, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

237 Impersonation of electricity officers and inspection officers

A person must not pretend to be an electricity officer or inspection officer.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

238 False or misleading information

(1) A person must not—

- (a) state anything to the regulator, an electricity officer or an inspection officer the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from a statement made to the regulator, an electricity officer or an inspection officer anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) is sufficient if it states the statement made was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

239 False, misleading or incomplete documents

(1) A person must not give the regulator, an electricity officer or an inspection officer a document containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, when giving the document—

- (a) informs the regulator, inspection officer or electricity officer, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
 - (b) gives the correct information to the regulator, inspection officer or electricity officer if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.
- (3) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) is sufficient if it states the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

240 Impersonation of person named in document

- (1) A person must not pretend to be a person named in a document issued or given under this Act.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

- (2) In subsection (1)—

document includes a certificate, identity card, notice, record book and register.

240A Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with Act

- (1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure the corporation complies with this Act.

- (2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this Act, each of the corporation's executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

Maximum penalty—the maximum penalty for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

- (3) Evidence that a corporation has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this Act is evidence each of the corporation's executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

- (4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove—

- (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—that the

officer took reasonable steps to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or

- (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

- (5) In this section—

executive officer, of a corporation, means a person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation's management, whether or not the person is a director or the person's position is given the name of executive officer.

241 Attempts to commit offences

- (1) A person who attempts to commit an offence against this Act commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—one-half maximum penalty for committing the offence.

- (2) The Criminal Code, section 4 applies to subsection (1).²⁸

242 Proof of unlawfulness

If a provision of this Act that creates an offence mentions a person unlawfully doing an act or making an omission, the *Justices Act 1886*, section 76 applies as if the doing of the act or the making of the omission with an authority were an exemption contained in the provision.

243 Offences are summary offences

An offence against this Act is a summary offence.

244 Start of offence proceedings

- (1) A proceeding for an offence against this Act must be started within—

- (a) 1 year after the offence is committed; or

²⁸ Criminal Code, section 4 (Attempts to commit offences)

- (b) 1 year after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the offence is committed.
- (2) However, if section 235(2) (which deals with unlawful taking of electricity over or during a period) applies to the offence, a proceeding for the offence may be started within—
- (a) 1 year after the end of the relevant period; or
 - (b) 1 year after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the end of the relevant period.

Part 2 Evidentiary provisions

245 Application of part

This part applies to a proceeding under or in relation to this Act.

246 Proof of appointments

It is not necessary to prove the appointment of the following persons—

- (a) the chief executive of the department (the regulator);
- (b) electricity officers;
- (c) inspection officers.

247 Proof of signatures

A signature purporting to be the signature of 1 of the following persons is evidence of the signature it purports to be—

- (a) the Minister;
- (b) the regulator;

- (c) an electricity officer;
- (d) an inspection officer.

248 Evidentiary certificates by regulator

A certificate purporting to be signed by the regulator and stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—

- (a) a stated document is a notice, order, authority or approval given by the regulator under this Act or a copy of it;
- (b) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a stated person was or was not the holder of an authority or an approval given by the regulator under this Act;
- (c) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a stated person did or did not have an obligation to supply electricity;
- (d) an authority or approval was or was not issued or granted by the regulator for a stated term, or was or was not subject to stated conditions;
- (e) on a stated day, a stated person was given a notice under this Act by the regulator;
- (f) a stated amount is payable under this Act by a stated person and has not been paid;
- (g) a stated amount is the amount of costs or expenses incurred by the regulator in taking stated action under this Act.

249 Evidentiary certificate by electricity entity's chief executive officer etc.

A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive officer of an electricity entity, or an employee of the entity authorised by its chief executive officer, and stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—

- (a) a stated document is a notice, order, authority or approval given under this Act by the entity or a copy of it;

- (b) on a stated day, or during a stated period, a stated person was or was not the holder of an authority or approval given by the entity under this Act;
- (c) an authority given by the entity was or was not given for a stated term, or was or was not subject to stated conditions;
- (d) on a stated day, a stated person was given a notice by or for the entity under this Act;
- (e) a stated amount is payable under this Act to the entity by a stated person and has not been paid;
- (f) a stated amount is the amount of costs or expenses incurred by the entity in taking action under this Act.

251 Proof of taking of electricity etc.

The existence on, or in association with, a customer's electrical installation of ways to—

- (a) take electricity provided from an electricity entity's transmission grid or supply network; or
- (b) change or interfere with a meter or the works of an electricity entity and connected (directly or indirectly) to an electricity entity's transmission grid or supply network if the meter is or works are in the custody or control of the customer;

is evidence that electricity has been taken by the customer and the change or interference has been caused by the customer.

251A Evidentiary effect of conduct notice

- (1) A document purporting to be a certified copy of a conduct notice is evidence—
 - (a) that the notice was made under section 120O; and
 - (b) of the contravention or other matters stated in it; and
 - (c) that the notice has been given to the entity stated in it under section 120P.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

certified copy means a copy with a certificate purporting to be signed by a member of the QCA stating the copy is a true copy of the document it purports to be.

Part 3 Miscellaneous

252 **Condition may require compliance with standards, codes etc.**

- (1) A condition that may be imposed under this Act may require compliance with a protocol, standard, code, intergovernmental agreement or another agreement stated in the condition.
- (2) This section does not limit the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, section 23.²⁹

253 **Advisory committees**

- (1) For this Act, advisory committees may be established under the regulations or by the Minister.
- (2) An advisory committee established under the regulations has the functions stated in the regulation.
- (3) An advisory committee established by the Minister has the functions stated by the Minister.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (2) or (3), an advisory committee's function may be to give information and advice on matters impacting on communities in a particular region to the following—
 - (a) the Minister;
 - (b) the department;
 - (c) distribution entities or retail entities.

²⁹ *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, section 23 (Statutory instrument may make provision by applying another document)

Electricity Act 1994

Examples of matters impacting on communities in a particular region for subsection (4)—

- 1 Service levels provided by electricity entities.
 - 2 Reliability of electricity supply.
 - 3 Environmental concerns.
 - 4 Major electricity infrastructure projects.
 - 5 Proposed changes to the local electricity network.
- (5) A member of an advisory committee is entitled to be paid the fees and allowances that may be approved by the Governor in Council.

254 Protection from liability

- (1) In this section—
official means—
- (a) the Minister; and
 - (b) the regulator; and
 - (c) officers of the department assisting the regulator to perform functions mentioned in section 63(1)(c) and (e); and
 - (d) an operator under section 131 and employees of an operator; and
 - (e) inspection officers; and
 - (f) members of advisory committees appointed by the Minister or under a regulation; and
 - (g) members of any board established under this Act.
- (2) An official does not incur civil liability for an act done, or an omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents a civil liability attaching to an official, the liability attaches instead to the State.

254AA Protection from liability of member or employee of QCA

- (1) A member or employee of the QCA is not civilly liable for an act done, or omission made, in good faith under this Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to a member or employee, the liability attaches instead to the QCA.

254AB Meaning of particular terms for a relevant body corporate

For a relevant body corporate, a reference in this Act—

- (a) to a customer's premises or to premises owned or occupied by a customer, is a reference to the premises for which the relevant body corporate is established; and
- (b) to a customer or person who owns or occupies premises or has the right to use premises, is a reference to the relevant body corporate established for the premises.

254A Attachment—words defined in other legislation referred to in this Act

- (1) Attached to this Act is an attachment containing relevant provisions from other legislation referred to in this Act.³⁰
- (2) The attachment is not part of this Act.
- (3) The attachment must be revised so that it is an accurate copy of the provisions as amended from time to time.
- (4) The revision under subsection (3) must happen in the first reprint of this Act after an amendment of a provision.

³⁰ The attachment appears immediately after schedule 5 (Dictionary).

Chapter 12 State electricity entities

Part 1 General

255 State electricity entities do not represent the State

State electricity entities do not represent the State.

256 Application of Freedom of Information Act and Judicial Review Act

(1) In this section—

commercial activities means activities conducted on a commercial basis.³¹

community service obligations has the same meaning as in the GOC Act.

excluded activities means—

- (a) commercial activities; or
 - (b) community service obligations prescribed under the regulations.
- (2) A regulation may declare the activities of a State electricity entity that are taken to be, or are taken not to be, activities conducted on a commercial basis.
- (3) The *Freedom of Information Act 1992* does not apply to a document received or brought into existence by a State electricity entity in carrying out its excluded activities.
- (4) The *Judicial Review Act 1991* does not apply to a decision of a State electricity entity made in carrying out its excluded activities.

31 Section 16 of the GOC Act (*Meaning of corporatisation*) defines corporatisation as a structural reform process for nominating government entities that, among other things, changes the conditions and (where required) the structure under which the entities operate so that they operate, as far as practicable, on a commercial basis and in a competitive environment (emphasis added).

259A Regulation may declare a State electricity entity

A regulation may declare the following entities that are not State electricity entities, to be a State electricity entity for section 256 or 262—

- (a) a GOC;
- (b) a subsidiary of a GOC;
- (c) a government company;

as long as the business, or part of the business, of the relevant entity was, at some time carried on, in whole or in part, by a business unit, division or branch of a State electricity entity or State electricity entities.

Part 2 Superannuation

260 State electricity entities to take part in regulated superannuation scheme

Each State electricity entity must take part in a regulated superannuation scheme under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cwlth).

262 Membership of certain superannuation schemes continued

- (1) A person who, immediately before the commencement is—
 - (a) an employee of the electricity supply industry under the repealed Act; and
 - (b) a contributor to the Brisbane City Council Superannuation Fund, GO Super (Government Officers Superannuation Scheme), State Service Superannuation Scheme, Q-Super (State Public Sector Superannuation Scheme) or Local Government Superannuation Scheme;

continues to be a contributor while the person continues to be an employee of a State electricity entity.

- (2) The person's employer must deduct from the person's salary the contributions the person is required to make under the scheme and remit them to the relevant fund.
- (3) The person's employer is also liable to make any contributions that under the scheme an employer of the person is required to make.
- (4) This section does not prevent a person being a contributor to the approved industry superannuation scheme, but a person may not be a contributor to a scheme under this section and also be a contributor to the approved industry superannuation scheme.

Chapter 13 Regulations

263 General regulation-making power

The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

264 Regulation about matters in sch 2

- (1) Without limiting section 263, a regulation may make provision about the matters mentioned in schedule 2, including for example—
 - (a) regulating persons and things in relation to the matters; and
 - (b) imposing conditions in an authority or special approval prohibiting electricity entities or special approval holders from having a prohibited interest in 1 or more of the following—
 - (i) a prescribed authority;
 - (ii) a prescribed entity;
 - (iii) a prescribed person;
 - (iv) a prescribed thing; and

- (c) the functions, entitlements, obligations and powers of persons in relation to the matters.
- (2) A regulation under subsection (1)(b) may make different provision for different electricity entities or special approval holders.

266 Energy labelling and performance standards

Without limiting section 263, a regulation may make provision about appliances that use electricity (*electricity appliances*), including, for example, provision about—

- (a) minimum energy performance standards for electrical appliances; and
- (b) efficiency labelling for electrical appliances; and
- (c) registering of efficiency labels for electrical appliances; and
- (d) testing and labelling electrical appliances, including, for example, payment of the cost of testing (whether or not required) and limitation of liability for damage to electrical appliances during testing; and
- (e) selling and hiring electrical appliances; and
- (f) offering, exposing or advertising electrical appliances for sale or hire.

Chapter 14 Transitional and validation provisions

Part 1 Provisions for original Act (1994 No. 64)

269 Definition

In this chapter—

repealed Act means the *Electricity Act 1976*.

276 Transfer of officers to the department

- (1) On and from the commencement, the persons appointed, in writing, by the chief executive of the department who immediately before the commencement were employees of the Queensland electricity commission become officers of the department.
- (2) A person mentioned in subsection (1) must be taken as having (for the calculation of leave entitlements as an officer of the department)—
 - (a) continuous service with the department that includes continuous service as an employee up to the commencement; and
 - (b) taken leave that the person as an employee of the Queensland electricity commission had taken or for which the person has received payment and that is attributable to that service.

280 First declaration of approved superannuation scheme

- (1) The first regulation declaring an industry superannuation scheme to be an approved industry superannuation scheme must fix a commencement day for the approval (the *approval day*).
- (2) The regulation may be made only if the Minister is satisfied the scheme's conditions are acceptable to replace the

conditions of the Queensland Electricity Supply Industry Employees' Superannuation Scheme, and the Queensland Electricity Supply Industry Employer-funded Accumulations Superannuation Fund, established under the *Electricity Act 1976 (QESIESS)*.

- (3) The approved industry superannuation scheme is a continuation of QESIESS.

285A Electricity Act 1976 references

In an Act or document, a reference to the *Electricity Act 1976* may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to this Act.

286 References to electricity boards, electricity authorities and electricity supply industry

- (1) A reference in any document, including an Act, to, or that is read as a reference to, an electricity board within the meaning of the *Electricity Act 1976* is taken, after the commencement, to be a reference to a State authorised supplier or the State authorised supplier that is its successor, as the case requires unless the context or a regulation otherwise requires.
- (2) A reference in any document, including an Act, to, or that is read as a reference to, the Queensland electricity commission within the meaning of the *Electricity Act 1976* is taken, after the commencement, to be a reference to 1 or more of QGC, QTSC, QETC or the regulator according to the aspect, function, power, obligation or entitlement of the Queensland electricity commission in relation to which the reference is made unless the context or a regulation otherwise requires.
- (3) A reference in any document, including an Act, to the electricity supply industry is taken, after the commencement, to be a reference to the electricity industry.
- (4) A reference in any document, including an Act, to the electricity generating board or the State electricity commission is taken, after the commencement, to be a reference to the Queensland electricity commission mentioned in subsection (2).

287 Gladstone power station provisions

- (1) The purpose of this section is to ensure that this Act does not adversely affect arrangements in place at the commencement of this Act under the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993* and the State agreement under that Act.
- (2) On the commencement of this subsection, the State will negotiate with the participants under the State agreement under the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993* to amend the State agreement, to take effect immediately after the commencement of this Act, so as to as nearly as possible maintain the rights and obligations had, immediately before the commencement of this Act, by the State, the parties to the State agreement and the parties to the transaction documents mentioned in the State agreement.
- (3) In addition to the matters mentioned in subsection (2), the State must identify to the parties to the State agreement before the commencement which 1 or more of QGC, QTSC and QETC (a **relevant entity**) are to be substituted for the Queensland electricity commission in the arrangements contemplated by the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993* and the State agreement.
- (4) A relevant entity that is substituted for the Queensland electricity commission in the arrangements is, by this subsection, authorised to enter into the arrangements and do everything necessary or convenient to enable it to perform the commission's obligations, and exercise its entitlements, under the arrangement.
- (5) If the parties to the State agreement are unable to agree on the amendments of the State agreement required by subsection (2), the inability to agree is a dispute between the parties.
- (6) A party to a dispute may give to the other parties to the dispute a written notice (a **notice of dispute**) specifying the dispute and requiring that it be dealt with under subsection (7).
- (7) If a party gives a notice of dispute, the Minister (within the meaning of the State agreement) or the Minister's nominee and the chief executive officer or the chief executive officer's nominee of each of the other parties to the dispute must meet

in Brisbane within 10 days of the giving of the notice of dispute to attempt in good faith, and using their best endeavours to resolve the dispute within a further 10 days.

- (8) To avoid doubt, a dispute under this section is not a dispute for the purposes of clause 24 of the State agreement, but this does not limit the remedies the parties might otherwise have.
- (9) The application of this Act may be changed under the regulations made under this Act or the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*, or by the State agreement, to give effect to subsections (1) to (4).

287A Gladstone power station arrangements

- (1) A regulation may limit the power of the Queensland System Operator to do anything, or to give a code participant a direction requiring it to do anything, that is inconsistent with the obligations of the Queensland System Operator or the code participant under a transaction document.
- (2) The application of this Act may be changed under the State agreement or a further agreement under the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*.
- (3) In this section—

State agreement has the meaning given in *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*.

transaction document has the meaning given in *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*.³²

288 Supply under special agreements under s 172 of repealed Act

- (1) An electricity entity does not discriminate merely because it acts in accordance with an agreement made under section 172 of the repealed Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an agreement as far as it is renewed or extended after the commencement.

³² The attachment contains extracts of the relevant provisions of the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*.

Part 2**Transitional provisions for
Electricity Amendment Act
1997, Electricity Amendment
Act (No. 2) 1997 and Electricity
Amendment Act (No. 3) 1997****299 Directions to State electricity entities**

- (1) A State electricity entity must comply with a direction given to it by the Ministers.
- (2) A direction must be in writing and signed by the Ministers.
- (3) The Ministers may give a direction only if they are satisfied it is necessary or convenient to help or give effect to the objects of the Act, the restructuring of the Queensland electricity supply industry, reforms concerning the Queensland electricity supply industry or to ensure a financially viable Queensland electricity supply industry.
- (4) The board of a State electricity entity must implement a direction given under subsection (1) but an act or decision of the board is not invalid merely because of a failure to comply with the direction.
- (5) A regulation may declare the following entities that are not State electricity entities, to be a State electricity entity for this section—
 - (a) a GOC;
 - (b) a subsidiary of a GOC;
 - (c) a government company;

as long as the business, or part of the business, of the relevant entity was, at some time carried on, in whole or in part, by a business unit, division or branch of a State electricity entity or State electricity entities.

- (6) In this section—

Ministers means the Minister who administers this Act and the Minister who administers the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

302C Market Code replaces Queensland Grid Code

- (1) This section applies for any reference in any Act or document to the Queensland Grid Code as applied under this Act.
- (2) If the Market Code deals with matters that the Queensland Grid Code also deals with, the Market Code replaces the Queensland Grid Code to the extent that the Market Code deals with those matters.

Part 3
**Transitional provisions for
Electricity Amendment Act
2000****303 Continuation of existing regional electricity councils**

- (1) This section applies to a regional electricity council—
 - (a) established by the Minister to provide information about regional electricity issues and requirements to the State and electricity retailers; and
 - (b) in existence immediately before the commencement of the *Electricity Amendment Act 2000*.
- (2) The council continues in existence as if it had been established as an advisory committee under section 253³³ with the function of giving information and advice on matters impacting on the region for which it was established.

33 Section 253 (Advisory committees)

Part 4

Transitional provision for Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001

304 Application of Acts Interpretation Act, s 20

The *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20 applies to the repeal of chapter 4, part 4, division 4A.

Part 5

Transitional provisions for Electricity And Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003

305 Existing on-supply agreements

- (1) This section applies to an on-supply agreement under the *Electricity Regulation 1994* that is in force immediately before the commencement of this section.
- (2) From the commencement, the agreement is taken to be an on-supply agreement under this Act.

306 Particular existing agreements about common area consumption

Chapter 1, part 6, division 1, subdivisions 4 and 6 do not apply to an on-supply agreement made before 13 October 2000.

307 Existing exemptions from Act

- (1) This section applies to an exemption from this Act given by the *Electricity Regulation 1994* and in force immediately before the commencement of this section.
- (2) From the commencement, the exemption continues in force as if it were given under the following section of this Act—

- (a) for an exemption for connection of generating plant not supplying electricity to a transmission grid or supply network—section 20P;
- (b) for an exemption for Brisbane Airport Rail Link—section 20Q(1);
- (c) for an exemption for an on-supplier—section 20A.

Part 6 Validation provision

308 Validation of particular acts by relevant bodies corporate

- (1) This section applies to a relevant body corporate that, before the commencement of this section, entered into an agreement to supply and sell electricity for use in the premises for which the body corporate was established.
- (2) The agreement and all acts, matters and things done by the body corporate under the agreement are taken to be, and always to have been, as validly made or done, as if the agreement were entered into after the commencement.

Schedule 1 Appeals against administrative decisions

sections 214(1), 216(1) and 219

Part 1 Decisions about authorities and special approvals

| Section | Description of decision | Court |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| 180(1) | Refusal to issue generation authority | Supreme |
| 27(b)(vii) | Stating conditions in generation authority | Supreme |
| 184B(1) | Refusal to transfer a generation authority | Supreme |
| 189(1) | Refusal to issue transmission authority | Supreme |
| 31(a)(vi) | Stating conditions in transmission authority | Supreme |
| 193B(1) | Refusal to transfer a transmission authority | Supreme |
| 197(1) | Refusal to issue distribution authority | Supreme |
| 201B(1) | Refusal to transfer a distribution authority | Supreme |
| 202 | Refusal to agree to surrender of distribution authority | Supreme |
| 42(a)(v) | Stating conditions in distribution authority | Supreme |
| 205(1) | Refusal to issue retail authority | Supreme |
| 207C | Refusal to agree to surrender of retail authority | Supreme |

Schedule 1 (continued)

| Section | Description of decision | Court |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| 55D(g) | Stating conditions in retail authority | Supreme |
| 210(1) | Refusal to give special approval | District |
| 60(1)(a)(v) | Stating conditions in special approval | District |
| 212B(1) | Refusal to transfer a special approval | District |

Part 2 **Other decisions**

| Section | Description of decision | Court |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| 40 | Decision by distribution entity that it does not have an obligation to supply | District |
| 49 | Decision by retail entity that it does not have an obligation to supply | District |
| 64E(1) | Working out of contribution or user-pays fee | Magistrates |
| 130(2) | Authorisation to take over operation of electricity entity's operating works | Supreme |
| 133(5) | Decision that an electricity entity has a prohibited interest that must be disposed of | Supreme |
| 134 | Disciplinary action taken against electricity entity | Supreme |
| 138(3) | Disconnection of supply if entry refused | Magistrates |
| 141 | Disconnection of supply to works or installation on safety grounds | Magistrates |

Schedule 1 (continued)

| Section | Description of decision | Court |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| 152K(1)(c) | Forfeiture of something | Magistrates |
| 154(1) | Disconnection of supply for contravening electricity restriction regulation or emergency rationing order | Magistrates |
| 154(2) or (3) | Refusal to reconnect supply | Magistrates |
| 176(1) | Requirement to remove works built in contravention of Act | Magistrates |

Schedule 2 Subject matter for regulations

section 264

1 Conditions of supply and sale

Conditions of supply and sale, including, for example, the following matters—

- (a) conditions, guarantees and minimum payments;
- (b) amounts payable or chargeable for electricity and services (including interest), including for on-sale of electricity to occupiers of premises by a customer at the premises;
- (c) payment and charging for electricity and services, including payments in advance, security deposits and other methods of security;
- (d) capital contributions;
- (e) connection, disconnection and reconnection of supply;
- (f) fees, including, for example, fees for or in relation to connection, disconnection and reconnection;
- (g) liability for and payment for services;
- (h) temporary supply;
- (i) meter reading;
- (j) accounts;
- (k) publication of retail price tariffs.

2 Requirements and standards

Technical and operational requirements and standards about the following matters and their monitoring (by inspection, testing or otherwise)—

- (a) network services;
- (b) electricity qualities, including, for example, frequency, voltage and power factor;

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (c) design, building, operation or maintenance of works;
- (d) works and installations;
- (e) substations and customers' premises;
- (f) stand-by supply;
- (g) conditions for connection to a transmission grid or supply network;
- (h) conditions for supply of electricity to customers;
- (i) meters and control apparatus, including meter testing apparatus;
- (j) connection, disconnection and reconnection of supply.

3 Generation, transmission and supply

Generation, transmission or supply of electricity, including, for example, the following matters—

- (a) interference with electricity supply;
- (b) rights of way for electric lines or cables;
- (c) obligations of electricity entities and land owners about electric lines, works or structures;
- (d) obligations and rights of electricity entities and other persons about electric lines, works or structures in, on, over, under, through or across roads, railways, tramways and waterways;
- (e) lopping and clearing of trees and vegetation.

3A Conditions of authorities and approvals

Imposing conditions in an authority or a special approval prohibiting the holder of the authority or special approval from having a prohibited interest in 1 or more or the following—

- (a) a prescribed authority;
- (b) a prescribed entity;

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (c) a prescribed person;
- (d) a prescribed thing.

3B Prescribed things and prohibited interests

Making provision about any of the following matters—

- (a) the specifying of—
 - (i) a prescribed authority;
 - (ii) a prescribed entity;
 - (iii) a prescribed person;
- (b) the specifying of a *prohibited interest* by reference to 1 or more of the following—
 - (i) the holding of an authority;
 - (ii) the holding of an interest, either directly or indirectly, in an authority;
 - (iii) the exercise of control, either directly or indirectly, over an authority, entity or person;
 - (iv) the entitlement to a stated number or percentage of shares, stock, votes or other interests, either directly or indirectly, in an entity or person;
 - (v) the entitlement to a stated value or percentage of value of shares, stock, votes or other interests, either directly or indirectly, in an entity or person;
 - (vi) the entitlement to a stated amount or percentage of generation capacity;
 - (vii) another thing prescribed by regulation;
- (c) what constitutes an entitlement to shares, stock, votes or other interests, either directly or indirectly, in an entity or person;
- (d) what constitutes an entitlement to generation capacity;
- (e) that certain shares, stock, votes or interests, or particular classes of shares, votes or other interests are, or in some

Schedule 2 (continued)

circumstances are, to be disregarded for the prescribed purposes;

- (f) that particular generation capacity or particular amounts, percentages or types of generation capacity are, or in some circumstances are, to be disregarded for prescribed purposes;
- (g) that certain transactions, agreements, arrangements, understandings, undertakings or practices or particular types of them are, or in some circumstances are, to be disregarded for the prescribed purposes;
- (h) when a person is, or is taken to be, in a position to exercise control in relation to—
 - (i) a person;
 - (ii) an entity;
 - (iii) an authority;
 - (iv) a thing;
- (i) when a person is not, or is taken not to be, in a position to exercise control in relation to—
 - (i) a person;
 - (ii) an entity;
 - (iii) an authority;
 - (iv) a thing;
- (j) the method of calculating the number, percentage or value of shares, stock, votes or other interests, directly and indirectly, in an entity or person;
- (k) the method of calculating the amount or percentage of generation capacity;
- (l) the tracing of interests through a series of entities or persons;
- (m) the extraterritorial application of a regulation and the application of a regulation to partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures, companies limited by

Schedule 2 (continued)

guarantee, trusts, superannuation funds and other vehicles;

- (n) anything necessary or convenient to help or give effect to a regulation.

4 General

The following matters—

- (a) establishment, functions and powers of entities to achieve objects of this Act;
- (b) obligations of entities;
- (c) inspection and testing;
- (d) reporting and remedying of defects;
- (f) penalties (of not more than 20 penalty units) for contraventions of a regulation;
- (g) applications, including, for example, applications by electricity entities for authorities to enter and remain on land;
- (h) registers to be kept under this Act;
- (i) liability for and recovery of costs and compensation for actions taken under this Act;
- (j) lighting on roads and other places whether for private or public purposes;
- (k) entitlements and conditions of employment of employees of electricity industry participants;
- (l) superannuation for persons within the electricity industry;
- (m) obligations of industry participants to employees;
- (n) transfer of funds between industry participants on transfer of employees;
- (o) assisting proof for matters under the regulations.

Schedule 5 Dictionary

section 4

accounting period, for an on-supply agreement, see section 20.

Ambulance Cover Act means the *Community Ambulance Cover Act 2003*.

ancillary services see section 11.

approval day see section 280(1).

approved industry code means an industry code approved under section 64FB.

approved industry superannuation scheme see section 261.

associated equipment, for an electric line, see section 16.

authorised person, for chapter 7, see section 145.

build includes erect, lay down and place.

code participant has the meaning given in the National Electricity (Queensland) Law.

common area, of an on-supplier's premises, see section 20.

common area consumption, see section 20.

conduct notice see section 120O(1).

conduct rules means—

- (a) the conduct rules made by the QCA under chapter 5, part 1A; and
- (b) any amendment of the conduct rules.

contestable customer see section 23(2).

contribution fee see section 64A(2)(b).

Country Energy means Country Energy established under the *Energy Services Corporations Act 1995* (NSW).

Schedule 5 (continued)

criminal history of a person means the person's criminal history within the meaning of the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*.

customer see section 23(1) or (1A).

customer connection contract means a contract under which a distribution entity agrees to provide customer connection services to a customer's premises.

customer connection services, for premises, means—

- (a) the connection of the premises to a supply network to allow the supply of electricity from the supply network to the premises; and
- (b) the supply of electricity from the supply network to the premises.

customer retail services, for premises, means—

- (a) the sale of electricity to the premises; or
- (b) the sale of electricity to the premises and providing for—
 - (i) the connection of the premises to a supply network to allow the supply of electricity from the supply network to the premises; and
 - (ii) the supply of electricity from the supply network to the premises.

customer sale contract means a contract under which a retail entity agrees to provide customer retail services to a customer's premises.

defaulting entity see section 130(1)(a).

distribution area see section 39.

distribution authority see section 38.

distribution entity see section 37.

electrical equipment see section 13.

electrical installation see section 14.

Electrical Safety Act means the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*.

Schedule 5 (continued)

electricity see section 5.

electricity entity means—

- (a) in general—see section 22(1); and
- (b) for chapter 5, part 1A—see also section 120A.

electricity industry see section 21.

electricity officer means a person who is appointed under this Act as an electricity officer.

electricity restriction regulation see section 122(1).

electric line see section 15.

emergency rationing order see section 124(1).

energy arbitrator means a person appointed as an energy arbitrator under section 64N(1).

energy mediator means a person appointed as an energy mediator under section 64G.

Ergon Energy means Ergon Energy Corporation Limited ACN 087 646 062.

first accounting period, for an on-supply agreement, see section 20.

generation authority see section 26.

generation entity see section 25.

GOC has the same meaning as in the GOC Act.

GOC Act means the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

government company has the meaning given to it in the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*.

government entity see section 18.

GST statement see section 90(6).

in a road, railway land or other place includes on, under or over.

inspection officer means a person appointed as an inspection officer under chapter 7, part 2.

Schedule 5 (continued)

Market Code means—

- (a) the Code of Conduct called the ‘National Electricity Code’ under the National Electricity Law applied as a law of Queensland; and
- (b) any amendment of the Code.

mediated agreement see section 120ZM(1).

member entity see section 64A(1).

membership fee see section 64A(2)(a).

meter see section 16A.

Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network—

- 1 The *Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network* means the supply network, other than the 220 kV supply network—
 - (a) located in the Mount Isa–Cloncurry region; and
 - (b) owned by Ergon Energy at the commencement of this section; and
 - (c) not connected to the national grid.
- 2 The *Mount Isa–Cloncurry supply network* includes any increase in the supply network after the commencement.

National Electricity (Queensland) Law has the meaning given in the *Electricity—National Scheme (Queensland) Act 1997*.

National Electricity Tribunal has the meaning given in the National Electricity (Queensland) Law.

national grid has the meaning given by the Market Code.

NECA has the meaning given in the National Electricity (Queensland) Law.

negotiated customer connection contract means a contract entered into under section 40C in relation to a customer’s electrical installation or premises, including any amendments of the contract.

Schedule 5 (continued)

negotiated customer sale contract means a contract entered into under section 52 in relation to a customer's electrical installation or premises, including any amendments of the contract.

NEMMCO has the meaning given in the National Electricity (Queensland) Law.

net GST effect, for providing customer retail services, see section 90(4)(b).

network control see section 9.

network services see section 10.

non-contestable customer see section 23(3).

notified prices, for a retail entity, see section 90(2).

on a road, railway land or other place includes in, under or over.

on-supplier see section 20.

on-supplier's premises see section 20.

on-supply agreement see section 20.

operating works see section 12(3).

place includes premises and a place on or in waters or on land, but does not include a boat or other vehicle.

premises includes—

- (a) a building or other structure; and
- (b) a part of a building or other structure; and
- (c) land where a building or other structure is situated.

pricing entity see section 90(3).

prohibited interest means—

- (a) a prescribed interest that an electricity entity must not hold in a prescribed authority, a prescribed entity, a prescribed person or a prescribed thing under section 264; or
- (b) a prohibited interest under schedule 2, section 3A.

Schedule 5 (continued)

prospective on-supplier see section 20D(a).

prospective receiver see section 20D(b).

protected area means a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, and includes an area that is, or includes, a critical habitat identified in a conservation plan under the Act.

public entity means—

- (a) a government entity within the meaning of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*; or
- (b) a local government.

publicly controlled place means any place under the control of a public entity that the public is entitled to use, is open to the public, or used by the public, whether or not on payment of money, but does not include an area declared under the regulations not to be a publicly controlled place.

Example—

A road or reserve under the control of a public entity.

public place means any place that the public is entitled to use, is open to the public, or used by the public, whether or not on payment of money.

QCA means the Queensland Competition Authority established under the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*.

QESI see section 280(2).

QETC means Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited ACN 078 849 233.

QGC means Queensland Generation Corporation.

QTSC means Queensland Transmission and Supply Corporation.

Queensland grid code means the Code of Conduct for the Interconnected Queensland Network first published by the department on 28 November 1994.

Schedule 5 (continued)

Queensland system means the interconnected power system that is connected to and includes the 275 kV transmission grid in Queensland.

Queensland System Operator see section 90.

railway land means land in which a railway operator has an interest.

reasonably believes means believes on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

receiver, see section 20.

regulator see section 62.

relevant body corporate means—

(a) a body corporate established under a following Act for premises—

- *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*
- *Integrated Resort Development Act 1987*
- *Mixed Use Development Act 1993*
- *Registration of Plans (H.S.P. (Nominees) Pty. Limited) Enabling Act 1980*
- *Registration of Plans (Stage 2) (H.S.P. (Nominees) Pty. Limited) Enabling Act 1984*
- *Sanctuary Cove Resort Act 1985*; or

(b) a body corporate for a leasehold building units plan established under the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989* for the premises the subject of the plan.

repealed Act in chapter 14, see section 269.

retail area see section 48.

retail authority see section 47.

retail entity see section 46.

road authority means—

Schedule 5 (continued)

- (a) for a State-controlled road under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*—the chief executive under the Act; or
- (b) for another road—the local government or other person having control or management of the road.

sell includes—

- (a) sell by wholesale, retail or auction; and
- (b) agree, attempt or offer to sell; and
- (c) possess, expose or advertise for sale; and
- (d) cause or permit to be sold; and
- (e) give away or swap.

special approval see section 58.

special approval holder see section 57.

spot market has the meaning given in the Market Code.

standard customer connection contract means, for a distribution entity, the standard customer connection contract prepared by the distribution entity under section 40A, including any amendments of the contract.

standard customer sale contract means, for a retail entity, the standard customer sale contract prepared by the retail entity under section 50, including any amendments of the contract.

state includes describe.

State electricity entity means an electricity entity that is a GOC, a GOC subsidiary or a government company.

statutory GOC has the same meaning as in the GOC Act.

subsidiary of a GOC has the same meaning as in the GOC Act.

substation see section 12(2).

supply network see section 8.

take electricity includes waste, divert and use.

Schedule 5 (continued)

trading arrangements means arrangements about trading in electricity under this Act or the Market Code by electricity entities, customers, electricity brokers and other persons.

transmission authority see section 30.

transmission entity see section 29.

transmission grid see section 6.

unlawfully means without authority under this Act or other legal authority, justification or excuse.

Example of legal authority—

A person does something in relation to property with the owner's consent.

used for includes used in, intended for use for or in, or capable of being used for or in.

user-pays fee see section 64A(2)(c).

voltage see section 17.

weapon has the same meaning as in the *Weapons Act 1990*.

wilfully means—

- (a) intentionally; or
- (b) recklessly; or
- (c) with gross negligence.

works see section 12(1).

Attachment Extracts from other legislation referred to in the Act

Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993

2 Definitions

In this Act—

State agreement means the agreement made under section 3, and the agreement as amended by a further agreement under section 5 or 6;

transaction document has the meaning given in the State agreement.³⁴

Schedule 1 State agreement

1 Definitions

In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates—

Transaction Document means each of—

- (a) any Capacity Purchase Agreement; and
- (b) the Interconnection and Power Pooling Agreement; and
- (c) the Power Station Sale Agreement; and
- (d) the Ash Management Agreement; and
- (e) the Rail Haulage Agreement; and
- (f) the Curragh On-Sale Contract; and
- (g) the Seawater Usage Agreement; and

³⁴ These definitions are referred to in section 287A of this Act.

Attachment (continued)

- (h) the Refurbishment and Testing Deed; and
- (i) the Inter Creditor Deed; and
- (j) the Participants Charge; and
- (k) the Callide Assignment Deed or the Callide On-Sale Contract, whichever is entered into; and
- (l) any permitted variations of any of the documents mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k).

**Telecommunications Act 1997
(Cwlth)****7 Definitions**

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

carriage service means a service for carrying communications by means of guided and/or unguided electromagnetic energy.

content service has the meaning given by section 15.³⁵

15 Content service

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a content service is:
 - (a) a broadcasting service; or
 - (b) an on-line information service (for example, a dial-up information service); or
 - (c) an on-line entertainment service (for example, a video-on-demand service or an interactive computer game service); or
 - (d) any other on-line service (for example, an education service provided by a State or Territory government); or

³⁵ These definitions are referred to in section 116B of this Act.

Attachment (continued)

- (e) a service of a kind specified in a determination made by the Minister for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (2) The Minister may make a written determination for the purposes of paragraph (1)(e).
- (3) A determination made for the purposes of paragraph (1)(e) is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of section 46A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 29 November 2004. Future amendments of the Electricity Act 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

| Key | Explanation | Key | Explanation |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---|
| AIA | = Acts Interpretation Act 1954 | (prev) | = previously |
| amd | = amended | proc | = proclamation |
| amdt | = amendment | prov | = provision |
| ch | = chapter | pt | = part |
| def | = definition | pubd | = published |
| div | = division | R[X] | = Reprint No.[X] |
| exp | = expires/expired | RA | = Reprints Act 1992 |
| gaz | = gazette | reloc | = relocated |
| hdg | = heading | renum | = renumbered |
| ins | = inserted | rep | = repealed |
| lap | = lapsed | (retro) | = retrospectively |
| notfcd | = notified | rv | = revised edition |
| o in c | = order in council | s | = section |
| om | = omitted | sch | = schedule |
| orig | = original | sdiv | = subdivision |
| p | = page | SIA | = Statutory Instruments Act 1992 |
| para | = paragraph | SIR | = Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002 |
| prec | = preceding | SL | = subordinate legislation |
| pres | = present | sub | = substituted |
| prev | = previous | unnum | = unnumbered |

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

5 Tables in earlier reprints

| Name of table | Reprint No. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Changed citations and remade laws | 2 |
| Changed names and titles | 2 |
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6 List of legislation

Electricity Act 1994 No. 64

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2, 287 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1995 (1994 SL No. 467)

Note—The approval day is 1 July 1995 (see s 280(1) and 1994 SL No. 468 s 351A)

Note—AIA s 15DA does not apply to this Act (see s 2(3))

amending legislation—

Statutory Authorities Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 1995 No. 36 pts 1–2

date of assent 16 June 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1994 (see s 2)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Electricity Amendment Act 1996 No. 28

date of assent 15 August 1996

commenced on date of assent

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Amendment Act 1996 No. 54 ss 1–2, 9 sch

date of assent 20 November 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 128)

Electricity Amendment Act 1997 No. 26

date of assent 22 May 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 53 (other than for inserted ss 289–298, 300–303) commenced 26 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 177)

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 177)

Electricity Amendment Act (No. 2) 1997 No. 50

date of assent 8 September 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 1997 (1997 SL No. 312)

Electricity Amendment Act (No. 3) 1997 No. 77 pts 1–2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 5 December 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 3–4, 6, 8 (except to the extent it commences s 27(b)(iii)), 9 (except to the extent it commences s 31(a)(ii)), 10–12, 14–19, 20 (except to the extent it commences s 42(a)(i)), 21–22, 24–29, 30 (except to the extent it commences s 55D(c)), 31 (except to the extent it commences s 60(a)(ii)), 32(2), 35–38, 40–43, 45–65, 66 (except to the extent it commences s 254(1)(c)), 66A–72, 74–82, 83(1) (except to the extent it commences the om of the defs “code participant”, “Market Code”, “pool” and “power system”), 83(2) (except to the extent it commences the ins of the defs “code participant”, “dispute”, “Market Code”, “National Electricity (Queensland) Law”, “National Electricity Tribunal”, “NECA”, “NEMMCO” and “Office” and the ins of para (c) in the def “electricity entity”) commenced 19 December 1997 (1997 SL No. 472)

s 79 commenced 1 January 1998 (1997 SL No. 472)

ss 5, 7, 8(2), 9(2), 13, 20(2), 23, 30(2), 31(2), 34, 44, 73, 83(1) (to the extent the subsections of ss 8(2), 9(2), 20(2), 30(2), 83(1) have not already commenced) and 83(2) (except to the extent it commences the ins of the defs “dispute”, “electricity entity”, para (c) and “Office”) commenced 13 December 1998 (1998 SL No. 328)

s 39 (to the extent it ins pt 1A) commenced 22 February 1999 (1999 SL No. 9)

remaining provisions (ss 32(1), 33, 39 (to the extent it ins ch 5, pt 1B), 66(2) (to the extent it ins s 254(1)(c), s 83(2) (to the extent it ins defs “dispute”, “electricity entity” para (c) and “Office”)) never proclaimed into force and rep 2001 No. 82 s 21

amending legislation—

Electricity and Gas Legislation Amendment Act 1999 No. 82 pts 1–2 (amends 1997 No. 77 above) (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 14 December 1999

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 46 ss 1, 3 sch (amends 1999 No. 82 above)

date of assent 25 October 2000

commenced on date of assent

Industrial Relations Act 1999 No. 33 ss 1, 2(2), 747 sch 3

date of assent 18 June 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1999 (1999 SL No. 159)

GST and Related Matters Act 2000 No. 20 ss 1, 2(4), 29 sch 3

date of assent 23 June 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(4))

Electricity Amendment Act 2000 No. 39

date of assent 13 October 2000
 commenced on date of assent

**State Development and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 46 ss 1, 2(2)–(4),
 pt 3**

date of assent 28 June 2001
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 28 June 2001 (2001 SL No. 101)

Electricity Amendment Act 2001 No. 47

date of assent 28 June 2001
 commenced on date of assent

Crime and Misconduct Act 2001 No. 69 ss 1–2, 378 sch 1

date of assent 8 November 2001
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2002 (2001 SL No. 221)

Electricity Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2001 No. 82 pts 1–2, sch

date of assent 3 December 2001
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 pt 2 (other than ss 4 and 5), sch (other than item 1) commenced 1 February 2002
 (2002 SL No. 2)
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 2)

**Integrated Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 100
 ss 1, 2(2)–(3), pt 4**

date of assent 19 December 2001
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2002 (2002 SL No. 258)

Electrical Safety Act 2002 No. 42 ss 1–2, 242 sch 1

date of assent 12 September 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2002 (2002 SL No. 259)

Treasury Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 56 ss 1–2(1), pt 3

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**Electricity and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 28 pts 1–2, ss 3, 33,
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date of assent 23 May 2003
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date of assent 23 May 2003

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s 195A ins 1997 No. 77 s 53

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s 196 amd 1997 No. 26 s 43

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s 197 amd 1997 No. 26 s 44; 1997 No. 77 s 55; 2003 No. 28 s 20

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div hdg ins 2003 No. 28 s 33 sch 2

Amendment of distribution authorities

s 199 sub 1997 No. 26 s 46

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Amendment of conditions stated in distribution authorities

s 200 sub 1997 No. 26 s 47

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s 200A ins 1997 No. 77 s 56

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div hdg ins 2003 No. 28 s 23

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s 201 sub 1997 No. 26 s 48; 2003 No. 28 s 23

Application for transfer

s 201A ins 2003 No. 28 s 23

Consideration of application for transfer

s 201B ins 2003 No. 28 s 23

Notice of refusal to transfer distribution authority

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amd 1997 No. 77 s 57**Application for authority**s 204 sub 1997 No. 26 s 50
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amd 1997 No. 77 s 60; 2003 No. 28 s 24**Notice of refusal to issue authority**

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s 207B ins 1997 No. 26 s 50

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s 207C ins 1997 No. 26 s 50

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Amendment of special approval

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amd 2003 No. 28 s 28

Amendment of conditions stated in special approval

s 211B ins 1997 No. 77 s 63
amd 2003 No. 28 s 29

Amendment of special approval and conditions by notice to holder of special approval

s 211C ins 1997 No. 77 s 63
amd 2003 No. 28 s 30

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div hdg ins 2003 No. 28 s 31

Transfer of special approval

s 212 sub 2003 No. 28 s 31

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s 212A ins 2003 No. 28 s 31

Consideration of application for transfer

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s 212C ins 2003 No. 28 s 31

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div hdg ins 2003 No. 28 s 33 sch 2

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s 219 amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

Potential damage to electric lines by projectiles

s 229 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

Climbing poles etc. of electricity entity prohibited

s 234 om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

Obstruction of electricity officers and authorised persons

prov hdg amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

s 236 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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prov hdg amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

s 237 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

False or misleading information

s 238 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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s 239 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with Act

s 240A ins 1997 No. 77 s 64

Attempts to commit offences

s 241 amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

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s 246 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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s 247 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

Evidentiary certificates by regulator

s 248 amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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s 250 om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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s 252 amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

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s 253 amd 2000 No. 39 s 11

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s 254 amd 2001 No. 82 s 18; 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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s 254AA ins 1997 No. 77 s 66A

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s 254AB ins 2002 No. 56 s 8

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s 256 amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

Transmission and distribution entities are constructing authorities

s 257 sub 1997 No. 77 s 67

exp 19 December 2002 (see s 257(2))

Regulation may declare a constructing authority

s 257A ins 1997 No. 77 s 67
om 2003 No. 28 s 3 sch 1

Fixing of prices by State electricity entities

s 258 om 1997 No. 77 s 68

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s 259 om 1997 No. 77 s 68

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s 260 sub 1997 No. 77 s 69

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s 261 om 1997 No. 77 s 70

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amd 2004 No. 51 s 3 sch

Cathodic protection

s 265 om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

Energy labelling and performance standards

s 266 amd 2004 No. 51 s 3 sch

Electrical articles

s 267 om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

Regulations about electrical workers and contractors

s 268 om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1

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ch hdg amd 2002 No. 56 s 9(1)

PART 1—PROVISIONS FOR ORIGINAL ACT (1994 No. 64)

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QGC to be issued generation authority etc.

s 270 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 270(3))

QETC to be issued transmission authority etc.

s 271 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 271(3))

QTSC to be issued supply entity authority etc.

s 272 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 272(3))

State authorised suppliers to be issued authorised supplier authority etc.

s 273 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 273(3))

Continuation of tariff schedules

s 274 exp 1 July 1995 (see s 274(2))

Installation inspectors are electricity officers

s 275 exp 1 July 1995 (see s 275(4))

Transfer of assets and liabilities to the department

s 277 exp 1 July 1995 (see s 277(3))

Regulations about certificates of employees' entitlements

s 278 exp 1 July 1995 (see s 278(2))

Continuation of provisions of Electricity Act 1976 until approval of industry superannuation scheme

prov hdg amd 1995 No. 36 s 4(1) (retro)

s 279 amd 1995 No. 36 s 4(2) (retro)
exp on the approval day (see s 279(3))

First declaration of approved superannuation scheme

s 280 amd 1995 No. 36 s 5 (retro)

Effect of approval of industry superannuation scheme on QESIASS

s 281 prev s 281 exp on the day after the transfer day (see prev s 281(6))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 281(7))
new s 281 sub 1995 No. 36 s 6 (retro)
exp on the approval day (see s 281(8))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 281(7))

Effect of approval of industry superannuation scheme on entitlement under Restoration Act

s 281A ins 1995 No. 36 s 6 (retro)
exp on the approval day (see s 281A(4))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 281A(3))

Continuation of rationing orders

s 282 exp 1 April 1995 (see s 282(2))

Continuation of restriction orders

s 283 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 283(2))

Certain New South Wales Councils are authorised suppliers

s 284 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 284(5))

Licences under s 138 of repealed Act

s 285 amd 1997 No. 50 s 24
exp 1 January 1998 (see s 285(3))

Electricity Act 1976 references

s 285A ins 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

References to electricity boards, electricity authorities and electricity supply industry

s 286 amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

Gladstone power station arrangements

s 287A ins 1997 No. 50 s 25

PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT ACT 1997, ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT ACT (No. 2) 1997 AND ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT ACT (No. 3) 1997

pt hdg ins 1997 No. 26 s 53

amd 1997 No. 50 s 26
sub 1997 No. 77 s 72

Continuation of tariffs

s 289 prev s 289 exp 1 January 1996 (see prev s 289(3))
new s 289 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 289(2))

Expiry of QGC's generation authorities

s 290 prev s 290 exp 1 January 1997 (see prev s 290(2))
new s 290 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 290(4))

Generation authorities for new generation entities

s 291 prev s 291 exp 1 January 1996 (see prev s 291(3))
new s 291 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 50 s 27; 1997 No. 77 s 73
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 291(5))

CHAPTER 15—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS

ch hdg om R1 (see RA s 37)

Expiry of QETC's transmission authority

s 292 prev s 292 om R1 (see RA s 40)
new s 292 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 292(4))

New transmission authority for QETC

s 293 prev s 293 om R1 (see RA s 40)
new s 293 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 293(5))

Expiry of QTSC's supply entity authority

s 294 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 294(4))

Expiry of State authorised supplier authorities

s 295 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 50 s 28
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 295(4))

New distribution authorities

s 296 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 296(7))

New retail authorities

s 297 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 297(7))

Dispensing with formal requirements for the issue of authorities

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 50 s 29(1)
s 298 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 50 s 29(2)
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 298(2))

Directions to State electricity entities

s 299 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 77 s 74

Minister may give exemptions from holding an authority or being authorised to sell

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 50 s 30(1)
s 300 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 50 s 30(2); 1997 No. 77 s 75
exp 1 July 1999 (see s 300(4))

Notifying exemption under s 300

s 300A ins 1997 No. 50 s 31
amd 1997 No. 77 s 76
exp 1 July 1999 (see ss 300(4), 300A(3))

Amending or cancelling exemption under s 300

s 300B ins 1997 No. 50 s 31
sub 1997 No. 77 s 77
exp 1 July 1999 (see ss 300(4), 300B(5))

Minister's powers about transmission and distribution pricing

s 301 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
sub 1997 No. 77 s 77
amd 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3
exp 19 December 2000 (see s 301(8))

QTSC State electricity entity for limited purposes

s 302 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 77 s 78
exp 1 July 1998 (see s 302(2))

Interim registration under s 92I

s 302A ins 1997 No. 50 s 32
om 1997 No. 77 s 79

Amending or cancelling grant under s 302A

s 302B ins 1997 No. 50 s 32
om 1997 No. 77 s 79

Market Code replaces Queensland Grid Code

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pt hdg ins 2000 No. 39 s 12

Continuation of existing regional electricity councils

s 303 prev s 303 ins 1997 No. 26 s 53
amd 1997 No. 77 s 80
exp 1 July 1999 (see s 303(3))
pres s 303 ins 2000 No. 39 s 12

PART 4—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2001

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PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRICITY AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2003**pt 5** (ss 305–307) ins 2003 No. 28 s 32**PART 6—VALIDATION PROVISION****pt hdg** (prev pt 4 hdg) renum 2003 No. 28 s 3 sch 1**Valuation of particular acts by relevant bodies corporate****s 308** (prev s 304) ins 2002 No. 56 s 9(2)
renum 2003 No. 28 s 3 sch 1**SCHEDULE 1—APPEALS AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS**amd 1997 No. 26 s 54; 1997 No. 50 s 34; 1997 No. 77 s 81; 2001 No. 82 s 19;
2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
sub 2003 No. 28 s 34**SCHEDULE 2—SUBJECT MATTER FOR REGULATIONS****Conditions of supply and sale****prov hdg** amd 1997 No. 26 s 55(1)
s 1 amd 1997 No. 26 s 55(2)–(3)**Requirements and standards****s 2** amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1**Conditions of authorities and approvals****s 3A** ins 1997 No. 77 s 82**Prescribed things and prohibited interests****s 3B** ins 1997 No. 77 s 82**General****s 4** amd 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1**SCHEDULE 3—ACTS REPEALED**

om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 4—ACTS AMENDED

om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 5—DICTIONARYdef “**accounting period**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)def “**affected land**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4

om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

def “**Ambulance Cover Act**” ins 2003 No. 34 s 171def “**approval day**” ins 1995 No. 36 s 7(2) (retro)def “**approved industry code**” ins 2004 No. 51 s 26(2)def “**associated equipment**” ins 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1def “**authorised person**” sub 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1def “**authorised supplier**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)def “**authorised supplier authority**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)def “**cathodic protection system**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1def “**channels**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1def “**code participant**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35

sub 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)–(2)

def “**common area**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)

- def “**common area consumption**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
- def “**conduct notice**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**conduct rules**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**contribution fee**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20
- def “**Country Energy**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20
sub 2003 No. 28 s 35(1)–(2)
- def “**customer**” amd 2002 No. 56 s 10(2)
- def “**customer connection contract**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
sub 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)–(2)
- def “**customer connection services**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**customer retail services**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**customer sale contract**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
sub 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)–(2)
- def “**distribution area**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
- def “**distribution authority**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
- def “**distribution entity**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
- def “**electrical article**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**electrical contracting**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**electrical equipment**” ins 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**electrical installation**” sub 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**electrical installation work**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**Electrical Safety Act**” ins 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**electrical work**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**electricity entity**” om 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)
ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**electric line**” sub 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**energy arbitrator**” ins 2000 No. 39 s 13
amd 2001 No. 82 s 3 sch
- def “**energy mediator**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20
- def “**Ergon Energy**” ins 2001 No. 47 s 4
- def “**first accounting period**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
- def “**government company**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
- def “**GST statement**” ins 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3
- def “**hire**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**inspection officer**” ins 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**LGPE Act**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4
om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
- def “**licensed electrical contractor**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**licensed electrical worker**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**Market Code**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35
sub 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)–(2)
- def “**mediated agreement**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20
- def “**member entity**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20
- def “**membership fee**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20
- def “**meter**” sub 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
- def “**Mount Isa-Cloncurry supply network**” ins 2001 No. 47 s 4
- def “**National Electricity (Queensland) Law**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**National Electricity Tribunal**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
- def “**national grid**” ins 2001 No. 47 s 4
- def “**NECA**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)

- def “**negotiated customer connection contract**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**negotiated customer sale contract**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**NEMMCO**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
 def “**net GST effect**” ins 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3
 def “**non-contestable customer**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**notified prices**” ins 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3
 def “**obligated supplier**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)
 def “**obligation to supply**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)
 def “**occupier**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
 def “**on-supplier**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**on-supplier’s premises**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**on-supply agreement**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**permissible use**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4
 om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
 def “**planning instrument**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4
 om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
 def “**planning scheme**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4
 om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
 def “**planning scheme maps**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4
 om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
 def “**pool**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35
 om 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)
 def “**power system**” om 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)
 def “**pricing entity**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**prohibited interest**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
 def “**prospective on-supplier**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**prospective receiver**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**QCA**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
 def “**QETC**” amd 2003 No. 28 s 35(3)
 def “**Queensland grid code**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35
 def “**Queensland system**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35
 def “**Queensland System Operator**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35
 def “**reasonably believes**” ins 2000 No. 39 s 13
 def “**receiver**” ins 2003 No. 28 s 35(2)
 def “**relevant planning scheme**” ins 1996 No. 28 s 4
 om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
 def “**relevant body corporate**” ins 2002 No. 56 s 10(1)
 def “**retail area**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**retail authority**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**retail entity**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**sell**” sub 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)–(2)
 def “**service quality standard**” ins 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3
 om 2004 No. 51 s 26(1)
 def “**spot market**” ins 1997 No. 77 s 83(2)
 def “**standard customer connection contract**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**standard customer sale contract**” ins 1997 No. 26 s 56(2)
 def “**State authorised supplier**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)
 def “**State electricity entity**” sub 1997 No. 26 s 56
 def “**supply area**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)
 def “**supply entity**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)

def “**supply entity authority**” om 1997 No. 26 s 56(1)
def “**system control**” om 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)
def “**system control entity**” om 1997 No. 77 s 83(1)
def “**trade or commerce**” om 2002 No. 42 s 242 sch 1
def “**trading arrangements**” om 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
def “**trading arrangements**” ins 1997 No. 50 s 35
def “**transfer day**” om 1995 No. 36 s 7(1) (retro)
def “**user-pays fee**” ins 2001 No. 82 s 20

**ATTACHMENT—EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LEGISLATION REFERRED TO
IN THE ACT**

ins 1997 No. 50 s 36