



Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997

Reprinted as in force on 8 September 2010

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Also see endnotes for information about—

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

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Queensland

Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997

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Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 8 September 2010]

An Act to establish the Queensland Competition Authority, give it powers and functions about pricing practices relating to monopoly business activities, competitive neutrality and access to services, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

Division 1 Introduction

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*.

2 Commencement

Parts 3 and 4 commence on 1 July 1997.

3 Act binds State

- (1) This Act binds the State.
- (2) Nothing in this Act makes the State liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

4 Extraterritorial operation

It is the intention of Parliament that this Act should apply, as far as possible, to—

- (a) land and things outside Queensland (whether in or outside Australia); and
- (b) acts, transactions and things done, entered into or happening outside Queensland (whether in or outside Australia); and
- (c) land, things, acts and transactions (wherever situated, done, entered into or happening) that would, apart from this Act, be governed or otherwise affected by the law of another jurisdiction (including a foreign country).

Division 2 Interpretation

5 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words in this Act.

6 Things done in relation to Ministers

- (1) For this Act—
 - (a) if a thing is required to be, or may be, done by the Ministers, the thing is to be done by the Ministers jointly; and
 - (b) if a thing is required to be, or may be, given to the Ministers, the thing is to be given to each of the Ministers.
- (2) However, if the Ministers' offices are held, or the functions of the offices are being performed, by 1 person, the thing may be done by, or given to, that person alone.

Part 2 **Queensland Competition Authority**

Division 1 **Establishment of authority**

7 **Establishment of authority**

The Queensland Competition Authority is established.

8 **Legal status of authority**

The authority—

- (a) is a body corporate; and
- (b) has a common seal; and
- (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

9 **Authority's relationship with State**

- (1) The authority represents the State.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the authority has all the rights, privileges and immunities of the State.

Division 2 **Functions and powers of authority**

10 **Authority's functions**

The authority's functions are—

- (a) to develop criteria, and, at the request of the Ministers or on its own initiative, to revise the criteria or give information or advice to the Ministers about the criteria, to be used by the Ministers for deciding whether to declare the following—
 - (i) a government business activity or non-government business activity to be a monopoly business activity;

- (ii) a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity; and
- (aa) to make recommendations to the Ministers for the revocation of declarations of monopoly business activities made by the Ministers; and
- (b) to conduct investigations and report to the Ministers about pricing practices relating to monopoly business activities and monopoly water supply activities; and
- (ba) to conduct price monitoring investigations in relation to monopoly business activities and report the results of the investigations to the Ministers; and
- (c) to receive, investigate, and report to the Ministers on, complaints against government agencies carrying on significant business activities otherwise than in accordance with the principle of competitive neutrality; and
- (d) to grant accreditation to government agencies carrying on significant business activities in accordance with the principle of competitive neutrality; and
- (e) if directed by the Ministers—under the direction, to investigate, and report to the Ministers on, any matter relevant to the implementation of competition policy; and
- (f) to make recommendations to the Ministers for the making or revocation of declarations of services under part 5; and
- (fa) to mediate to resolve access disputes or water supply disputes; and
- (fb) if asked by the parties to access agreements or water supply agreements—to mediate to resolve disputes under the agreements; and
- (g) to conduct arbitration hearings for resolving access disputes or water supply disputes; and
- (ga) if asked by the parties to access agreements or water supply agreements—to arbitrate to resolve disputes under the agreements; and

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- (gb) to conduct arbitration hearings about applications for arbitration under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, section 524(2); and
- (h) to approve undertakings for—
 - (i) services; and
 - (ii) water supply activities carried on by water suppliers; and
- (ha) to monitor compliance with approved access undertakings; and
- (i) at the request of the Ministers, or on its own initiative—to give information or advice to the Ministers about access codes or proposed access codes, or the contents of access codes or proposed access codes; and
- (j) to make industry codes, other than an initial industry code, under the *Electricity Act 1994* and the *Gas Supply Act 2003*; and
- (k) to monitor compliance with industry codes under the *Electricity Act 1994* and the *Gas Supply Act 2003*; and
- (l) to review particular decisions under the *Electricity Act 1994*; and
- (la) if directed by the Ministers—to monitor compliance by a government agency, or conduct arbitration hearings for resolving disputes about a government agency's compliance, with a code of conduct the agency has agreed to abide by; and
- (m) to perform other functions given to the authority under an Act, including, for example—
 - (i) performing a function or exercising a power delegated to it under an Act; or
 - (ii) doing an act it is directed to do under an Act; and
- (n) to perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (m).

11 Authority's powers

- (1) The authority has all the powers of an individual and may, for example—
 - (a) enter into contracts; and
 - (b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and
 - (c) appoint agents and attorneys; and
 - (d) engage consultants; and
 - (e) do anything else necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of its functions.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the authority has the powers given to it under this or another Act.
- (3) The authority may exercise its powers inside and outside Queensland, including outside Australia.

12 Directions by Ministers about authority's functions

- (1) The authority is subject to the written directions of the Ministers in performing its functions.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the authority is not subject to direction by the Ministers—
 - (a) in relation to the conduct of any investigation by the authority (except as provided in subsection (3) and section 24); or
 - (b) in relation to the content of any report of the authority; or
 - (c) in performing its functions under part 5.
- (3) For the conduct of an investigation by the authority, the Ministers may direct the authority to consult with a stated entity.
- (4) The Ministers must cause a copy of any direction to be gazetted within 14 days after it is given.
- (5) Despite subsection (2), if a direction is a direction by the Ministers under section 10(e), the direction must state how the investigation is to be conducted and, for that purpose, may apply all or stated provisions of part 6 to the investigation.

- (6) To the extent the direction applies all or stated provisions of part 6, the part or stated provisions apply to the investigation.

13 Public availability of directions

- (1) If the authority receives a direction from the Ministers, the authority must ensure—
- (a) a copy of the direction is available for public inspection within 14 days after receiving the direction; and
 - (b) a copy of the direction continues to be available for public inspection—
 - (i) for 2 years after it first became available for public inspection; or
 - (ii) if, in the period, a report of the authority containing details of the direction becomes available for public inspection—until the report becomes available for public inspection.
- (2) Arrangements made for subsection (1) must include ensuring a copy of the direction is available for public inspection during office hours on business days at the authority's office.

Part 3 Pricing practices relating to monopoly business activities

Division 1 Application of part

13A What pt 3 is about

- (1) This part is about—
- (a) the declaration of monopoly business activities; and
 - (b) the investigation and reporting by the authority about pricing practices relating to monopoly business activities; and

- (c) the conduct of price monitoring investigations by the authority in relation to monopoly business activities.
- (2) This part applies generally to—
 - (a) government agencies; and
 - (b) other persons carrying on business activities involving services provided by means of facilities.
- (3) The application of the part to an activity carried on by a local government entity depends on whether the activity is a significant business activity.

13B Application of part to responsible local governments consisting of 2 or more local governments

- (1) This section applies if the responsible local government for a local government entity consists of 2 or more local governments (the *participants*).
- (2) If this part requires or permits something to be done by a responsible local government, the thing may be done by 1 or more of the participants for the responsible local government.
- (3) If a provision of this part refers to a responsible local government doing something, the provision applies as if the provision referred to 1 or more of the participants for the responsible local government doing the thing for the responsible local government.

13C Application of part to responsible local government for giving notices

- (1) If this part requires or permits a notice to be given to a responsible local government and it consists of 2 or more local governments, the notice may be given to—
 - (a) if there is a nominated local government for the responsible local government—the nominated local government; or
 - (b) if the authority has requested notification of a nominated local government for the responsible local government but there is no nominated local government—any 1 of

the local governments of which the responsible local government consists.

- (2) A local government is the nominated local government for a responsible local government consisting of 2 or more local governments only if a written notice has been given to the authority in relation to the local government (the *nominee*) and the notice contains—
 - (a) the nominee's name and address for receiving notices; and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other local governments that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this part for all the local governments; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the local government authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the local governments.
- (3) For subsection (1)(b), the authority may request notification of a nominated local government for the responsible local government by giving a notice to each local government of which the responsible local government consists asking that a written notice be given to the authority containing—
 - (a) the name, and address for receiving notices, of 1 of the local governments (also the *nominee*); and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other local governments that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the local governments; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the local government authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the local governments.

13D Application of part to local government entities and responsible local governments that are the same person

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) this part requires or permits something to be done by both a local government entity and the responsible local government for the entity; and
 - (b) the local government entity is not incorporated.

- (2) The thing may be done by the local government entity or the responsible local government once and—
 - (a) if the thing is done by the local government entity—it is taken to have also been done by the responsible local government; or
 - (b) if the thing is done by the responsible local government—it is taken to have also been done by the local government entity.

13E Application of part to local government entities and responsible local governments that are the same person for giving notices

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) this part requires or permits a notice to be given to both a local government entity and the responsible local government for the entity; and
 - (b) the local government entity is not incorporated.
- (2) The notice may be given to the local government entity or the responsible local government once and—
 - (a) if the notice is given to the local government entity—it is taken to have also been given to the responsible local government; or
 - (b) if the notice is given to the responsible local government—it is taken to have also been given to the local government entity.

Division 1A Criteria for declarations of monopoly business activities

14 Development of criteria for government business activities

Within 6 months after the commencement, the authority must—

- (a) develop criteria for use by the Ministers for deciding whether to declare a government business activity to be a monopoly business activity; and
- (b) give written notice of the criteria to the Ministers.

14A Development of criteria for non-government business activities

Within 6 months after the commencement of this section, the authority must—

- (a) develop criteria for use by the Ministers for deciding whether to declare a non-government business activity to be a monopoly business activity; and
- (b) give written notice of the criteria to the Ministers.

15 Revision of, and advice about, criteria

- (1) The authority must, if requested by the Ministers, and may, on its own initiative—
 - (a) revise the criteria given to the Ministers under section 14 or 14A, including the criteria as previously revised under this section; and
 - (b) give information or advice to the Ministers about the current criteria.
- (2) The authority must give written notice of any revised criteria to the Ministers.

16 Consultation about criteria

In developing or revising criteria for this division, the authority may consult with anyone it considers appropriate.

17 Publication of criteria

The authority must publish the criteria and any revised criteria developed under this division in the gazette and in any other way it considers appropriate.

Division 2 Declarations of monopoly business activities

Subdivision 1 Government business activities

18 Request for declaration

The authority may ask the Ministers—

- (a) to declare a government business activity, whether or not it is a significant business activity,¹ to be a monopoly business activity; and
- (b) if the declaration is made—to refer the monopoly business activity to it under section 23 or 23A.

18A Notice of requests relating to significant business activities

- (1) This section applies if the authority makes a request under section 18(a) relating to a significant business activity.
- (2) The authority must give written notice of the request to the following, including details of the authority's reasons for making it—
 - (a) the local government entity carrying on the activity;
 - (b) the responsible local government for the entity.

18B Requests by local government entities and responsible local governments

- (1) A responsible local government for a local government entity may ask the Ministers—
 - (a) to declare a government business activity that is a significant business activity to be a monopoly business activity; and

¹ For this part *significant business activity* is defined in the dictionary as a significant business activity of a local government.

- (b) if the declaration is made—to refer the monopoly business activity to the authority under section 23 or 23A.
- (2) The responsible local government must give the authority a copy of the request.

19 Declaration by Ministers

- (1) The Ministers may declare a government business activity to be a monopoly business activity.
- (2) The declaration must be made by gazette notice.
- (3) In deciding whether to make a declaration, the Ministers must have regard to—
 - (a) the current criteria given to them by the authority for the purpose; and
 - (b) any information or advice about the current criteria given to them by the authority.
- (4) Also, in deciding whether to make a declaration about a government business activity that is a significant business activity, the Ministers must consult with the local government entity carrying on the activity and the responsible local government for the entity.
- (5) For a consultation under subsection (4), the Ministers must—
 - (a) notify the responsible local government and the local government entity of the Ministers' intention to make a declaration about the significant business activity; and
 - (b) give the responsible local government and the local government entity 90 days to make submissions to the Ministers about the intended declaration.
- (6) A declaration must identify the business activity by reference to the government agency carrying on the activity.
- (7) The Ministers may make a declaration whether or not a request for the declaration is made by the authority.
- (8) A declaration continues in operation until it is revoked.

20 Declaration by regulation

- (1) A regulation may declare a government business activity to be a monopoly business activity.
- (2) A declaration must identify the business activity by reference to the government agency carrying on the activity.

21 Public availability of requests

The authority must—

- (a) keep a list of requests made during the preceding 2 years—
 - (i) by the authority under section 18; and
 - (ii) by responsible local governments under section 18B, of which the authority has been given a copy under section 18B(2); and
- (b) ensure a copy of the list is available for public inspection during office hours on business days at the authority's office.

Subdivision 2 Non-government business activities**21A Declaration by Ministers**

- (1) The Ministers may declare a non-government business activity to be a monopoly business activity.
- (2) The declaration must be made by gazette notice.
- (3) In deciding whether to make the declaration, the Ministers must—
 - (a) have regard to—
 - (i) the relevant declaration criteria; and
 - (ii) any information or advice about the criteria given to them by the authority; and
 - (b) consult with the person carrying on the activity.

- (4) A declaration must identify the non-government business activity by reference to the person carrying on the activity.
- (5) A declaration continues in operation until it is revoked.

21B Declaration by regulation

- (1) A regulation may declare a non-government business activity to be a monopoly business activity.
- (2) A declaration must identify the non-government business activity by reference to the person carrying on the activity.

21C Effect on declaration of change of person carrying on activity

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a non-government business activity is declared to be a monopoly business activity under this subdivision; and
 - (b) after the declaration is made, the person carrying on the activity changes.
- (2) The change in the person carrying on the monopoly business activity does not affect the validity of the declaration.
- (3) The declaration is taken to identify the monopoly business activity by reference to the new person carrying on the activity.

Division 2A Revocation of declarations made by the Ministers

21D Recommendation to revoke

- (1) The authority may recommend to the Ministers that a declaration of a monopoly business activity made by the Ministers under section 19 or 21A (a *part 3 Ministerial declaration*) be revoked.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a relevant entity for a monopoly business activity may ask the authority to

recommend the revocation of the part 3 Ministerial declaration.

- (3) The Ministers may ask the authority to consider whether a part 3 Ministerial declaration should be revoked by the Ministers.
- (4) The authority may recommend the revocation of a part 3 Ministerial declaration only if the authority is satisfied that revocation would be appropriate having regard to the relevant declaration criteria.
- (5) In this section—

relevant entity, for a monopoly business activity, means any of the following—

- (a) the government agency or other person carrying on the activity;
- (b) if the activity is a significant business activity—the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity.

21E Power of authority to conduct investigation

For making a revocation recommendation, the authority may conduct an investigation about the monopoly business activity.

21F Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this division, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the government agency or other person carrying on the monopoly business activity; and
 - (b) if the activity is a significant business activity—the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity; and
 - (c) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must state the following—
 - (a) the authority's intention to conduct the investigation;

- (b) the subject matter of the investigation;
- (c) an invitation to interested persons to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice;
- (d) the authority's address.

21G Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this division.

21H Revocation

- (1) The Ministers may revoke a part 3 Ministerial declaration only if the Ministers are satisfied that revocation would be appropriate having regard to the relevant declaration criteria.
- (2) A part 3 Ministerial declaration may be revoked whether or not a revocation recommendation has been made.
- (3) If the Ministers receive a revocation recommendation, the Ministers must either revoke the part 3 Ministerial declaration or decide not to revoke the declaration.

21I Notice of decision

- (1) The Ministers must publish in the gazette—
 - (a) notice of a decision to revoke, or not to revoke, a part 3 Ministerial declaration; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision.
- (2) Also, as soon as practicable after making the decision, the Ministers must give a written notice stating the decision and reasons for the decision to—
 - (a) the government agency or other person carrying on the activity; and
 - (b) if the business activity is a significant business activity—the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity; and
 - (c) the authority.

21J When revocation takes effect

A decision of the Ministers to revoke a part 3 Ministerial declaration takes effect on—

- (a) the day notice of the decision is published in the gazette; or
- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—the later day.

Division 3 Investigations about monopoly business activities**22 Meaning of *price monitoring investigation***

A *price monitoring investigation*, in relation to a monopoly business activity, means an ongoing investigation in which the authority—

- (a) monitors pricing practices relating to the activity; and
- (b) reports periodically to the Ministers about the results of the investigation.

23 Investigations about pricing practices

- (1) The Ministers may refer a monopoly business activity to the authority for an investigation about the pricing practices relating to the activity.
- (2) In deciding whether to refer a monopoly business activity that is a significant business activity or non-government business activity to the authority under subsection (1), the Ministers must consult with—
 - (a) for a significant business activity—the local government entity carrying on the activity and the responsible local government for the entity; or
 - (b) for a non-government business activity—the person carrying on the activity.
- (3) The authority must conduct the investigation.

- (4) The Ministers may, by written notice given to the authority, withdraw or amend the reference at any time before receiving the authority's report of the results of the investigation.
- (5) A notice under subsection (4) must state the reasons for the withdrawal or amendment of the reference.

23A Price monitoring investigations

- (1) The Ministers may refer a monopoly business activity to the authority for a price monitoring investigation.
- (2) In deciding whether to refer a monopoly business activity that is a significant business activity or non-government business activity to the authority under subsection (1), the Ministers must consult with—
 - (a) for a significant business activity—the local government entity carrying on the activity and the responsible local government for the entity; or
 - (b) for a non-government business activity—the person carrying on the activity.
- (3) In referring a monopoly business activity to the authority under subsection (1), the Ministers must give the authority a written notice stating—
 - (a) the period for which the price monitoring investigation is to be conducted; and
 - (b) how often the authority must periodically report the results of the investigation to the Ministers.
- (4) The authority must conduct the investigation.
- (5) Unless the reference is earlier withdrawn or the period of the investigation is amended under subsection (6), the reference ends at the end of the period stated in the notice under subsection (3)(a).
- (6) The Ministers may, by written notice given to the authority, withdraw or amend the reference at any time before it ends.
- (7) A notice under subsection (6) must state the reasons for the withdrawal or amendment of the reference.

24 Directions of Ministers for investigation

- (1) In referring a monopoly business activity to the authority for an investigation, the Ministers may direct the authority to do any or all of the following—
 - (a) to make a draft report available to the public, or a stated entity, during the investigation;
 - (b) to consider stated matters when conducting the investigation;
 - (c) to give a report of the results of the investigation to the Ministers within a stated period;
 - (d) to make a recommendation to the Ministers about a stated matter, including, for example, if the activity was referred to the authority under section 23(1), a recommendation about—
 - (i) whether a price monitoring investigation should be conducted in relation to the activity; or
 - (ii) if a price monitoring investigation were to be conducted in relation to the activity, what the nature of the investigation should be, including, for example, the matters mentioned in section 23A(3)(a) and (b).
- (2) The authority must comply with a direction.

25 Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this division, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation.
- (2) The notice must be published in a newspaper circulating throughout the State.
- (3) The notice must be given to—
 - (a) the government agency or other person carrying on the monopoly business activity; or
 - (b) if the investigation relates to a monopoly business activity that is a significant business activity—
 - (i) the local government Minister; and

- (ii) the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity.
- (4) The notice must—
- (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (c) invite interested persons to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

26 Matters to be considered by authority for investigation

- (1) In conducting an investigation under this division, the authority must have regard to the following matters—
- (a) the need for efficient resource allocation;
 - (b) the need to promote competition;
 - (c) the protection of consumers from abuses of monopoly power;
 - (d) in relation to the goods or services to which the monopoly business activity relates—
 - (i) the cost of providing the goods or services in an efficient way, having regard to relevant interstate and international benchmarks; and
 - (ii) the actual cost of providing the goods or services; and
 - (iii) the standard of the goods or services, including quality, reliability and safety;
 - (e) the appropriate rate of return on assets;
 - (f) the effect of inflation;
 - (g) the impact on the environment of prices charged by the government agency or other person carrying on the monopoly business activity;
 - (h) considerations of demand management;

- (i) social welfare and equity considerations including community service obligations, the availability of goods and services to consumers and the social impact of pricing practices;
 - (j) the need for pricing practices not to discourage socially desirable investment or innovation by government agencies and persons carrying on non-government business activities;
 - (k) legislation and government policies relating to ecologically sustainable development;
 - (l) legislation and government policies relating to occupational health and safety and industrial relations;
 - (m) economic and regional development issues, including employment and investment growth;
 - (n) if the monopoly business activity is a government business activity—any directions given by the government to the government agency by which the monopoly business activity is carried on.
- (2) If the investigation relates to a monopoly business activity involving the supply of water, the authority must have regard to water pricing determinations and water supply determinations.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not limit the matters to which the authority may have regard in conducting an investigation.

27 Procedures for investigations

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this division.

28 Ending of authority's jurisdiction for investigation

- (1) The authority's jurisdiction to continue an investigation about a monopoly business activity ends if—
- (a) the activity stops being a monopoly business activity; or
 - (b) the reference of the activity to the authority by the Ministers is withdrawn, or otherwise ends under section 23A.

- (2) If the authority's jurisdiction to continue an investigation ends, the authority may report the results of the investigation, up to the time its jurisdiction ended, to—
 - (a) the Ministers; and
 - (b) if the monopoly business activity is a non-government business activity—the person carrying on the activity.

Division 4 Reports of authority about investigations

29 Application of division

This division applies to—

- (a) the authority for reporting the results of an investigation conducted by it under division 3, including the periodic reporting of the results of a price monitoring investigation; and
- (b) a report of the authority of the results of the investigation.

30 Authority to report to Ministers

- (1) The authority must report the results of an investigation to the Ministers.
- (2) Also, if the investigation is a price monitoring investigation, the authority must periodically report the results of the investigation to the Ministers as required under the notice given to the authority under section 23A(3).
- (3) If the investigation relates to a monopoly business activity that is a significant business activity, the authority must, on the same day as it reports the results of the investigation to the Ministers, give a copy of the report to—
 - (a) the local government Minister; and
 - (b) the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity.

31 Authority to give copy of report to government agency or other person carrying on activity

On the same day as it reports the results of an investigation to the Ministers, the authority must give a copy of the report to the government agency or other person carrying on the monopoly business activity.

32 Multiple reports

For reporting the results of an investigation, the authority may make more than 1 report.

33 Contents of report

- (1) The authority must include in a report—
 - (a) if the investigation is not a price monitoring investigation—its recommendations about the pricing practices relating to the monopoly business activity; and
 - (b) any recommendations made by the authority as required under a direction given to the authority by the Ministers for the investigation; and
 - (c) the reasons for its recommendations; and
 - (d) if the investigation is a price monitoring investigation—the information obtained by the authority about the pricing practices relating to the monopoly business activity; and
 - (e) if the Ministers gave a direction to the authority for the investigation—details of the direction.
- (2) The authority may include in a report anything else about the investigation it considers appropriate.

34 Public availability of reports

- (1) The authority must make a copy of a report available for public inspection as soon as practicable after giving the report to the Ministers.

- (2) Arrangements made for subsection (1) must include ensuring a copy of the report is available for public inspection during office hours on business days at the authority's office.
- (3) The authority may publish a report that is available for public inspection.
- (4) Subsection (1) applies subject to section 35.

35 Delaying public availability of reports

- (1) The authority may decide that, in the special circumstances of the case, a report, or a part of a report, must not be made available for public inspection for a stated period.
- (2) The decision and the reasons for it must be stated in the report.
- (3) Section 34(1) applies to the report, or part of the report, to which the decision relates as if the report were given to the Ministers at the end of the period mentioned in subsection (1).

36 Decision of Ministers about particular recommendations in report—monopoly business activity that is a government business activity, other than a significant business activity

- (1) This section applies to recommendations about pricing practices, or price monitoring recommendations, contained in a report relating to a monopoly business activity that is a government business activity, other than a significant business activity.
- (2) Within 90 days after the Ministers receive a report, the Ministers must—
 - (a) accept (with or without qualification), or reject, the recommendations; or
 - (b) accept (with or without qualification) some of the recommendations and reject the other recommendations.
- (3) Before making a decision under subsection (2) about a monopoly business activity involving the supply of water, the

Ministers must have regard to water pricing determinations and water supply determinations.

(4) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (2), the Ministers must notify the decision and the reasons for the decision by gazette notice.

(5) In this section—

price monitoring recommendations means recommendations about—

- (a) whether a price monitoring investigation should be conducted in relation to the monopoly business activity; or
- (b) what the nature of a future price monitoring investigation in relation to the activity should be.

36A Decision of responsible local government about particular recommendations in report—monopoly business activity that is a significant business activity

(1) This section applies to recommendations about pricing practices contained in a report relating to a monopoly business activity that is a significant business activity.

(2) Within 90 days after the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity receives the report, the responsible local government must, by resolution—

- (a) accept, with or without qualification, or reject, the recommendations; or
- (b) accept, with or without qualification, some of the recommendations and reject the other recommendations.

(3) Before making a decision under subsection (2) about a significant business activity involving the supply of water, the responsible local government must have regard to water pricing determinations and water supply determinations.

(4) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (2), the responsible local government must—

- (a) notify the decision and the reasons for the decision by gazette notice; and
- (b) give a copy of the decision and the reasons for the decision to—
 - (i) the Ministers; and
 - (ii) the authority; and
 - (iii) the local government Minister; and
 - (iv) the local government entity carrying on the activity.

36B Response to report of person carrying on activity—monopoly business activity that is a non-government business activity

- (1) This section applies to a report relating to a monopoly business activity that is a non-government business activity.
- (2) Within 90 days after receiving the report, the person carrying on the activity must give the authority the person's written response to the report, including details of any action the person will or may take in response to each recommendation contained in the report.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units.

37 Referral of particular accepted recommendations to responsible Minister—monopoly business activity that is government business activity

- (1) This section applies if the Ministers accept recommendations about pricing practices relating to a monopoly business activity that is a government business activity.
- (2) The Ministers must refer the recommendations, and any qualifications on which the recommendations are accepted, to the responsible Minister for the government agency carrying on the monopoly business activity.

37A Register of recommendations, and decisions or responses, relating to monopoly business activities involving the supply of water

- (1) The authority must keep a register of—
 - (a) the authority's recommendations about pricing practices contained in reports of the results of investigations about monopoly business activities involving the supply of water; and
 - (b) whichever of the following applies in relation to the recommendations—
 - (i) if the activities are government business activities other than significant business activities—the Ministers' decisions under section 36(2);
 - (ii) if the activities are significant business activities—the decisions of the responsible local governments under section 36A(2);
 - (iii) if the activities are non-government business activities—the responses of the persons carrying on the activities.
- (2) The register must include, for each recommendation, details of the following—
 - (a) the name of the government agency or other person carrying on the monopoly business activity;
 - (b) the monopoly business activity;
 - (c) the reasons for the recommendation;
 - (d) the day the report in which the recommendation is made is to be, or was, given to—
 - (i) if the activity is a significant business activity—the responsible local government for the local government entity carrying on the activity; or
 - (ii) otherwise—the Ministers.
- (3) The register must also include, for each decision mentioned in subsection (1)(b), details of the following—
 - (a) the day the decision was made;

- (b) the day the decision is to be, or was, notified under section 36(4) or 36A(4).

Division 5 Miscellaneous

37B Authority may give advice about pricing practices

- (1) The authority may, if requested by a government agency or another person carrying on a monopoly business activity, give the person advice about pricing practices relating to the activity.
- (2) Advice given under this section is not binding on any person.

Part 4 Competitive neutrality and significant business activities

Division 1 Preliminary

38 Principle of competitive neutrality

The principle of competitive neutrality is that a government agency carrying on a significant business activity should not enjoy a competitive advantage over competitors or potential competitors in a particular market solely because the agency's activities are not subject to 1 or more of the following—

- (a) full Commonwealth or State taxes or tax equivalent systems;
- (b) debt guarantee fees directed towards offsetting the competitive advantages of government guarantees;
- (c) procedural or regulatory requirements of the Commonwealth, the State or a local government on conditions equivalent to the conditions to which a competitor or potential competitor may be subject, including, for example, requirements about the

protection of the environment and about planning and approval processes.

39 Significant business activity

- (1) For this part, a *significant business activity* is a business activity carried on by a government agency and declared to be a significant business activity by the Ministers by gazette notice.
- (2) In making a declaration, the Ministers may have regard to government policies about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality.

Example of policy for subsection (2)—

Government policy statement ‘Competitive Neutrality and Queensland Government Business Activities’ (published by the Queensland Government, July 1996).²

- (3) A declaration must identify the activity by reference to the government agency carrying on the activity.

40 Time for doing things

If, under this part, anything is required to be done by the authority but no period within which, or time by which, the thing is to be done is stated, the thing must be done within a reasonable time.

41 Reference to noncompliance by government agency

In this part, a reference to a government agency not complying with the principle of competitive neutrality in carrying on a significant business activity is a reference to the agency carrying on the activity otherwise than under the principle.

² A copy of the policy may be inspected at the office of the Treasury Department at 100 George Street, Brisbane.

Division 2 Complaints about competitive neutrality

42 Grounds for complaint

A person may make a complaint under this division to the authority against a government agency carrying on a significant business activity on the ground the agency, in carrying on the activity, does not comply with the principle of competitive neutrality.

43 Persons who may make complaint

- (1) A complaint may be made to the authority only by a person who—
 - (a) is, or may be, adversely affected by the competitive advantage alleged by the person to be enjoyed by the government agency; and
 - (b) satisfies a competition requirement.
- (2) A person satisfies a competition requirement if the person—
 - (a) competes in a particular market with the government agency in relation to the significant business activity carried on by the agency; or
 - (b) seeks to compete in a particular market with the government agency in relation to the significant business activity carried on by the agency but is being hindered from doing so by the competitive advantage alleged by the person to be enjoyed by the agency.

44 Making a complaint

A complaint must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) contain details of the alleged noncompliance by the government agency with the principle of competitive neutrality; and
- (c) include sufficient details to show—

- (i) how the complainant is, or may be, adversely affected by the alleged noncompliance; and
- (ii) the complainant and government agency are, or could be, in competition in the particular market; and
- (iii) the complainant has made a genuine, but unsuccessful, attempt to resolve the subject matter of its complaint with the government agency.

45 Further information to support complaint

- (1) The authority may, by written notice given to a complainant, require the complainant to give the authority further information about the complaint within the reasonable time stated in the notice.
- (2) A notice under subsection (1) must relate to information that is necessary and reasonable to help the authority decide whether or not to investigate the complaint.

Division 3 Investigation of complaints

46 Requirement of authority to investigate

- (1) The authority must investigate a complaint received by it unless—
 - (a) the authority reasonably believes the complainant is not, or could not be, in competition in a particular market with the government agency carrying on the significant business activity; or
 - (b) the authority reasonably believes the complainant is not, or the complainant is unlikely to be, adversely affected by the noncompliance by the government agency with the principle of competitive neutrality alleged in the complaint; or
 - (c) the authority reasonably believes the complainant has not shown it has made a genuine attempt to resolve the subject matter of its complaint with the government agency carrying on the significant business activity; or

- (d) if the authority has sought further information about the complaint under section 45—the complainant has failed, without reasonable excuse, to give the information to the authority within the time stated in the relevant notice; or
 - (e) the government agency carrying on the significant business activity has a current accreditation for the activity granted by the authority under this part; or
 - (f) the authority reasonably believes the complaint is frivolous or vexatious.
- (2) In forming a belief for subsection (1)(a), the authority must have regard to the following—
- (a) laws and government policy governing competition in the particular market;
 - (b) whether the complainant is supplying, or could supply, the goods or service the subject of the significant business activity carried on by the government agency, or similar goods or a similar service, in the particular market;
 - (c) the structure of the particular market;
 - (d) any other matter it considers appropriate.
- (3) If the authority decides not to investigate a complaint, the authority must, within 14 days after making the decision, give to the complainant a written notice stating its decision and the reasons for the decision.
- (4) Subsection (1) has effect subject to section 47(2).

47 Effect of complaint on competitive tender process

- (1) This section applies if the complainant and the government agency are engaged in a competitive tender process that relates to the significant business activity the subject of the complaint.
- (2) The authority may decide to—
- (a) investigate, or continue to investigate, the complaint before the tender process has been completed; or

- (b) defer or suspend investigating the complaint until after the tender process has been completed.
- (3) The tender process may be continued and completed despite—
 - (a) the making of the complaint; or
 - (b) the authority making a decision under subsection (2)(a).
- (4) The outcome of the tender process is not affected by—
 - (a) the results of the investigation; or
 - (b) any decision of the Ministers about the results of the investigation.

48 Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this division, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation.
- (2) The notice must be given to—
 - (a) the government agency carrying on the significant business activity; and
 - (b) the responsible Minister for the government agency; and
 - (c) the complainant; and
 - (d) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (3) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the complaint or be accompanied by a copy of the complaint; and
 - (c) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written, or, if the authority approves, oral, submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

49 Matters to be considered by authority for investigation

- (1) In conducting an investigation under this division, the authority must have regard to the following matters—
- (a) the need to ensure compliance with the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (b) the need for efficient resource allocation;
 - (c) the need to promote competition;
 - (d) any government policies or guidelines about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (e) any directions about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality given to the government agency by the government;
 - (f) any arrangements between the government and the government agency about a competitive disadvantage suffered by the agency because of the government ownership or control of the agency;
 - (g) any laws about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (h) any legislation or government policies relating to ecologically sustainable development;
 - (i) social welfare and equity considerations including community service obligations and the availability of goods and services to consumers;
 - (j) any legislation or government policies relating to occupational health and safety or industrial relations;
 - (k) economic and regional development issues, including employment and investment growth;
 - (l) the interests of consumers or any class of consumers.

Examples of policies for subsection (1)(d)—

- 1 Policy framework for commercialisation of government activities as outlined in 'Commercialisation of government service functions in Queensland' (published by the Treasury Department, October 1994).

- 2 Government policy statement ‘Competitive Neutrality and Queensland Government Business Activities’ (published by the Queensland Government, July 1996).³

Example of a law for subsection (1)(g)—

Government Owned Corporations Act 1993 governing the corporatisation of government entities.

- (2) However, in deciding whether the complaint the subject of an investigation has been substantiated, the authority must not accept that any competitive advantage enjoyed by the government agency solely because of the government ownership or control of the agency is justified because of the existence of a competitive disadvantage suffered by the agency because of the government ownership or control of the agency.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit the matters the authority may have regard to in conducting an investigation.

50 Procedures for investigations

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this division.

Division 4 Reports of authority about investigations

51 Application of division

This division applies to—

- (a) the authority for reporting the results of an investigation conducted by it under division 3; and
- (b) the report of the authority of the results of the investigation.

³ A copy of each policy may be inspected at the office of the Treasury Department at 100 George Street, Brisbane.

52 Authority to report to Ministers

The authority must report the results of an investigation to the Ministers.

53 Multiple reports

For reporting the results of an investigation, the authority may make more than 1 report.

54 Contents of reports

The authority must, in a report—

- (a) state whether the complaint the subject of the investigation has been substantiated; and
- (b) state its reasons for the decision; and
- (c) if the authority decides the complaint has been substantiated—include its recommendations on how the government agency's failure to comply with the principle of competitive neutrality could be overcome; and
- (d) if the authority considers the government agency suffers a competitive disadvantage because of the government ownership or control of the agency—
 - (i) include its comments about the competitive disadvantage (including comments about the effect of the disadvantage on the government agency); and
 - (ii) include its recommendations on how the disadvantage suffered by the government agency could be overcome.

55 Public availability of reports

- (1) Within 2 days after the Ministers receive a report, the Ministers must ensure a copy of the report is available for public inspection.

- (2) Arrangements made for subsection (1) must include ensuring a copy of the report is available for public inspection during office hours on business days at the authority's office.
- (3) The authority may publish a report that is available for public inspection.
- (4) Subsection (1) applies subject to section 56.

56 Delaying public availability of reports

- (1) The authority may recommend in a report that, in the special circumstances of the case, the report, or a part of the report, not be made available for public inspection for a stated period.
- (2) The authority must give reasons for the recommendation.
- (3) Section 55(1) applies to a report, or part of a report, to which a recommendation relates as if the Ministers received the report at the end of the period mentioned in subsection (1).

57 Decision of Ministers about report

- (1) Within 90 days after the Ministers receive a report, the Ministers must—
 - (a) accept or reject the authority's decision on whether the complaint the subject of the investigation has been substantiated; and
 - (b) if the authority decides a complaint has been substantiated—accept (with or without qualification), or reject, any recommendation of the authority contained in the report on how the government agency's failure to comply with the principle of competitive neutrality could be overcome.
- (2) However, the Ministers may act under subsection (1) only in consultation with the responsible Minister.
- (3) The Ministers must give a written notice (a *Ministers' decision notice*) to the authority setting out their decision under subsection (1) and the reasons for the decision.

58 Copy of Ministers' decision notice to be given to certain entities

The authority must give a copy of a Ministers' decision notice received by it to the complainant and government agency.

59 Public availability of Ministers' decision notice

- (1) Within 2 days after the authority receives a Ministers' decision notice, the authority must ensure a copy of the notice is available for public inspection.
- (2) Arrangements made for subsection (1) must include ensuring a copy of the notice is gazetted, and is otherwise available for public inspection during office hours on business days at the authority's office.

Division 5 Accreditation**60 Purpose of accreditation**

The purpose of accreditation under this Act is to remove doubt for a government agency carrying on a significant business activity about whether it carries on the activity in accordance with the principle of competitive neutrality.⁴

61 Application for accreditation

- (1) A government agency carrying on a significant business activity may apply to the authority for an accreditation for the agency for the activity.
- (2) An application must be made in the form approved by the authority.

⁴ Under section 46(1)(e) the authority must investigate a complaint unless the agency carrying on the significant business activity has been granted a current accreditation.

63 Decision on application

- (1) The authority must consider an application for accreditation received by it and either grant, or refuse to grant, the accreditation.
- (2) In considering an application, the authority must have regard to the principle of competitive neutrality and—
 - (a) if the authority is satisfied the applicant carries on the significant business activity in accordance with the principle—the authority must grant the accreditation; or
 - (b) if the authority is not satisfied the applicant carries on the significant business activity in accordance with the principle—the authority must refuse to grant the accreditation.

64 Conditions on grant of accreditation

- (1) If the authority decides to grant an accreditation, the grant is subject to the following conditions—
 - (a) a condition that the government agency must continue to comply with the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (b) a condition that the government agency must inform the authority of any change in the agency's structure or operations that may affect the agency's continued compliance with the principle of competitive neutrality.
- (2) The authority may impose any other conditions it considers are necessary and reasonable for ensuring compliance with the accreditation.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), a condition may relate to requirements of the government agency to give relevant information to the authority that is necessary and reasonable to enable the authority to decide whether it is appropriate to maintain the accreditation.
- (4) For a condition mentioned in subsection (3), the information may be required to be given to the authority either—
 - (a) from time to time, at reasonable intervals; or
 - (b) at stated reasonable times.

65 Notice of decision

- (1) If the authority decides to grant an accreditation, the authority must give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision; and
 - (b) the period of accreditation (not longer than 2 years); and
 - (c) the conditions of the accreditation; and
 - (d) for a condition imposed by the authority—the reasons for the condition.
- (2) If the authority decides not to grant the accreditation, the authority must give the applicant a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision.

66 Publication of decision

If the authority decides to grant an accreditation, the authority must publish in the gazette—

- (a) a notice of the grant; and
- (b) a notice containing a list of all current accreditations.

67 Period of effect of accreditation

- (1) An accreditation remains in force until the end of the period stated in the authority's accreditation notice, unless it is sooner surrendered or cancelled.
- (2) In this section—

authority's accreditation notice means a notice given to an applicant for an accreditation by the authority advising the applicant of the grant of the accreditation.

68 Surrender of accreditation

- (1) A government agency that has been granted an accreditation may surrender the accreditation by written notice given to the authority.
- (2) The surrender takes effect—
 - (a) the day the notice is given to the authority; or

- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—the later day.

69 Cancellation of accreditation

- (1) An accreditation may be cancelled on the ground the government agency concerned has contravened a condition of the accreditation.
- (2) If the authority believes the ground exists to cancel an accreditation, the authority must give the government agency a written notice that—
 - (a) states the authority proposes to cancel the accreditation; and
 - (b) states the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (c) outlines the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (d) invites the agency to show within the show cause period why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) If, after considering all written representations made within the show cause period, the authority still believes the ground exists to cancel the accreditation, the authority may cancel the accreditation.
- (4) The authority must give the government agency a written notice stating its decision and the reasons for the decision.
- (5) The decision takes effect—
 - (a) the day the notice is given to the government agency; or
 - (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—the later day.
- (6) In this section—

show cause period, for a notice given to a government agency under subsection (2), means the period ending not less than 14 days, and not more than 21 days, after the notice is given to the agency.

Division 6 Investigations about accreditation

69A Power of authority to conduct investigation

- (1) For deciding whether to grant, or refuse to grant, accreditation for a government agency by which an application has been made, the authority may conduct an investigation about the agency.
- (2) The authority may conduct the investigation whether the application was made before or after this section commences.

69B Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this division, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the government agency; and
 - (b) the responsible Minister for the government agency; and
 - (c) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (c) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written, or, if the authority approves, oral, submissions to the authority within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

69C Matters to be considered by authority for investigation

- (1) In conducting an investigation under this division, the authority must consider the following matters—
 - (a) the need to ensure compliance with the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (b) the need for efficient resource allocation;
 - (c) the need to promote competition;

- (d) any government policies or guidelines about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (e) any directions about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality given to the government agency by the government;
 - (f) any arrangements between the government and the government agency about a competitive disadvantage suffered by the agency because of the government ownership or control of the agency;
 - (g) any laws about the application of the principle of competitive neutrality;
 - (h) any legislation or government policies concerning ecologically sustainable development;
 - (i) social welfare and equity considerations including community service obligations and the availability of goods and services to consumers;
 - (j) any legislation or government policies concerning occupational health and safety or industrial relations;
 - (k) economic and regional development issues, including employment and investment growth;
 - (l) the interests of consumers or any class of consumers.
- (2) However, in deciding whether to grant an accreditation for the government agency, the authority must not accept that any competitive advantage enjoyed by the agency solely because of the government ownership or control of the agency is justified because of the existence of a competitive disadvantage suffered by the agency because of the government ownership or control of the agency.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit the matters the authority may consider in conducting an investigation.

69D Procedures for investigations

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this division.

Part 5 Access to services

Division 1 Preliminary

69E Object of pt 5

The object of this part is to promote the economically efficient operation of, use of and investment in, significant infrastructure by which services are provided, with the effect of promoting effective competition in upstream and downstream markets.

70 Meaning of *facility*

(1) *Facility* includes—

- (a) rail transport infrastructure; and
- (b) port infrastructure; and
- (c) electricity, petroleum, gas or GHG stream transmission and distribution infrastructure; and
- (d) water and sewerage infrastructure, including treatment and distribution infrastructure.

(2) In this section—

GHG stream see the *Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009*, section 12.

71 Meaning of *market*

- (1) A *market* is a market in Australia or a foreign country.
- (2) If *market* is used in relation to goods or services, it includes a market for—
 - (a) the goods or services; and
 - (b) other goods or services that are able to be substituted for, or are otherwise competitive with, the goods or services mentioned in paragraph (a).

72 Meaning of *service*

- (1) ***Service*** is a service provided, or to be provided, by means of a facility and includes, for example—
 - (a) the use of a facility (including, for example, a road or railway line); and
 - (b) the transporting of people; and
 - (c) the handling or transporting of goods or other things; and
 - (d) a communications service or similar service.
- (2) However, ***service*** does not include—
 - (a) the supply of goods (except to the extent the supply is an integral, but subsidiary, part of the service); or
 - (b) the use of intellectual property or a production process (except to the extent the use is an integral, but subsidiary, part of the service); or
 - (c) a service—
 - (i) provided, or to be provided, by means of a facility for which a decision of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, approving a competitive tender process under the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cwlth), section 44PA, is in force; and
 - (ii) that was stated under section 44PA(2) of that Act in the application for the approval.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply only for this part and part 5A.

73 References to facilities

In this part, a reference to a facility in association with a reference to a service or part of a service is a reference to the facility used, or to be used, to provide the service or part of the service.

74 Application of part to partnerships and joint ventures

- (1) This section applies if an access provider of a service is a partnership or joint venture consisting of 2 or more entities (the *participants*).
- (2) If this part requires or permits something to be done by an access provider, the thing may be done by 1 or more of the participants for the access provider.
- (3) If a provision of this part refers to an access provider bearing any costs, the provision applies as if the provision referred to any of the participants bearing any costs.
- (4) If a provision of this part refers to an access provider doing something, the provision applies as if the provision referred to 1 or more of the participants doing the thing for the access provider.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies if—
 - (a) a provision of this part requires an access provider to do something, or prohibits an access provider from doing something; and
 - (b) a contravention of the provision is an offence.
- (6) The provision mentioned in subsection (5) applies as if a reference to the access provider were a reference to any person responsible for the day-to-day management and control of the access provider.
- (7) Subsection (8) applies if—
 - (a) a provision of this part requires an access provider to do something, or prohibits an access provider from doing something; and
 - (b) a contravention of the provision is not an offence.
- (8) The provision mentioned in subsection (7) applies as if a reference to the access provider were a reference to each participant and to any other person responsible for the day-to-day management and control of the access provider.

75 Application of Act to authority for purposes of giving notices to owner

- (1) If this Act requires or permits a notice to be given to the owner of a facility or service by the authority and there is more than 1 owner of the facility or service, the notice may be given to—
 - (a) if there is a nominated owner for the facility or service—the nominated owner; or
 - (b) if the authority has requested notification of a nominated owner for the facility or service but there is no nominated owner—any 1 of the owners.
- (2) An owner is the nominated owner, for a facility or service for which there is more than 1 owner, only if a written notice has been given to the authority in relation to the owner (the *nominee*) and the notice contains—
 - (a) the nominee's name and address for receiving notices; and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other owners that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the owners; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the owner authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the owners.
- (3) For subsection (1)(b), the authority may request notification of a nominated owner, for a facility or service for which there is more than 1 owner, by giving a notice to each owner whose name and address is known to the authority asking that a written notice be given to the authority containing—
 - (a) the name, and address for receiving notices, of 1 owner (also the *nominee*); and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other owners that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the owners; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the owner authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the owners.

75A Application of Act to authority for purposes of giving notices to operator

- (1) If this Act requires or permits a notice to be given to the operator of a facility or service by the authority and there is more than 1 operator of the facility or service, the notice may be given to—
 - (a) if there is a nominated operator for the facility or service—the nominated operator; or
 - (b) if the authority has requested notification of a nominated operator for the facility or service but there is no nominated operator—any one of the operators.
- (2) An operator is the nominated operator, for a facility or service for which there is more than 1 operator, only if a written notice has been given to the authority in relation to the operator (the *nominee*) and the notice contains—
 - (a) the nominee's name and address for receiving notices; and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other operators that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the operators; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the operator authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the operators.
- (3) For subsection (1)(b), the authority may request notification of a nominated operator, for a facility or service for which there is more than 1 operator, by giving a notice to each operator whose name and address is known to the authority asking that a written notice be given to the authority containing—
 - (a) the name, and address for receiving notices, of 1 operator (also the *nominee*); and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other operators that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the operators; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the operator authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the operators.

Division 2 Declarations of services

Subdivision 1 Criteria for declaration recommendations and making of declarations

76 Access criteria

- (1) This section sets out the matters (the *access criteria*) about which—
 - (a) the authority is required to be satisfied for recommending that a service be declared by the Ministers; and
 - (b) the Ministers are required to be satisfied for declaring a service.
- (2) The access criteria are as follows—
 - (a) that access (or increased access) to the service would promote a material increase in competition in at least 1 market (whether or not in Australia), other than the market for the service;
 - (b) that it would be uneconomical to duplicate the facility for the service;
 - (c) that the facility for the service is significant, having regard to its size or its importance to the Queensland economy;
 - (d) that access (or increased access) to the service can be provided safely;
 - (e) that access (or increased access) to the service would not be contrary to the public interest.
- (3) In considering the access criterion mentioned in subsection (2)(e), the authority and the Ministers must have regard to the following matters—
 - (a) the object of this part;
 - (b) legislation and government policies relating to ecologically sustainable development;

- (c) social welfare and equity considerations including community service obligations and the availability of goods and services to consumers;
- (d) legislation and government policies relating to occupational health and safety and industrial relations;
- (e) economic and regional development issues, including employment and investment growth;
- (f) the interests of consumers or any class of consumers;
- (g) the need to promote competition;
- (h) the efficient allocation of resources;
- (i) if the facility for the service extends outside Queensland—whether access to the service provided outside Queensland by means of the facility is regulated by another jurisdiction and the desirability of consistency in regulating access to the service.

Subdivision 2 Recommendation by authority for declaration

77 Requests about declarations

- (1) A person may ask the authority to recommend that a particular service be declared by the Ministers.
- (2) The Ministers may ask the authority to consider whether a particular service should be declared by the Ministers.
- (3) A request must be in the form approved by the authority.
- (4) At any time before the authority makes a recommendation about a request, the applicant may—
 - (a) withdraw the request; or
 - (b) with the written agreement of the authority—amend the request.

78 Notice of request

- (1) This section applies if the applicant for a request is not the owner of the service.
- (2) The authority must—
 - (a) immediately tell the owner of the service that the authority has received the request; and
 - (b) if the request is later withdrawn or amended by the applicant—immediately tell the owner of the withdrawal, or immediately give details of the amendment to the owner.

79 Making recommendation

- (1) After receiving a request, the authority must recommend to the Ministers that—
 - (a) the service be declared; or
 - (b) part of the service, that is itself a service, be declared; or
 - (c) the service not be declared.
- (2) Before making the recommendation, the authority may consult with any person it considers appropriate.
- (3) The authority must publish the recommendation and the reasons for the recommendation in the way the authority considers appropriate.
- (4) If the authority makes a recommendation that a service, or part of a service, be declared, the authority also must recommend the period for which the declaration should operate.
- (5) Unless the request is made by the Ministers, the authority must give a copy of the request to the Ministers with the recommendation.

79A Period for making recommendation

- (1) The authority must use its best endeavours to make a recommendation under section 79 within 6 months from the day the authority receives the request.

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- (2) However, the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (1) does not include any of the following—
- (a) if the authority conducts an investigation for making the recommendation and gives a notice under section 185 to a person requiring the person to give information or produce a document for the investigation, a day in the period—
 - (i) starting on the day the notice is given to the person; and
 - (ii) ending on the day the person complies with the notice;
 - (b) if the authority publishes a document about the recommendation and invites persons to make submissions on the document to the authority within a stated period—a day in the period for making submissions stated by the authority.
- (3) The authority must publish a notice on its website, while the authority is considering the making of the recommendation, stating—
- (a) the day the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (1) started or will start; and
 - (b) the day the period will end; and
 - (c) for a day not included in the period under subsection (2)—the reason the day is not included in the period.

Editor's note—

The authority's website can be found at <www.qca.org.au>.

- (4) If the authority fails to make the recommendation within the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (1), it must, as soon as practicable after the period ends, give written notice of the reasons for the authority's failure to—
- (a) the applicant for the request about the declaration of the service; and
 - (b) if the request was not made by the Ministers—the Ministers.

80 Factors affecting making of recommendation

- (1) The authority must recommend that a service be declared by the Ministers if the authority is satisfied about all of the access criteria for the service.
- (2) The authority must recommend that a service not be declared by the Ministers if the authority is not satisfied about all of the access criteria for the service.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the authority may recommend that a service not be declared by the Ministers if the authority considers the request was not made in good faith or is frivolous.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a request made by the Ministers.
- (5) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the authority may recommend that part of a service be declared by the Ministers if the authority is satisfied about all of the access criteria for the part of the service.

Subdivision 3 Investigations about services**81 Power of authority to conduct investigation**

For making a recommendation under subdivision 2, the authority may conduct an investigation about the service.

82 Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the owner of the service; and
 - (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the name of the owner of the service; and
 - (c) state the subject matter of the investigation; and

- (d) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
- (e) state the authority's address.

83 Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

Subdivision 4 Declaration by Ministers

84 Making declaration

- (1) On receiving a declaration recommendation, the Ministers must do 1 of the following—
 - (a) declare the service;
 - (b) declare part of the service, that is itself a service;
 - (c) decide not to declare the service.
- (2) If the service is provided by means of a facility owned by a local government entity, the Ministers must consult with the local government entity, and the responsible local government for the entity, before doing anything under subsection (1).
- (3) For consulting under subsection (2), the Ministers must—
 - (a) notify the local government entity and the responsible local government of the Ministers' intention to make a declaration about the service; and
 - (b) give the local government entity and the responsible local government 90 days to make submissions to the Ministers about the intended declaration.
- (4) If the Ministers declare the service, or part of the service, the declaration must state the expiry date of the declaration.
- (5) If the Ministers decide not to declare the service and the declaration recommendation was made under subdivision 4A, the decision does not affect the existing declaration for the service.

85 Notice of decision

- (1) The Ministers must, within 90 days after the relevant day, publish in the gazette—
 - (a) notice of the decision to declare the service in whole or part or not to declare the service; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision.
- (2) Also, as soon as practicable after making the decision, the Ministers must—
 - (a) give the designated material for the decision to the following—
 - (i) if a request about the declaration of the service was made by someone other than the Ministers—the applicant;
 - (ii) the owner of the service, unless the owner made a request about the declaration of the service;
 - (iii) if the owner and operator of the service are different entities—the operator, unless the operator made a request about the declaration of the service; and
 - (b) give to the authority a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision.
- (4) In this section—

designated material, for a decision of the Ministers to declare, or not to declare, a service, means—
 - (a) a copy of the declaration recommendation; and
 - (b) a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision.

relevant day means—
 - (a) for a service provided by means of a facility owned by a local government entity—the day after the 90 day period given, under section 84(3)(b), to the local government entity to make submissions; or
 - (b) otherwise—the day the Ministers receive the declaration recommendation.

86 Factors affecting making of declaration

- (1) The Ministers must declare a service if they are satisfied about all of the access criteria for the service.
- (2) The Ministers must decide not to declare a service if they are not satisfied about all of the access criteria for the service.
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the Ministers may declare part of a service if they are satisfied about all of the access criteria for the part of the service.

87 Duration of declaration

- (1) A declaration starts to operate on—
 - (a) the day notice of the decision to declare the service is published in the gazette; or
 - (b) if a later day of operation is stated in the notice—the later day.
- (2) A declaration continues in operation until its expiry date, unless it is earlier revoked.

Subdivision 4A Review of declaration**87A Declaration recommendation to be made before expiry of declaration**

- (1) At least 6 months, but not more than 12 months, before the expiry date of a declaration of a service, the authority must recommend to the Ministers that, with effect from the expiry date—
 - (a) the service be declared; or
 - (b) part of the service, that is itself a service, be declared; or
 - (c) the service not be declared.
- (2) Before making the recommendation, the authority may consult with any person it considers appropriate.
- (3) The authority must publish the recommendation and the reasons for the recommendation in the way the authority considers appropriate.

- (4) If the authority recommends that the service, or part of the service, be declared with effect from the expiry date, the authority must also recommend the period for which that declaration should operate.

Note—

On receiving the recommendation the Ministers must, under subdivision 4, either declare all or part of the service, or decide not to declare the service.

87B Notice of review

The authority must, when it starts considering the making of a recommendation under section 87A, tell the owner of the service that the authority is considering the matter.

87C Factors affecting making of recommendation

- (1) The authority must make a recommendation under section 87A(1)(a) if the authority is satisfied about all of the access criteria for the service.
- (2) The authority must make a recommendation under section 87A(1)(c) if the authority is not satisfied about all of the access criteria for the service.
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the authority may make a recommendation under section 87A(1)(b) if the authority is satisfied about all of the access criteria for the part of the service.

87D Power of authority to conduct investigation

For making a recommendation under section 87A, the authority may conduct an investigation about the service.

87E Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the owner of the service; and
 - (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.

- (2) The notice must—
- (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the name of the owner of the service; and
 - (c) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (d) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (e) state the authority's address.

87F Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

Subdivision 5 Revocation of declaration

88 Recommendation to revoke

- (1) The authority may recommend to the Ministers that a declaration of a service or part of a service be revoked.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the owner of the declared service may ask the authority to recommend revocation of the declaration of the service or part of the service.
- (3) The authority may recommend revocation of a declaration of a service or part of a service only if it is satisfied that, at the time of the recommendation, section 86 would prevent the Ministers from declaring the relevant service or the part of the relevant service.

89 Power of authority to conduct investigation

For making a revocation recommendation, the authority may conduct an investigation about the declared service.

90 Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the owner of the service; and
 - (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (c) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

91 Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

92 Revocation

- (1) On receiving a revocation recommendation, the Ministers must—
 - (a) revoke the declaration of the service or the part of the service; or
 - (b) decide not to revoke the declaration of any part of the service.
- (2) The Ministers may revoke a declaration of a service or part of a service—
 - (a) only after receiving a revocation recommendation; and
 - (b) only if they are satisfied that, at the time of the revocation, section 86 would prevent the Ministers from declaring the relevant service or the part of the relevant service.

93 Notice of decision

- (1) The Ministers must publish in the gazette—
 - (a) notice of a decision—
 - (i) to revoke the declaration of a service or part of a service; or
 - (ii) not to revoke the declaration of any part of a service; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision.
- (2) Also, as soon as practicable after making the decision, the Ministers must give a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision to—
 - (a) the owner of the service; and
 - (b) if the owner and operator of the service are different entities—the operator of the service; and
 - (c) the authority.

94 When revocation takes effect

A decision of the Ministers to revoke a declaration of a service or part of a service takes effect on—

- (a) the day notice of the decision is published in the gazette; or
- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—the later day.

Subdivision 6 Other Matters**95 Effect of expiry or revocation of declaration**

The expiry of a declaration, or the revocation of a declaration of a service or part of a service, does not affect—

- (a) the mediation or arbitration of an access dispute for which an access dispute notice was given before the expiry or revocation; or

- (b) the operation or enforcement of an access determination made in the arbitration of an access dispute for which an access dispute notice was given before the expiry or revocation; or
- (c) the operation of an access agreement, or a right acquired, or liability incurred, under an access agreement, that was entered into before the expiry or revocation.

96 Register of declarations

- (1) The authority must keep a register of declarations in operation.
- (2) The register must include, for each declaration, details the authority considers appropriate.

Division 4 Access agreements for declared services

Subdivision 1 Negotiations for access agreements

99 Obligation of access provider to negotiate

An access provider of a declared service must, if required by an access seeker, negotiate with the access seeker for making an access agreement relating to the service.

100 Obligations of parties to negotiations

- (1) The access provider and access seeker must negotiate in good faith for reaching an access agreement.
- (2) In negotiating access agreements, or amendments to access agreements, relating to the service, the access provider must not unfairly differentiate between access seekers in a way that has a material adverse effect on the ability of 1 or more of the access seekers to compete with other access seekers.

Note—

Provision for enforcing compliance with subsection (2) is made in division 8 (Enforcement for pt 5), particularly section 153 (Orders to enforce prohibitions on hindering access and unfair differentiation).

- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent the access provider treating access seekers differently to the extent the different treatment is—
- (a) reasonably justified because of the different circumstances, relating to access to the declared service, applicable to the access provider or any of the access seekers; or
 - (b) expressly required or permitted by—
 - (i) an access code or approved access undertaking for the declared service; or
 - (ii) an access determination to which the access provider is a party.
- (4) However, subsection (3) does not authorise an access provider to—
- (a) engage in conduct for the purpose of preventing or hindering a user's access to the declared service; or

Note—

See sections 104 and 125 in relation to conduct preventing or hindering a user's access to the declared service.

- (b) propose a price for access to the declared service that is inconsistent with the pricing principles mentioned in section 168A.

101 Obligation of access provider to satisfy access seeker's requirements

- (1) In negotiations between an access provider and access seeker for an access agreement, the access provider must make all reasonable efforts to try to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the access seeker.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), and subject to any relevant access code or approved access undertaking, the access provider must give the access seeker the following—

- (a) information about the price at which the access provider provides the service, including the way in which the price is calculated;
 - (b) information about the costs of providing the service, including the capital, operation and maintenance costs;
 - (c) information about the value of the access provider's assets, including the way in which the value is calculated;
 - (d) an estimate of the spare capacity of the service, including the way in which the spare capacity is calculated;
 - (e) a diagram or map of the facility used to provide the service;
 - (f) information about the operation of the facility;
 - (g) information about the safety system for the facility;
 - (h) if the authority makes a determination in an arbitration about access to the service under division 5, subdivision 3—information about the determination.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), if the authority reasonably considers the disclosure of information under subsection (2) may be likely to damage the commercial activities of the access provider, an access seeker or an access user, the authority may—
- (a) allow the information to be categorised or aggregated so the disclosure is not unduly damaging; or
 - (b) authorise the access provider not to give the access seeker 1 or more of the matters mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) Despite subsection (2), the authority may allow the matters mentioned in subsection (2)(a) to (c) to be given in the form of a reference tariff.
- (5) The access provider or access seeker may ask the authority for advice or directions about a matter mentioned in this section.
- (6) The access provider and the access seeker must not, without the consent of the giver of the information, disclose to another person information given under this section.

(7) In this section—

reference tariff, for a service, means a price, or formula for calculating a price, that has been approved by the authority to set the basis for negotiation of the price for access to the service under an access agreement.

Subdivision 2 Rights and obligations of parties to access agreements

102 Terms of access under separate agreements

In entering into separate access agreements in relation to the same declared service, an access provider is not required to provide access on the same terms under each agreement.

103 Requirement to produce access agreement

- (1) This section applies to an access agreement only if it is made in writing.
- (2) The authority may, by written notice given to an access provider who is a party to an access agreement, require the access provider to give a copy of the agreement to the authority within the time (not less than 14 days) stated in the notice.
- (3) The access provider must comply with the requirement within the time stated in the notice, unless the access provider has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

104 Preventing or hindering access

- (1) An access provider or user of a declared service, or a related body corporate of the access provider or user, must not engage in conduct for the purpose of preventing or hindering a

user's access to the declared service under an access agreement.⁵

- (2) An access provider who is the owner or operator of a declared service engages in conduct for preventing or hindering a user's access to the declared service if, having regard to the relevant criterion, the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the declared service to itself, or a related body corporate of the access provider, on more favourable terms than the terms on which the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the declared service to a competitor of the access provider.
- (3) For subsection (2), the relevant criterion is the terms, taken as a whole, on which the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the declared service to itself and the competitor having regard, in particular, to—
 - (a) the fees, tariffs or other payments to be made for access to the declared service by the access provider and the competitor; and
 - (b) the nature and quality of the declared service provided, or proposed to be provided, to the access provider and competitor.
- (4) An access provider or user of a declared service, or a related body corporate of the access provider or user, may be taken to have engaged in conduct for preventing or hindering a user's access to a service even though, after all the evidence has been considered, the existence of the purpose is ascertainable only by inference from the conduct of the access provider, user or related body corporate or other relevant circumstances.
- (5) Subsections (2) and (4) do not limit the ways in which the purpose of an access provider or user, or a related body corporate of an access provider or user, may be established for subsection (1).
- (6) An access provider or user of a declared service, or a related body corporate of the access provider or user, does not

⁵ Provision for enforcing compliance with section 104(1) is made in division 8 (Enforcement for pt 5), particularly section 153 (Orders to enforce prohibition on hindering access and unfair differentiation).

contravene subsection (1) if the conduct of the access provider, user or related body corporate is constituted by—

- (a) an act done in accordance with an access code or approved access undertaking for the declared service; or
 - (b) a reasonable act done in, and for, an emergency (including an emergency that involves, or may involve, injury to persons or damage to property).
- (7) Subsection (2) applies despite section 102.
- (8) In this section—

competitor, of an access provider of a declared service, means a person who has, or seeks to have, access to the declared service to compete in a market with the access provider, or a related body corporate of the access provider.

105 Requirement to give information about access

- (1) The authority may take action under this section to find out whether an access provider who is an owner or operator of a declared service is complying with section 104(1) in relation to the declared service.
- (2) The authority may, by written notice given to the access provider, require the access provider to give the authority, within the time (not less than 14 days) stated in the notice, stated information about the arrangements under which the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the service to itself or a related body corporate of the access provider.
- (3) The access provider must comply with the requirement within the time stated in the notice, unless the access provider has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (4) An access provider is not required to comply with a requirement to give information if the access provider claims on the ground of self incrimination a privilege the access provider would be entitled to claim against giving the information were the access provider a witness in a prosecution for an offence in the Supreme Court.

- (5) The authority or access provider may apply to the Supreme Court for a determination of the validity of a claim of privilege.

106 Transfer of rights under access agreement

- (1) A user of a declared service under an access agreement may transfer all or part of the user's interest in the agreement under this section.
- (2) A transfer must be made by written notice given to the access provider providing the service to the user.
- (3) The notice must state—
 - (a) the interest being transferred; and
 - (b) the name and address of the transferee; and
 - (c) the date of the transfer.
- (4) The date of transfer stated in the notice must not be earlier than the day on which the notice is given.
- (5) Even if a user effects a transfer under this section, the user's obligations under the access agreement continue, unless the transferee and other parties to the access agreement otherwise agree.
- (6) Subsection (1) has effect subject to—
 - (a) an access code for the declared service; and
 - (b) an approved access undertaking for the declared service; and
 - (c) if the access agreement has been approved by the authority under subdivision 3—the terms of the access agreement.

Subdivision 3 Approval of certain access agreements

107 Application of subdivision

This subdivision applies to an access agreement only if the agreement affects the right of a user of a declared service under the agreement to transfer all or part of the user's interest in the agreement.

108 Application for approval

- (1) The parties to an access agreement may apply to the authority for approval of the agreement.
- (2) An application must be made in the form approved by the authority.

109 Decision on application

- (1) The authority must consider an application for approval of an access agreement received by it and either approve, or refuse to approve, the agreement.
- (2) In deciding whether to give the approval, the authority must have regard to—
 - (a) the object of this part; and
 - (b) the public interest, including the public interest in having competition in markets (whether or not in Australia); and
 - (c) the interests of the access provider; and
 - (d) the interests of persons who have, or may acquire, rights to use the declared service to which the agreement relates, including whether adequate provision has been made for compensation if the persons' rights are adversely affected.

110 Notice of decision

- (1) If the authority decides to approve an access agreement, the authority must immediately give written notice of the decision to each of the parties to the agreement.
- (2) If the authority decides not to approve an access agreement, the authority must immediately give to each of the parties to the agreement a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision.

Division 5 Access disputes about declared services**Subdivision 1 Preliminary****111 Application of arbitration procedures to access disputes**

- (1) Subdivision 3 applies in relation to the arbitration of a dispute about access to a service only if a notice of the dispute has been given to the authority by an access provider or access seeker under section 112.
- (2) However, an access provider or access seeker may give a notice under section 112 about a dispute only if the access provider and access seeker have not agreed to deal with the dispute otherwise than by arbitration under this Act.

Subdivision 2 Notices about access disputes**112 Giving dispute notice**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an access provider and access seeker can not agree on an aspect of access to a declared service; and
 - (b) there is no access agreement between the access provider and access seeker relating to the service.
- (2) Either the access provider or access seeker may notify the authority that an access dispute exists.

- (3) For subsection (1), there is no access agreement between an access provider and access seeker relating to a declared service if the aspect about access to the service about which the access provider and access seeker can not agree is increased access to the service.

113 Requirements about access dispute notice

- (1) A notice given under section 112(2) (an *access dispute notice*) must be in writing.
- (2) An access dispute notice must—
 - (a) state the name and address of the access provider or access seeker giving the notice; and
 - (b) state the name and address of the other party involved in the access dispute; and
 - (c) state whether the dispute is to be dealt with by mediation or arbitration; and
 - (d) state the steps the party giving the notice has taken, or tried to take, to satisfy its obligations about carrying out negotiations for an access agreement in good faith,⁶ including, if the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration, whether or not an attempt has been made to resolve the dispute by mediation under subdivision 2A.

114 Notice by authority of access dispute

On receiving an access dispute notice, the authority must give written notice of the access dispute—

- (a) if the dispute notice was given by an access seeker—to the access provider stated in the notice as being the access provider involved in the access dispute with the access seeker; and
- (b) if the dispute notice was given by an access provider—to the access seeker stated in the notice as being the access seeker involved in the access dispute with the access provider; and

⁶ See section 100 (Obligations of parties to negotiations).

- (c) to any other person the authority considers is appropriate to become a party to the arbitration of the access dispute.

115 Withdrawal of access dispute notice

- (1) An access dispute notice may be withdrawn only under this section.
- (2) An access provider or access seeker may withdraw an access dispute notice—
 - (a) if the dispute is to be dealt with by mediation—at any time before a mediated resolution of the dispute is achieved; or
 - (b) if the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration—at any time before the authority makes its determination.
- (3) However, the access provider may withdraw the access dispute notice only with the written agreement of the access seeker.
- (4) Subsection (2) applies whether the access dispute notice was given by the access provider or access seeker.
- (5) If an access dispute notice is withdrawn, the notice is taken, for this part, never to have been given.

115A Authority may refer access dispute to mediation

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the authority has received an access dispute notice stating—
 - (i) the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration; and
 - (ii) there has been no attempt to resolve the dispute by mediation; and
 - (b) the authority considers a mediated resolution of the dispute can be achieved.
- (2) The authority must give the following persons a written notice asking them to attend a conference to attempt to resolve the dispute by mediation (a *mediation conference*)—

- (a) the access seeker stated in the access dispute notice as being the access seeker involved in the access dispute with the access provider;
- (b) the access provider stated in the access dispute notice as being the access provider involved in the access dispute with the access seeker.

Subdivision 2A Mediation of access disputes

115B Parties to mediation of access disputes

- (1) If section 115A applies, the parties to the mediation of an access dispute are the persons to whom a notice under the section is given by the authority.
- (2) If section 115A does not apply, the parties to the mediation of an access dispute are—
 - (a) the access provider or access seeker who gives the access dispute notice for the access dispute; and
 - (b) if the access dispute notice is given by an access provider—the access seeker stated in the notice as being the access seeker involved in the access dispute with the access provider; and
 - (c) if the access dispute notice is given by an access seeker—the access provider stated in the notice as being the access provider involved in the access dispute with the access seeker.

115C Other persons may take part in mediation conference

- (1) A mediator may allow a person who applies to take part in a mediation conference to take part in the conference if—
 - (a) the mediator is satisfied the person has a sufficient interest in the resolution of the access dispute; and
 - (b) the parties to the mediation consent.
- (2) However, the person does not become a party to the dispute.

115D Conduct of mediation under sdiv 2A

Part 6A applies to a mediation under this subdivision.

115E Mediation agreements

- (1) This section applies if the parties to the mediation of an access dispute reach an agreement on the resolution (a *mediated resolution*) of the dispute.
- (2) The agreement must be put into writing and signed by or for the parties (the *mediation agreement*).
- (3) The mediator must give a copy of the mediation agreement to the authority as soon as practicable after it is signed.

115F Reference of access dispute—by mediator

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) any of the following apply—
 - (i) the mediator considers the parties to a mediation can not reach a mediated resolution of the access dispute the subject of the mediation;
 - (ii) a party to the mediation does not attend the mediation conference for the mediation;
 - (iii) the access dispute is not resolved within 4 months after the access dispute notice for the dispute was given to the authority; and
 - (b) the access dispute notice has not been withdrawn.
- (2) The mediator must, by written notice given to the authority, refer the dispute to the authority for arbitration.

115G Reference of access dispute—by party

A party to the mediation of an access dispute may, by a further access dispute notice, refer the dispute to the authority for arbitration if—

- (a) a signed mediation agreement exists for the dispute; and
- (b) the party claims that another party to the mediation agreement has not complied with the agreement within

the time stated for it or, if no time is stated, within 90 days after the agreement is signed.

Subdivision 3 Arbitration of access disputes and making of access determinations

116 Parties to arbitration of access disputes

- (1) If the access dispute notice for an access dispute states the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration, the parties to the arbitration of the dispute are—
 - (a) the access provider or access seeker who gives the access dispute notice for the access dispute; and
 - (b) if the access dispute notice is given by an access provider—the access seeker stated in the notice as being the access seeker involved in the access dispute with the access provider; and
 - (c) if the access dispute notice is given by an access seeker—the access provider stated in the notice as being the access provider involved in the access dispute with the access seeker; and
 - (d) any other person who applies to the authority in writing to be made a party and is accepted by the authority as having a sufficient interest.
- (2) If an access dispute is referred to the authority for arbitration by a mediator under section 115F, the parties to the arbitration of the dispute are—
 - (a) the parties to the mediation to which the dispute relates; and
 - (b) any other person who applies to the authority in writing to be made a party and is accepted by the authority as having a sufficient interest.

117 Access determination by authority

- (1) The authority must make a written determination (an *access determination*) in an arbitration on access to the declared service by the access seeker.
- (2) However, the authority is not required to make an access determination if it ends the arbitration under section 122.
- (3) The determination may deal with any matter relating to access to the service by the access seeker, including matters that were not the basis for the access dispute notice for the access dispute.
- (4) The authority is not required to make an access determination that requires the access provider to provide access to the service by the access seeker.
- (5) Before making an access determination, the authority must give a draft determination to the parties.
- (6) Subject to subsection (5), the authority is not required to consult with any entity before making an access determination.
- (7) When making an access determination, the authority must give the parties its reasons for making the determination.
- (8) The fact that a party to an arbitration did not engage in negotiations for an access agreement in good faith does not affect—
 - (a) an arbitration; or
 - (b) the making of an access determination, or an access determination made, in the arbitration.

117A Period for making access determination

- (1) The authority must use its best endeavours to make an access determination within 6 months from the day the access dispute notice for the relevant access dispute was given to the authority.
- (2) However, the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (1) does not include any of the following—

- (a) if mediation of the access dispute is conducted under subdivision 2A—a day earlier than the day the dispute is referred by the mediator to the authority for arbitration;
 - (b) if a person is given a notice under section 205 requiring the person to give information or produce a document for the arbitration of the access dispute, a day in the period—
 - (i) starting on the day the notice is given to the person; and
 - (ii) ending on the day the person complies with the notice;
 - (c) if the authority invites the parties to comment, within a period stated by the authority, on a draft determination given to the parties under section 117(5)—a day in the period for making comments stated by the authority;
 - (d) if the parties agree to a day not being included in the 6 month period—a day agreed to by the parties.
- (3) The authority must publish a notice on its website, for each access dispute being dealt with by arbitration, stating—
- (a) the day the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (1) started or will start; and
 - (b) the day the period will end; and
 - (c) for a day not included in the period under subsection (2)—the reason the day is not included in the period.

Editor's note—

The authority's website can be found at <www.qca.org.au>.

- (4) If the authority fails to make an access determination within the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (1), it must, as soon as practicable after the period ends, give written notice of the reasons for the authority's failure to the parties and the Ministers.

118 Examples of access determinations

- (1) Without limiting section 117(3), an access determination may—

- (a) require the access provider to provide access to the service by the access seeker; or
 - (b) require the access seeker to pay for access to the service; or
 - (c) state the terms on which the access seeker has access to the service; or
 - (d) require the access provider to extend, or permit the extension of, the facility; or
 - (e) require the access provider to permit another facility to be connected to the facility; or
 - (f) include a requirement that the access provider and access seeker enter into an access agreement to give effect to a matter determined by the authority.
- (2) Also, if the authority makes an access determination that requires or permits the extension of a facility and none of the costs of the extension are to be paid by the access provider, the authority may make an access determination that relates to the ownership of the extension.

119 Restrictions affecting making of access determination

- (1) The authority must not make an access determination that is inconsistent with—
- (a) an approved access undertaking, or access code, for the service; or
 - (b) subject to section 150K, a ruling relating to the service that is in effect under division 7A.
- (2) Also, the authority must not make an access determination that would have any of the following effects—
- (a) reduce the amount of the service able to be obtained by an access provider;
 - (b) result in the access seeker, or someone else, becoming the owner, or 1 of the owners, of the facility, without the existing owner's agreement;
 - (c) require an access provider to pay some or all of the costs of extending the facility.

- (3) Despite subsection (2)(a), the authority may make an access determination reducing the amount of the service able to be obtained by an access provider if—
- (a) the access provider is a party to the arbitration; and
 - (b) the reduction does not prevent the access provider from obtaining a sufficient amount of the service to be able to meet the provider's reasonably anticipated requirements, as assessed by the authority, as at the time the access dispute notice was given; and
 - (c) if the authority considers the access provider is entitled to be compensated for the reduction—the amount of compensation is taken into account in fixing the amount to be paid by the access seeker for access to the service.
- (4) Despite subsection (2)(c), the authority may make an access determination requiring an access provider to extend, or permit the extension of, a facility if—
- (a) the requirement is consistent with a requirement imposed under an approved access undertaking for the service that was approved by the authority under section 136(4) or 142(2), and the requirements under subsection (4B) are met; or
 - (b) the requirements under subsection (5) are met.
- (4A) An access determination mentioned in subsection (4)(a) may require the access provider to pay all or some of the costs of extending the facility if the requirement is consistent with a requirement imposed under the approved access undertaking.
- (4B) For subsection (4)(a), the requirements are that the authority is satisfied—
- (a) the extension will betechnically and economically feasible and consistent with the safe and reliable operation of the facility; and
 - (b) the legitimate business interests of the following entities are protected—
 - (i) the owner of the facility;
 - (ii) if the owner and operator of the facility are different entities—the operator.

- (5) For subsection (4)(b), the requirements are—
- (a) the access provider is the owner or operator of the facility; and
 - (b) the authority is satisfied—
 - (i) the extension will be technically and economically feasible and consistent with the safe and reliable operation of the facility; and
 - (ii) the legitimate business interests of the owner of the facility are protected; and
 - (iii) if the owner and operator of the facility are different entities—the legitimate business interests of the operator of the facility are also protected; and
 - (c) for an access determination requiring an access provider to extend a facility—the authority imposes a requirement under the determination on a person other than the access provider to pay the costs of extending the facility.
- (6) If the authority makes an access determination mentioned in subsection (4)(a) or (4)(b), it must, in fixing the terms of access for the access seeker, take into account—
- (a) the costs to be paid by the parties for the extension; and
 - (b) the benefits to the parties resulting from the extension.
- (7) An access determination has no effect if it is made in contravention of this section.

120 Matters to be considered by authority in making access determination

- (1) In making an access determination, the authority must have regard to the following matters—
- (a) the object of this part;
 - (b) the access provider's legitimate business interests and investment in the facility;
 - (c) the legitimate business interests of persons who have, or may acquire, rights to use the service;

- (d) the public interest, including the benefit to the public in having competitive markets;
 - (e) the value of the service to—
 - (i) the access seeker; or
 - (ii) a class of access seekers or users;
 - (f) the direct costs to the access provider of providing access to the service, including any costs of extending the facility, but not costs associated with losses arising from increased competition;
 - (g) the economic value to the access provider of any extensions to, or other additional investment in, the facility that the access provider or access seeker has undertaken or agreed to undertake;
 - (h) the quality of the service;
 - (i) the operational and technical requirements necessary for the safe and reliable operation of the facility;
 - (j) the economically efficient operation of the facility;
 - (k) the effect of excluding existing assets for pricing purposes;
 - (l) the pricing principles mentioned in section 168A.
- (2) The authority may take into account any other matters relating to the matters mentioned in subsection (1) it considers are appropriate.

121 Conduct of arbitration

Part 7 applies to an arbitration under this subdivision.

122 Resolution of access dispute by authority without arbitration or determination

The authority may decide not to start an arbitration, or at any time end an arbitration (without making an access determination), if it considers that—

- (a) the giving of the access dispute notice was vexatious; or

- (b) the subject matter of the dispute is trivial, misconceived or lacking in substance; or
- (c) the party who gave the access dispute notice has not engaged in negotiations for an access agreement in good faith.

123 When access determination takes effect

An access determination takes effect on—

- (a) the day the determination is made; or
- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the determination—the later day.

124 Enforcement of access determination

An access determination may be enforced in the way provided under division 8.

125 Preventing or hindering access

- (1) An access provider or user of a declared service, or a related body corporate of the access provider or user, must not engage in conduct for the purpose of preventing or hindering a user's access to the declared service under an access determination.⁷
- (2) An access provider who is the owner or operator of a declared service engages in conduct for preventing or hindering a user's access to the declared service if, having regard to the relevant criterion, the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the declared service to itself, or a related body corporate of the access provider, on more favourable terms than the terms on which the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the declared service to a competitor of the access provider.
- (3) For subsection (2), the relevant criterion is the terms, taken as a whole, on which the access provider provides, or proposes

⁷ Provision for enforcing compliance with section 125(1) is made in section 153 (Orders to enforce prohibition on hindering access and unfair differentiation).

to provide, access to the declared service to itself and the competitor having regard, in particular, to—

- (a) the fees, tariffs or other payments to be made for access to the declared service by the access provider and the competitor; and
 - (b) the nature and quality of the declared service provided, or proposed to be provided, to the access provider and competitor.
- (4) An access provider or user of a declared service, or a related body corporate of the access provider or user, may be taken to have engaged in conduct for preventing or hindering a user's access to a service even though, after all the evidence has been considered, the existence of the purpose is ascertainable only by inference from the conduct of the access provider, user or related body corporate or other relevant circumstances.
- (5) Subsections (2) and (4) do not limit the ways in which the purpose of an access provider or user, or a related body corporate of an access provider or user, may be established for subsection (1).
- (6) An access provider or user of a declared service, or a related body corporate of the access provider or user, does not contravene subsection (1) if the conduct of the access provider, user or related body corporate is constituted by—
- (a) an act done in accordance with an access code or approved access undertaking for the declared service; or
 - (b) a reasonable act done in, and for, an emergency (including an emergency that involves, or may involve, injury to persons or damage to property).
- (7) In this section—

competitor, of an access provider of a declared service, means a person who has, or seeks to have, access to the declared service to compete in a market with the access provider, or a related body corporate of the access provider.

126 Requirement to give information about access

- (1) The authority may take action under this section to find out whether an access provider who is an owner or operator of a declared service is complying with section 125(1) in relation to the declared service.
- (2) The authority may, by written notice given to the access provider, require the access provider to give the authority, within the time (not less than 14 days) stated in the notice, stated information about the arrangements under which the access provider provides, or proposes to provide, access to the service to itself or a related body corporate of the access provider.
- (3) The access provider must comply with the requirement within the time stated in the notice, unless the access provider has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (4) An access provider is not required to comply with a requirement to give information if the access provider claims on the ground of self incrimination a privilege the access provider would be entitled to claim against giving the information were the access provider a witness in a prosecution for an offence in the Supreme Court.
- (5) The authority or access provider may apply to the Supreme Court for a determination of the validity of a claim of privilege.

127 Register of access determinations

- (1) The authority must keep a register of access determinations.
- (2) The register must include, for each access determination, details of the following—
 - (a) the names of the parties to the determination;
 - (b) the service to which the determination relates;
 - (c) the date the determination was made;
 - (d) the date the determination is to take, or took, effect;

- (e) the authority's reasons for the determination;
 - (f) if the access determination has been amended under subdivision 4—
 - (i) details of the amendment; and
 - (ii) the date the authority decided to amend the access determination; and
 - (iii) the date the amendment is to take, or took, effect; and
 - (iv) if the authority amended the access determination under section 127D—the authority's reasons for amending the access determination;
 - (g) if the access determination has been revoked under subdivision 4—
 - (i) the date the authority decided to revoke the access determination; and
 - (ii) the date the revocation is to take, or took, effect; and
 - (iii) if the authority revoked the access determination under section 127D—the authority's reasons for revoking the access determination.
- (3) The details in the register of the authority's reasons for an access determination must not include details that are likely to damage the commercial activities of the parties to the determination.

Subdivision 4 Amendment and revocation of access determinations

127A Application for amendment or revocation of access determination

- (1) A party to an access determination may apply to the authority for the amendment or revocation of the access determination, if the party reasonably believes—
 - (a) there has been a material change of circumstances since the access determination was made; and

- (b) the material change of circumstances justifies the amendment or revocation of the access determination.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) must be in writing and state the following—
- (a) the name and address of the party making the application;
 - (b) the name and address of the other parties to the access determination;
 - (c) details of the material change of circumstances the party reasonably believes has happened and the reasons why the party believes it justifies the amendment or revocation of the access determination.

127B Notice by authority of application for amendment or revocation

On receiving an application under section 127A, the authority must give a copy of the application to the other parties to the access determination.

127C Amendment or revocation with agreement of parties

- (1) The authority may amend or revoke the access determination if—
- (a) an application for the amendment or revocation has been made under section 127A; and
 - (b) all other parties to the access determination agree with the amendment or revocation; and
 - (c) the authority is reasonably satisfied—
 - (i) there has been a material change of circumstances since the access determination was made; and
 - (ii) the material change of circumstances justifies the amendment or revocation; and
 - (d) either—
 - (i) for an amendment—the requirements under section 119 are satisfied and the authority has had regard to the matters mentioned in section 120; or

- (ii) for a revocation—the authority has had regard to the matters mentioned in section 120.
- (2) For subsection (1)(d), the relevant sections apply as if a reference to the making of an access determination were a reference to the making of an amendment to, or the revocation of, the access determination.
- (3) The authority must give written notice of the making of the amendment or revocation to all parties to the access determination.
- (4) The notice must state the day the amendment or revocation takes effect.

127D Arbitration of dispute about amendment or revocation of access determination

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a party to an access determination has made an application under section 127A; and
 - (b) another party (the *disputing party*) to the access determination does not agree with the amendment or revocation of the access determination applied for.
- (2) The disputing party may give written notice to the authority that an access dispute exists.
- (3) On receiving a notice under subsection (2), the authority must give written notice of the access dispute to all other parties to the access determination.
- (4) Subject to subsection (6), the authority must make a written determination (a *subdivision 4 determination*) in an arbitration on the amendment or revocation of the access determination.
- (5) Without limiting subsection (7), the authority may make a subdivision 4 determination that amends or revokes the access determination only if the authority is reasonably satisfied—
 - (a) there has been a material change of circumstances since the access determination was made; and
 - (b) the material change of circumstances justifies the amendment or revocation.

- (6) At any time before the authority makes a subdivision 4 determination—
 - (a) the party who made the application under section 127A may withdraw it; or
 - (b) the disputing party may give the authority written notice stating that the disputing party withdraws the notice given under subsection (2) and agrees with the amendment or revocation applied for.
- (7) Sections 117(5) to (7), 117A to 123 apply to the arbitration of the access dispute by the authority as if—
 - (a) a subdivision 4 determination were an access determination; and
 - (b) a notice given under subsection (2) were an access dispute notice.
- (8) For subsection (7), section 122 applies as if the following were substituted for paragraph (c)—
 - ‘(c) no material change of circumstances has happened since the access determination was made.’.

Division 6 Access codes for declared services

128 Making codes

- (1) The Ministers may make codes for this Act for declared services.
- (2) Before making a code, the Ministers—
 - (a) must publish the proposed code and invite persons to make submissions on it to the Ministers within the reasonable time stated by the Ministers; and
 - (b) must ask the authority to give them information and advice about the code or its contents the authority considers appropriate; and
 - (c) may ask the authority to give them information and advice about a stated matter relating to the code or its contents.

- (3) In making a code, the Ministers must have regard to—
 - (a) any submissions about the proposed code received by them within the time stated by the Ministers for subsection (2)(a); and
 - (b) any information or advice given to them by the authority.
- (4) The Ministers may make a code only if the Ministers consider it appropriate to do so having regard to—
 - (a) the matters mentioned in section 138(2)(a) to (g); and
 - (b) any other matters the Ministers consider relevant.

129 Status of codes

A code is subordinate legislation under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.

130 Purpose and contents of codes

- (1) The purpose of a code is to set out rules that apply for access to the declared service covered by the code.
- (2) For subsection (1), a code may provide for any issue about access to a declared service.
- (3) In particular, a code may provide for the following—
 - (a) requirements for the safe operation of the facility;
 - (b) conduct constituting a hindrance to access to the service;
 - (c) arrangements to be made by the owner or operator of a declared service to separate the owner's, or operator's, operations relating to the service from other operations of the owner or operator relating to another commercial activity;
 - (ca) arrangements for the transfer of all or part of the interest of a user of the service under an access agreement;
 - (d) any issue that is necessary or desirable in the public interest.

131 Expiry of codes

- (1) A code must state the expiry date of the code.
- (2) The expiry date of a code must not be later than 10 years after the day of its making.

132 Period of operation of access codes

An access code continues in operation until its expiry day, unless it is earlier revoked.

Division 7 Access undertakings for declared and non-declared services**Subdivision 1 Preparation and approval of draft access undertakings****133 Requirement of owner or operator to give draft access undertaking**

- (1) The authority may, by written notice (an *initial undertaking notice*) given to an owner or operator of a declared service, require the owner or operator to give the authority a draft access undertaking for the service—
 - (a) within 90 days after receiving the notice; or
 - (b) if the authority extends, or further extends, the period by written notice given to the owner or operator in the period or extended period—within the period as extended.
- (2) Without limiting the matters that may be dealt with in an access undertaking, the requirement may relate to the matters mentioned in section 137(2).

133A Criteria for choosing entity to give draft access undertaking

- (1) This section applies if the owner and operator of a declared service are different entities.

- (2) In deciding which of the entities to give an initial undertaking notice to, the authority may have regard to the following—
 - (a) the terms of any contract about the service to which the entities are parties;
 - (b) the extent to which each entity is able to provide access to the service;
 - (c) the extent to which each entity is able to give effect to an access undertaking for the service;
 - (d) any written representations made to it by the entities.

133B Requirement to give information or document

- (1) The authority may by written notice given to an entity mentioned in section 133A(1) require the entity to give the authority, within a reasonable time of at least 14 days stated in the notice, information or a document the authority reasonably requires to have proper regard to the criteria mentioned in section 133A(2).
- (2) The entity must comply with the requirement within the time stated in the notice, unless the entity has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

134 Consideration and approval of draft access undertaking by authority

- (1) The authority must consider a draft access undertaking given to it in response to an initial undertaking notice and either approve, or refuse to approve, the draft access undertaking.
- (2) If the authority refuses to approve the draft access undertaking, it must give the owner or operator a written notice (a *secondary undertaking notice*) stating the reasons for the refusal and asking the owner or operator to—
 - (a) amend the draft access undertaking in the way the authority considers appropriate; and
 - (b) give the authority a copy of the amended draft access undertaking within—

- (i) 60 days of receiving the notice; or
 - (ii) if the period is extended under subsection (2A)—the extended period.
- (2A) The authority may, during the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b)(i), extend the period within which the amended draft access undertaking must be given to the authority by giving the owner or operator a written notice stating the day the extended period ends.
- (2B) The day stated in a notice under subsection (2A) must be no later than 90 days after the owner or operator received the secondary undertaking notice.
- (3) If the owner or operator complies with the secondary undertaking notice, the authority may approve the draft access undertaking.

135 Preparation and approval of draft access undertaking by authority

If an owner or operator of a declared service does not comply with an initial or secondary undertaking notice, the authority may prepare, and approve, a draft access undertaking for the declared service in relation to the owner or operator.

136 Submission and approval of voluntary draft access undertaking

- (1) An owner or operator of a declared service may, without receiving an initial undertaking notice, give a draft access undertaking to the authority.
- (2) An owner or operator of a service that is not a declared service may give a draft access undertaking to the authority.
- (3) A person who expects to be the owner or operator of a service (whether or not the service is a declared service) may give a draft access undertaking to the authority.
- (4) The authority must consider a draft access undertaking given to it under this section and either approve, or refuse to approve, the draft access undertaking.

- (5) If the authority refuses to approve the draft access undertaking, it must give to the person who gave the draft access undertaking to the authority a written notice stating—
- (a) the reasons for the refusal; and
 - (b) the way in which the authority considers it is appropriate to amend the draft access undertaking.

136A Compulsory amendment of draft access undertaking for declared service given voluntarily

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a following person (the *relevant person*) gives a draft access undertaking for a declared service to the authority under section 136—
 - (i) the owner or operator of the declared service;
 - (ii) a person who expects to be the owner or operator of the declared service; and
 - (b) the authority refuses to approve the draft access undertaking mentioned in paragraph (a); and
 - (c) the authority has previously refused to approve a draft access undertaking given to it under section 136 by the relevant person.
- (2) The notice given to the relevant person under section 136(5) may include a request for the relevant person to—
- (a) amend the draft access undertaking mentioned in subsection (1)(a) in the way the authority considers appropriate; and
 - (b) give the authority a copy of the amended draft access undertaking within—
 - (i) 60 days of receiving the notice; or
 - (ii) if the period is extended under subsection (3)—the extended period.
- (3) The authority may, during the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b)(i), extend the period within which the amended draft access undertaking must be given to the authority by giving

the relevant person a written notice stating the day the extended period ends.

- (4) The day stated in a notice under subsection (3) must be no later than 90 days after the relevant person received the notice given under section 136(5).
- (5) If the relevant person complies with a request under subsection (2), the authority may approve the draft access undertaking.
- (6) If the relevant person does not comply with a request under subsection (2), the authority may prepare, and approve, a draft access undertaking for the service in relation to the relevant person.

137 Contents of access undertakings

- (1) An access undertaking must state the expiry date of the undertaking.
- (1A) An access undertaking for a service owned or operated by a related access provider must include provisions for—
 - (a) identifying, preventing and remedying conduct of the related access provider that unfairly differentiates in a material way between—
 - (i) in negotiating access agreements, or amendments to access agreements, relating to the service—access seekers; or
 - (ii) in providing access to the service—users; and
 - (b) preventing the related access provider recovering, through the price of access to the service, costs that are not reasonably attributable to the provision of the service.
- (2) An access undertaking for a service may include details of the following—
 - (a) how charges for access to the service are to be calculated;
 - (b) information to be given to access seekers;

- (ba) information to be given to the authority or another person;
- (bb) an obligation on the owner or operator to comply with decisions of the authority or another person about disputes about matters stated in the undertaking;
- (bc) information to be given to the authority about compliance with the undertaking and performance indicators stated in the undertaking;
- (c) time frames for giving information in the conduct of negotiations about access to the service;
- (d) how the spare capacity of the service is to be worked out;
- (da) arrangements for the transfer of all or part of the interest of a user of the service under an access agreement;
- (e) accounting requirements to be satisfied by the owner or operator and a user in relation to the service or separate parts of the service;
- (ea) arrangements to be made by the owner or operator to separate the owner's, or operator's, operations concerning the service from other operations of the owner or operator concerning another commercial activity;
- (f) the provision of the service to users otherwise than by the owner or operator to whom the undertaking relates;
- (g) terms relating to extending the facility;
- (h) requirements for the safe operation of the facility;
- (i) how contributions by users to the cost of establishing or maintaining the facility will be taken into account in calculating charges for access to the service;
- (j) provisions to be included in access agreements in relation to the service;
- (k) the review of the undertaking.

(3) In this section—

material way, in relation to unfair differentiation between access seekers or users, means a way that has a material

adverse effect on the ability of 1 or more of the access seekers or users to compete with other access seekers or users.

138 Factors affecting approval of draft access undertaking

- (1) This section applies to a draft access undertaking given to, or prepared by, the authority under this subdivision.
- (2) The authority may approve a draft access undertaking only if it considers it appropriate to do so having regard to each of the following—
 - (a) the object of this part;
 - (b) the legitimate business interests of the owner or operator of the service;
 - (c) if the owner and operator of the service are different entities—the legitimate business interests of the operator of the service are protected;
 - (d) the public interest, including the public interest in having competition in markets (whether or not in Australia);
 - (e) the interests of persons who may seek access to the service, including whether adequate provision has been made for compensation if the rights of users of the service are adversely affected;
 - (f) the effect of excluding existing assets for pricing purposes;
 - (g) the pricing principles mentioned in section 168A;
 - (h) any other issues the authority considers relevant.
- (3) However, the authority may approve a draft access undertaking only if—
 - (a) it is satisfied the undertaking is consistent with any access code for the service; and
 - (b) it is satisfied the undertaking is not inconsistent with a ruling relating to the service that is in effect under division 7A; and

- (c) it has published the undertaking and invited persons to make submissions on it to the authority within the time stated by the authority; and
 - (d) it has considered any submissions received by it within the time.
- (4) Subsection (3)(b) applies subject to section 150K.
 - (5) The authority may not refuse to approve a draft access undertaking only because the authority considers a minor and inconsequential amendment should be made to a particular part of the undertaking.
 - (6) In this section—

minor and inconsequential amendment, in relation to part of a draft access undertaking, means an amendment that, if made, would have no real effect or consequence in relation to that part of the undertaking and the undertaking as a whole.

138A Terms of particular approved access undertakings

- (1) An approved access undertaking for a service may require or permit the owner or operator of the service to do the following, in the circumstances stated in the undertaking—
 - (a) treat access seekers differently in negotiating access agreements, or amendments to access agreements, relating to the service; or
 - (b) treat users differently in providing access to the service.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not authorise an approved access undertaking to require or permit the owner or operator to do anything inconsistent with the pricing principles mentioned in section 168A.

Subdivision 2 Preparation and approval of draft amending access undertakings

139 Requirement of responsible person to give draft amending access undertaking

- (1) The authority may, by written notice (an *initial amendment notice*) given to the responsible person who gave an approved access undertaking relating to a declared service, require the person to give the authority a draft access undertaking amending the approved access undertaking—
 - (a) within 30 days after receiving the notice; or
 - (b) if the authority extends, or further extends, the period by written notice given to the person in the period or extended period—within the period as extended.
- (2) The authority may make a requirement under subsection (1) only if the authority considers it is necessary to amend the approved access undertaking to make the access undertaking consistent with a provision of this Act or an access code for the service to which the access undertaking relates.

140 Consideration and approval of draft amending access undertaking by authority

- (1) The authority must consider a draft access undertaking given to it in response to an initial amendment notice and either approve, or refuse to approve, the draft access undertaking.
- (2) If the authority refuses to approve the draft access undertaking, it must give the responsible person a written notice (a *secondary amendment notice*) stating the reasons for the refusal and asking the person to—
 - (a) amend the draft access undertaking in the way the authority considers appropriate; and
 - (b) give the authority a copy of the amended draft access undertaking within—
 - (i) 30 days of receiving the notice; or
 - (ii) if the period is extended under subsection (2A)—the extended period.

- (2A) The authority may, during the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b)(i), extend the period within which the amended draft access undertaking must be given to the authority by giving the responsible person a written notice stating the day the extended period ends.
- (2B) The day stated in a notice under subsection (2A) must be no later than 60 days after the responsible person received the secondary amendment notice.
- (3) If the responsible person complies with the secondary amendment notice, the authority may approve the draft access undertaking.

141 Preparation and approval of draft amending access undertaking by authority

If the responsible person for an approved access undertaking does not comply with an initial or secondary amendment notice, the authority may prepare, and approve, a draft access undertaking amending the approved access undertaking.

142 Submission and approval of voluntary draft amending access undertaking

- (1) The responsible person who gave an approved access undertaking may, without receiving an initial amendment notice, give to the authority a draft access undertaking amending the approved access undertaking.
- (2) The authority must consider a draft access undertaking given to it under subsection (1) and either approve, or refuse to approve, the draft access undertaking.
- (3) If the authority refuses to approve the draft access undertaking, it must give to the responsible person a written notice stating—
 - (a) the reasons for the refusal; and
 - (b) the way in which the authority considers it is appropriate to amend the draft access undertaking.
- (4) In this section—

responsible person who gave an approved access undertaking includes a person who gave the access undertaking because the person expects to be the owner or operator of the service to which the access undertaking relates.

143 Factors affecting approval of draft amending access undertaking

- (1) This section applies to the following draft access undertakings amending approved access undertakings—
 - (a) a draft access undertaking given to the authority in response to an initial amendment notice (whether or not the draft access undertaking is later amended in response to a secondary amendment notice);
 - (b) a draft access undertaking prepared by the authority because of the failure of a responsible person to comply with an initial or secondary amendment notice;
 - (c) a draft access undertaking given to the authority by a responsible person without receiving an initial amendment notice.
- (2) The authority may approve a draft access undertaking only if it considers it appropriate to do so having regard to the matters mentioned in section 138(2).
- (3) However, the authority may approve a draft access undertaking only on the conditions mentioned in section 138(3).

Subdivision 3 Investigations about draft access undertakings

144 Application of sdiv 3

This subdivision applies to a draft access undertaking given to, or prepared by, the authority under subdivision 1 or 2.

145 Power of authority to conduct investigation

The authority may conduct an investigation—

- (a) for deciding whether to approve, or to refuse to approve, a draft access undertaking mentioned in section 144(a) or (c); or
- (b) for preparing or approving a draft access undertaking mentioned in section 144(b).

146 Notice of investigation

(1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—

- (a) the owner or operator of the service, or the responsible person; and
- (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.

(2) The notice must—

- (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
- (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
- (c) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
- (d) state the authority's address.

147 Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

Subdivision 4 Other matters**147A Period for approving draft access undertaking**

(1) This section applies to a draft access undertaking, whether or not amending an approved access undertaking, given to the authority by an owner or operator of a declared service or a responsible person—

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- (a) in response to an initial undertaking notice or initial amendment notice; or
 - (b) without receiving an initial undertaking notice or initial amendment notice.
- (2) The authority must use its best endeavours to decide whether to approve, or refuse to approve, the draft access undertaking within 6 months from—
- (a) if the authority decides, within 2 weeks from the day the undertaking was given to the authority, to conduct an investigation for making the decision—the last day of the time for making submissions stated in an investigation notice for the investigation under section 146(2)(c); or
 - (b) otherwise—the day that is 2 weeks from the day the undertaking was given to the authority.
- (3) However, the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (2) does not include any of the following days—
- (a) if the authority conducts an investigation for making the decision and gives a notice under section 185 to a person requiring the person to give information or produce a document for the investigation—a day in the period—
 - (i) starting on the day the notice is given to the person; and
 - (ii) ending on the day the person complies with the notice;
 - (b) if the authority publishes the draft access undertaking, or another document about the undertaking, and invites persons to make submissions on the undertaking or document to the authority within a stated period—a day in the period for making submissions stated by the authority;
 - (c) if the owner or operator of the service, or the responsible person, agrees to a day not being included in the 6 month period—a day agreed to by the person.
- (4) The authority must publish a notice on its website, while the authority is considering a draft access undertaking, stating—

- (a) the day the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (2) started or will start; and
- (b) the day the period will end; and
- (c) for a day not included in the period under subsection (3)—the reason the day is not included in the period.

Editor's note—

The authority's website can be found at <www.qca.org.au>.

- (5) If the authority fails to decide whether to approve, or refuse to approve, the draft access undertaking within the 6 month period mentioned in subsection (2), it must, as soon as practicable after the period ends, give written notice of the reasons for the authority's failure to—
 - (a) the owner or operator of the service or the responsible person; and
 - (b) the Ministers.

148 Withdrawal of approved access undertaking

- (1) An approved access undertaking may be withdrawn at any time by the person who gave the relevant draft undertaking to the authority.
- (2) The authority may withdraw an approved access undertaking if it prepared the relevant draft undertaking.
- (3) However, a withdrawal may be made only with the written agreement of—
 - (a) for a withdrawal under subsection (1)—the authority; or
 - (b) for a withdrawal under subsection (2)—the responsible person.

149 Period of operation of approved access undertaking

An approved access undertaking—

- (a) comes into operation at the time of approval; and
- (b) continues in operation until the earlier of the following—

- (i) the expiry date stated in the undertaking;
- (ii) the withdrawal of the undertaking.

150 Register of approved access undertakings

- (1) The authority must keep a register of approved access undertakings in operation.
- (2) The withdrawal of an approved access undertaking must be noted in the register.

150A Obligation of responsible person to comply with approved access undertaking

A responsible person must comply with an approved access undertaking given by, or applicable to, the responsible person.

150AA Requirement to give information about compliance with approved access undertaking

- (1) The authority may take action under this section to find out whether a responsible person is complying with section 150A in relation to an approved access undertaking.
- (2) The authority may, by written notice given to the responsible person, require the responsible person to give the authority, within the time (not less than 14 days) stated in the notice, stated information about the responsible person's compliance with the approved access undertaking.
- (3) The responsible person must comply with the requirement within the time stated in the notice, unless the responsible person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (4) A responsible person who is an individual is not required to comply with a requirement to give information if the responsible person claims on the ground of self incrimination a privilege the responsible person would be entitled to claim against giving the information were the responsible person a witness in a prosecution for an offence in the Supreme Court.

- (5) The authority or responsible person may apply to the Supreme Court for a determination of the validity of a claim of privilege.

Division 7A Rulings

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

150B Purpose of div 7A

The purpose of this division is to enable the authority to make a decision, on an application made by a prescribed person, about how the authority intends to treat a matter relating to access to a service for the purpose of—

- (a) if the service is or becomes a declared service—making access determinations relating to the service; and
- (b) deciding whether to approve draft access undertakings relating to the service.

150C Definitions for div 7A

In this division—

application see section 150D(2).

draft access undertaking includes a draft access undertaking amending an approved access undertaking.

prescribed person means—

- (a) an owner or operator of a service that is a declared service; or
- (b) an owner or operator of a service that is not a declared service; or
- (c) a person who expects to be the owner or operator of a service, whether or not the service is a declared service.

relevant assumption, for a ruling, means an assumption stated under section 150F(6)(d) in the ruling notice given for the ruling.

relevant circumstances, for a ruling, means the circumstances stated under section 150F(6)(c) in the ruling notice given for the ruling.

ruling means a ruling made by the authority under this division about a matter relating to access to a service.

ruling notice see section 150F(5).

Subdivision 2 Applying for and making rulings

150D Application for a ruling

- (1) A prescribed person may, by written notice, ask the authority to make a stated ruling relating to a relevant service for the person.
- (2) A notice given under subsection (1) is an ***application*** for the ruling stated in it.
- (3) The prescribed person may, by written notice given to the authority, withdraw the application before the authority gives the person—
 - (a) a ruling notice for the ruling; or
 - (b) notice of the authority's decision not to make the ruling.
- (4) In this section—

relevant service, for a prescribed person, means a service in relation to which the person is a prescribed person.

150E Authority must decide whether to make ruling

If the authority receives an application for a ruling, it must—

- (a) decide whether to make the ruling stated in the application; and
- (b) if it decides not to make the ruling—give written notice of its decision and the reasons for the decision to the prescribed person who applied for the ruling.

150F Requirements for making ruling

- (1) If the authority receives an application for a ruling, the authority may, if the authority considers it appropriate, make the ruling stated in the application.
- (2) However, the authority may make the ruling only if the authority is satisfied—
 - (a) it would not be prevented under section 119 from making an access determination consistent with the ruling; and
 - (b) it would not be prevented under section 138(3)(a) from approving a draft access undertaking consistent with the ruling.
- (3) In making the ruling, the authority must—
 - (a) comply with natural justice; and
 - (b) have regard to the criteria stated in section 120(1) and 138(2).
- (4) In making the ruling, the authority may make assumptions about future events or matters.
- (5) The authority makes the ruling by giving written notice (a **ruling notice**) to the prescribed person who applied for the ruling.
- (6) For subsection (5), a ruling notice must state each of the following—
 - (a) the service to which the ruling relates;
 - (b) the ruling and the reasons for it;
 - (c) the circumstances relating to the service—
 - (i) existing at the time the ruling is made; and
 - (ii) considered by the authority to be material to the ruling;
 - (d) if the ruling is made on the basis of assumptions about future events or matters considered by the authority to be material to the ruling—the assumptions made by the authority;
 - (e) the period for which the ruling has effect.

150G Period for which ruling has effect

- (1) A ruling has effect for the period stated under section 150F(6)(e) in the ruling notice given for the ruling.
- (2) A ruling relating to a service does not stop having effect only because—
 - (a) when the ruling was made, the service was not a declared service; and
 - (b) the service is later declared.

Subdivision 3 Investigations about rulings**150H Authority may investigate**

For making a ruling, or deciding whether to make a ruling, the authority may conduct an investigation.

150I Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this division, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the prescribed person who applied for the ruling; and
 - (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must state the following—
 - (a) the authority's intention to conduct the investigation;
 - (b) the subject matter of the investigation;
 - (c) an invitation for the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within the time stated in the notice;
 - (d) the authority's address.

150J Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this division.

Subdivision 4 Other matters

150K When a ruling does not apply

- (1) This section states the circumstances in which a ruling does not apply for the purpose of—
 - (a) the making by the authority of an access determination relating to the relevant service; or
 - (b) the making of a decision by the authority about whether to approve a draft access undertaking relating to the relevant service.
- (2) The circumstances are—
 - (a) information used by the authority to make the ruling was false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) the circumstances relating to the service existing when the authority makes the determination or decision mentioned in subsection (1) are materially different to the relevant circumstances for the ruling; or
 - (c) if there is a relevant assumption for the ruling—the event or matter to which the assumption relates has not happened as assumed.
- (3) This section applies despite section 150G.

150L Costs of making a ruling

- (1) In making a ruling, the authority may make any order it considers appropriate about the payment, by the prescribed person who applied for the ruling, of the costs, or part of the costs, incurred by the authority in making the ruling.
- (2) The costs ordered to be paid by the prescribed person may be recovered by the authority as a debt owing to the authority by the person.
- (3) A reference in this section to making a ruling includes a reference to deciding whether to make a ruling.
- (4) This section applies despite section 150D(3).

150M Register of rulings

- (1) The authority must keep a register of rulings that are in effect.
- (2) The register must include, for each ruling, details of the following—
 - (a) the service to which the ruling relates;
 - (b) the period for which the ruling has effect;
 - (c) the ruling and the authority's reasons for it;
 - (d) the relevant circumstances for the ruling;
 - (e) any relevant assumptions for the ruling;
 - (f) the person who applied for the ruling.
- (3) The details in the register of the authority's reasons for a ruling must not include details that are likely to damage the commercial activities of the person who applied for the ruling.

Division 8 Enforcement for pt 5**151 References to person involved in a contravention**

In this division, 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 a party to, the contravention; or
- (d) has conspired with others to effect the contravention.

152 Orders to enforce access determination

- (1) This section applies if, on the application of a party to an access determination, the court is satisfied that another party has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct constituting a contravention of the determination.

- (2) The court may make all or any of the following orders—
- (a) an order granting an injunction, on terms the court considers appropriate—
 - (i) restraining the other party from engaging in the conduct; or
 - (ii) if the conduct involves failing to do something—requiring the other party to do the thing;
 - (b) an order directing the other party to compensate the applicant for loss or damage suffered because of the contravention;
 - (c) another order the court considers appropriate.
- (3) If the court has power under subsection (2) to grant an injunction restraining a person from engaging in particular conduct, or requiring a person to do anything, the court may make any other order (including granting an injunction) it considers appropriate against any other person involved in the contravention concerned.

153 Orders to enforce prohibitions on hindering access and unfair differentiation

- (1) This section applies if, on the application of a person, the court is satisfied that another person (the *obstructor*) has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct constituting a contravention of section 100(2), 104, 125 or 168C.
- (2) The court may make all or any of the following orders—
- (a) an order granting an injunction, on terms the court considers appropriate—
 - (i) restraining the obstructor from engaging in the conduct; or
 - (ii) if the conduct involves failing to do something—requiring the obstructor to do the thing;

- (b) an order directing the obstructor to compensate a person for loss or damage suffered by the person because of the contravention;
 - (c) another order the court considers appropriate.
- (3) If the court has power under subsection (2) to grant an injunction restraining a person from engaging in particular conduct, or requiring a person to do anything, the court may make any other order (including granting an injunction) it considers appropriate against any other person involved in the contravention concerned.
- (4) The grounds on which the court may decide not to make an order under this section include the ground that division 5 provides a more appropriate way of dealing with the issue of the applicant's access to the service concerned.

154 Consent injunctions

On an application for an enforcement injunction, the court may grant the injunction by consent of all of the parties to the proceeding (whether or not the court is satisfied that the section under which the application is made applies).

155 Interim injunctions

- (1) The court may grant an interim injunction pending determination of an application for an enforcement injunction.
- (2) If the application is made by the authority, the court must not require the authority or another person, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.

156 Factors relevant to granting restraining injunction

The court may grant an enforcement injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct 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;
or

- (b) the person has previously engaged in conduct of that kind; or
- (c) there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to someone else if the person engages in conduct of that kind.

157 Factors relevant to granting mandatory injunction

The court may grant an enforcement injunction requiring a person to do a thing whether or not—

- (a) it appears to the court that the person intends to fail again, or to continue to fail, to do the thing; or
- (b) the person has previously failed to do the thing; or
- (c) there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to someone else if the person fails to do the thing.

158 Discharge or variation of injunction or order

The court may discharge or vary an injunction or order granted or made under this division.

158A Orders to enforce approved access undertaking

- (1) The authority or another person may apply to the court for an order under this section concerning an approved access undertaking.
- (2) An application may be made only if—
 - (a) the applicant considers a responsible person for the undertaking has breached a term of the undertaking; and
 - (b) the applicant considers—
 - (i) for an application made by the authority—a person's interests have been adversely affected by the breach; or
 - (ii) for an application made by someone else—the applicant's interests have been adversely affected by the breach.

- (3) If the court is satisfied the responsible person has breached a term of the undertaking, the court may make all or any of the following orders—
 - (a) an order directing the responsible person to comply with the term;
 - (b) an order directing the responsible person to compensate anyone who has suffered loss or damage because of the breach;
 - (c) another order the court considers appropriate.
- (4) However, the court may make an order only if it is satisfied—
 - (a) for an application made by the authority—a person's interests have been adversely affected by the breach; or
 - (b) for an application made by someone else—the applicant's interests have been adversely affected by the breach.

Division 9 Accounting procedures for declared services

159 Preparation of cost allocation manual

- (1) The authority may prepare a cost allocation manual for use by the access provider of a declared service if—
 - (a) the access provider has not prepared a cost allocation manual within 60 days of being asked to do so by the authority; or
 - (b) if the access provider has prepared a cost allocation manual within the time—the authority is not satisfied the manual adequately deals with the allocation of costs.
- (2) The authority may, from time to time, revise the manual.
- (3) In preparing or revising a manual, the authority—
 - (a) must consult with the access provider of the declared service; and
 - (b) may consult with any other persons it considers appropriate; and

- (c) must, in so far as it considers it practicable, take account of the existing accounting system of the access provider of the declared service.

160 Publication and distribution of manual

The authority must—

- (a) publish the manual and any revised manual in the way it considers appropriate; and
- (b) give a copy of the manual and any revised manual to the access provider of the declared service.

161 When manual binds access provider

The cost allocation manual is binding on the access provider of the declared service to whom it relates from—

- (a) the day after a copy of the manual is received by the access provider; or
- (b) if a later day is stated in the manual as its day of effect—the later day.

162 Access provider must keep books and records under manual

The access provider of a declared service must—

- (a) keep the books of account and other records that are necessary to comply with the cost allocation manual binding on it; and
- (b) keep the books and records in the way required by the manual.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

163 Access provider to keep separate accounting records

- (1) The access provider of a declared service must keep, in a form approved by the authority, accounting records for the service

separately from accounting records relating to other operations of the access provider.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the access provider of a declared service until the end of—
 - (a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—the period of 6 months starting on the day the service became a declared service; or
 - (b) if the authority, by written notice given to the access provider in the period mentioned in paragraph (a), fixes a longer period—the period fixed by the authority.
- (3) A period fixed by the authority for subsection (2)(b) in relation to a declared service must end not later than 1 year after the day the service became a declared service.
- (4) Despite section 239, the authority may direct that the accounting records for the declared service be published by the access provider if the authority considers publication—
 - (a) is in the public interest; and
 - (b) would not be likely to damage the access provider's commercial activities.

Division 11 Other matters

167 Inconsistency between Act or access code and access agreement

If a provision of this Act or an access code is inconsistent with a term of an access agreement, the provision prevails and the term is void to the extent of the inconsistency.

168 Inconsistency between access agreement and access undertaking

A term of an access agreement relating to a declared service is not invalid merely because it excludes, changes or restricts the

application or operation of, or is otherwise inconsistent with, a provision of an approved access undertaking for the service.

168A Pricing principles

The pricing principles in relation to the price of access to a service are that the price should—

- (a) generate expected revenue for the service that is at least enough to meet the efficient costs of providing access to the service and include a return on investment commensurate with the regulatory and commercial risks involved; and
- (b) allow for multi-part pricing and price discrimination when it aids efficiency; and
- (c) not allow a related access provider to set terms and conditions that discriminate in favour of the downstream operations of the access provider or a related body corporate of the access provider, except to the extent the cost of providing access to other operators is higher; and
- (d) provide incentives to reduce costs or otherwise improve productivity.

Note—

The authority must have regard to the pricing principles when it makes an access determination or decides whether to approve a draft access undertaking. See sections 120 and 138.

168B Information to be considered by authority in making decisions

- (1) This section applies to the making of any of the following decisions by the authority—
 - (a) a decision to make a recommendation to the Ministers under section 79, 87A or 88;
 - (b) an access determination;
 - (c) a decision to approve, or refuse to approve, a draft access undertaking under section 134, 136, 140 or 142;
 - (d) a decision about whether to make a ruling under division 7A.

- (2) Subsection (3) applies if a person makes a submission, or gives information, (*late information*) to the authority after the period for making the submission or giving the information stated by the authority.
- (3) The authority may make the decision without taking late information into account if doing so is reasonable in all of the circumstances.
- (4) For subsection (3), in deciding whether it is reasonable in all of the circumstances, the following factors must be taken into account—
 - (a) whether the late information was available, or ought reasonably to have been available, to the person during the period mentioned in subsection (2);
 - (b) the length, complexity and relevance of the late information;
 - (c) how much time has elapsed since the period mentioned in subsection (2) ended;
 - (d) how advanced the authority's decision making process is when the late information is received.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies if—
 - (a) the authority has required a person to give information, or produce a document, to it for the purpose of making the decision; and
 - (b) the person fails to comply with the requirement.
- (6) The authority may make the decision on the basis of the information available to it at the time.

168C Prohibition on particular treatment of users by access providers

- (1) In providing access to a declared service, an access provider must not unfairly differentiate between users of the service in a way that has a material adverse effect on the ability of 1 or more of the users to compete with other users.

Note—

Provision for enforcing compliance with subsection (1) is made in division 8 (Enforcement for pt 5), particularly section 153 (Orders to enforce prohibitions on hindering access and unfair differentiation).

- (2) An access provider does not contravene subsection (1) to the extent the different treatment is expressly required or permitted by—
 - (a) an access code or approved access undertaking for the service; or
 - (b) an access agreement to which the provider is a party; or
 - (c) an access determination to which the provider is a party.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not authorise an access provider to do anything—
 - (a) under an access agreement or access determination to which the provider is a party if the provider is prevented from doing the thing under section 104 or 125; or
 - (b) that is inconsistent with the pricing principles mentioned in section 168A.
- (4) This section applies despite section 102.

169 Authority's role for other access regimes

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if a law of another State that establishes an access regime permits functions to be conferred on the authority for the law, in accordance with an agreement between Queensland and the State concerned.
- (2) The authority has the functions conferred on it in accordance with the agreement.

170 Role of bodies having functions for other access regimes

- (1) This section applies if a law of another State—
 - (a) establishes an access regime; and
 - (b) establishes a body to perform functions, or confers functions on a body, for the access regime; and

- (c) permits functions to be conferred on the authority for the law, in accordance with an agreement between Queensland and the State concerned.
- (2) Functions may be conferred on the body mentioned in subsection (1)(b) for this Act, in accordance with the agreement.

Part 5A Pricing and supply of water

Division 1 Preliminary

170A Application of part to partnerships and joint ventures

- (1) This section applies if a water supplier or water seeker (a *water body*) is a partnership or joint venture consisting of 2 or more entities (the *participants*).
- (2) If this part requires or permits something to be done by a water body, the thing may be done by 1 or more of the participants for the water body.
- (3) If a provision of this part refers to a water body doing something, the provision applies as if the provision referred to 1 or more of the participants for the water body doing the thing for the water body.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if—
 - (a) a provision of this part requires a water body to do something, or prohibits a water body from doing something; and
 - (b) a contravention of the provision is an offence.
- (5) The provision mentioned in subsection (4) applies as if a reference to the water body were a reference to any person responsible for the day-to-day management and control of the water body.
- (6) Subsection (7) applies if—

- (a) a provision of this part requires a water body to do something, or prohibits a water body from doing something; and
 - (b) a contravention of the provision is not an offence.
- (7) The provision mentioned in subsection (6) applies as if a reference to the water body were a reference to each participant for the water body and to any other person responsible for the day-to-day management and control of the water body.

170B Application of Act to authority for purposes of giving notices

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if this part requires or permits a notice to be given to a water supplier and the water supplier consists of 2 or more entities.
- (2) The notice may be given to—
 - (a) if there is a nominated entity for the water supplier—the nominated entity; or
 - (b) if the authority has requested notification of a nominated entity for the water supplier but there is no nominated entity—any 1 of the entities of which the water supplier consists.
- (3) An entity is the nominated entity for a water supplier consisting of 2 or more entities only if a written notice has been given to the authority in relation to the water supplier (the *nominee*) and the notice contains—
 - (a) the nominee's name and address for receiving notices; and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other entities of which the water supplier consists that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the entities of which the water supplier consists; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the entity authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the entities of which the water supplier consists.

- (4) For subsection (2)(b), the authority may request notification of a nominated entity, for a water supplier consisting of 2 or more entities, by giving a notice to each entity of which the water supplier consists asking that a written notice be given to the authority containing—
- (a) the name, and address for receiving notices, of 1 of the entities of which the water supplier consists (also the *nominee*); and
 - (b) a signed statement by the other entities comprising the water supplier that the nominee is authorised by them to receive notices under this Act for all the entities of which the water supplier consists; and
 - (c) a signed statement by the nominee agreeing to be the entity authorised to receive notices under this Act for all the entities of which the water supplier consists.

Division 2 Declarations and investigations of monopoly water supply activities

Subdivision 1 Criteria for declaration recommendations and declarations of monopoly water supply activities

170C Development of criteria

Within 6 months after the commencement of this subdivision, the authority must—

- (a) develop criteria (the *water supply criteria*) for use by the Ministers for deciding whether to declare a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity; and
- (b) give written notice of the criteria to the Ministers.

170D Revision of, and advice about, criteria

- (1) The authority must, if requested by the Ministers, and may, on its own initiative—

- (a) revise the water supply criteria, including the criteria as previously revised under this section; and
 - (b) give information or advice to the Ministers about the current criteria.
- (2) The authority must give written notice of any revised criteria to the Ministers.

170E Consultation about criteria

In developing or revising criteria for this subdivision, the authority may consult with anyone it considers appropriate.

170F Publication of criteria

The authority must publish the criteria and any revised criteria developed under this subdivision in the gazette and in any other way it considers appropriate.

Subdivision 2 Recommendation by authority for declaration of monopoly water supply activities

170G Requests about declarations of monopoly water supply activities

- (1) A person may ask the authority to recommend that a particular candidate water supply activity be declared by the Ministers to be a monopoly water supply activity.
- (2) The Ministers may ask the authority to consider whether a particular candidate water supply activity should be declared by the Ministers to be a monopoly water supply activity.
- (3) A request under subsection (1) or (2) must be in the form approved by the authority.
- (4) Before the authority makes a recommendation about a request, the person or Ministers may—
 - (a) withdraw the request; or

- (b) with the written agreement of the authority—amend the request.
- (5) If a request is withdrawn, the request is taken, for this part, never to have been made.

170H Notice of request

- (1) This section applies if a request under section 170G is made about a candidate water supply activity, other than by the water supplier carrying on the activity.
- (2) The authority must—
 - (a) tell the water supplier carrying on the activity that the authority has received the request; and
 - (b) if the request is later withdrawn or amended—immediately tell the water supplier of the withdrawal or give details of the amendment to the water supplier.

170I Making recommendation

- (1) After receiving a request under section 170G, the authority must recommend to the Ministers that—
 - (a) the candidate water supply activity be declared to be a monopoly water supply activity; or
 - (b) part of the activity, that is itself a water supply activity, be declared to be a monopoly water supply activity; or
 - (c) the activity not be declared to be a monopoly water supply activity.
- (2) Before making the recommendation, the authority may consult with any person it considers appropriate.
- (3) The authority must—
 - (a) make the recommendation within a reasonable time after receiving the request; and
 - (b) publish the recommendation and the reasons for the recommendation in the way the authority considers appropriate.

- (4) If the authority makes a recommendation that a candidate water supply activity, or part of a candidate water supply activity, be declared to be a monopoly water supply activity, the authority must also recommend the period for which the declaration should operate.
- (5) Unless the request is made by the Ministers, the authority must give a copy of the request to the Ministers with the recommendation.
- (6) If the applicant for the request is not the water supplier carrying on the activity, the authority must give the water supplier's name to the Ministers with the recommendation.

170J Factors affecting making of recommendation

- (1) The authority must recommend a candidate water supply activity be declared by the Ministers to be a monopoly water supply activity if the authority is satisfied about all of the water supply criteria in relation to the candidate water supply activity.
- (2) The authority must recommend that a candidate water supply activity not be declared by the Ministers to be a monopoly water supply activity if the authority is not satisfied about all of the water supply criteria in relation to the candidate water supply activity.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the authority may recommend that a candidate water supply activity not be declared by the Ministers to be a monopoly water supply activity if the authority considers the request was not made in good faith or is frivolous.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a request made by the Ministers.
- (5) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the authority may recommend that part of a candidate water supply activity be declared by the Ministers to be a monopoly water supply activity if the authority is satisfied about all of the water supply criteria for the part of the activity.

Subdivision 3 Investigations about candidate water supply activities

170K Power of authority to conduct investigation

For making a recommendation under subdivision 2, the authority may conduct an investigation about the candidate water supply activity.

170L Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the water supplier carrying on the candidate water supply activity; and
 - (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the name of the water supplier carrying on the activity; and
 - (c) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (d) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (e) state the authority's address.

170M Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

Subdivision 4 Declaration by Ministers

170N Making declarations

- (1) After receiving a declaration recommendation, the Ministers must do 1 of the following—
 - (a) declare the candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity;
 - (b) declare part of the activity, that is itself a water supply activity, to be a monopoly water supply activity;
 - (c) decide not to declare the activity to be a monopoly water supply activity.
- (2) If the Ministers declare the activity, or part of the activity, to be a monopoly water supply activity, the declaration must state the expiry date of the declaration.

170O Notice of decision

- (1) The Ministers must publish in the gazette—
 - (a) notice of the decision to declare the candidate water supply activity in whole or in part, or not to declare the activity, to be a monopoly water supply activity; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision.
- (2) Also, as soon as practicable after making the decision, the Ministers must—
 - (a) unless the request about the declaration of the activity was made by the Ministers—give the designated material for the decision to the applicant; and
 - (b) if the applicant for the request about the declaration of the activity is not the water supplier carrying on the activity—give the designated material for the decision to the water supplier carrying on the activity; and
 - (c) give to the authority a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision.
- (3) If the Ministers do not publish as required under subsection (1) within 90 days after receiving the declaration

recommendation, they are taken, at the end of the 90 day period—

- (a) to have decided not to declare the activity to be a monopoly water supply activity; and
 - (b) to have published notice of the decision.
- (4) In this section—

designated material, for a decision of the Ministers to declare, or not to declare, a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity, means—

- (a) a copy of the declaration recommendation; and
- (b) a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision.

170P Factors affecting making of declaration

- (1) The Ministers must declare a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity if they are satisfied about all of the water supply criteria for the activity.
- (2) The Ministers must decide not to declare a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity if they are not satisfied about all of the water supply criteria for the activity.
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the Ministers may declare part of a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity if they are satisfied about all of the water supply criteria for the part of the activity.

170Q Duration of declaration

- (1) A declaration of a monopoly water supply activity starts to operate on—
 - (a) the day notice of the decision to declare the activity is published in the gazette; or
 - (b) if a later day of operation is stated in the notice—the later day.
- (2) A declaration of a monopoly water supply activity continues in operation until its expiry date, unless it is earlier revoked.

Subdivision 5 Revocation of declaration

170R Recommendation to revoke

- (1) The authority may recommend to the Ministers that a declaration of a monopoly water supply activity be revoked.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the water supplier carrying on the monopoly water supply activity may ask the authority to recommend revocation.
- (3) The authority may recommend revocation only if it is satisfied that, at the time of the recommendation, section 170P would prevent the Ministers from declaring the relevant water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity.

170S Power of authority to conduct investigation

For making a revocation recommendation, the authority may conduct an investigation about the declared monopoly water supply activity.

170T Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
 - (a) the water supplier carrying on the monopoly water supply activity; and
 - (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (c) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make a written submission to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

170U Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

170V Revocation

- (1) On receiving a revocation recommendation, the Ministers must either revoke the declaration of the monopoly water supply activity or decide not to revoke the declaration.
- (2) The Ministers may revoke the declaration—
 - (a) only after receiving a revocation recommendation; and
 - (b) only if they are satisfied that, at the time of the revocation, section 170P would prevent the Ministers from declaring the relevant water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity.

170W Notice of decision

- (1) The Ministers must publish in the gazette—
 - (a) notice of a decision to revoke, or not to revoke, a declaration of a monopoly water supply activity; and
 - (b) the reasons for the decision.
- (2) Also, as soon as practicable after making the decision, the Ministers must give a written notice stating the decision and the reasons for the decision to—
 - (a) the water supplier carrying on the activity; and
 - (b) the authority.

170X When revocation takes effect

A decision of the Ministers to revoke a declaration of a monopoly water supply activity takes effect on—

- (a) the day notice of the decision is published in the gazette; or
- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the notice—the later day.

Subdivision 6 Other matters about monopoly water supply declarations

170Y Effect of expiry or revocation of declaration

The expiry or revocation of a declaration of a monopoly water supply activity does not affect—

- (a) the mediation or arbitration of a water supply dispute for which a water supply dispute notice was given before the expiry or revocation; or
- (b) the operation or enforcement of a water supply determination made in the arbitration of a water supply dispute for which a water supply dispute notice was given before the expiry or revocation; or
- (c) the operation or enforcement of a water pricing determination that was made before the expiry or revocation; or
- (d) the operation of a water supply agreement, or a right acquired or a liability incurred under a water supply agreement, that was entered into before the expiry or revocation.

170Z Register of declarations

- (1) The authority must keep a register of declarations of monopoly water supply activities in operation.
- (2) The register must include, for each declaration, details the authority considers appropriate.

Subdivision 7 Investigations about monopoly water supply activities and making water pricing determinations

170ZA Investigations by authority

- (1) The Ministers may refer a monopoly water supply activity to the authority for an investigation about the pricing practices relating to the activity.

- (2) The authority must conduct the investigation.
- (3) The Ministers may, by written notice given to the authority, withdraw or amend the reference at any time before receiving the authority's report of the results of the investigation.
- (4) A notice under subsection (3) must state the reasons for the withdrawal or amendment of the reference.

170ZB Directions of Ministers for Ministerial reference

- (1) In referring a monopoly water supply activity to the authority for an investigation, the Ministers may direct the authority to do any or all of the following—
 - (a) to make a draft report available to the public, or a stated entity, during the investigation;
 - (b) to consider stated matters when conducting the investigation;
 - (c) to give a report of the results of the investigation to the Ministers within a stated period.
- (2) The authority must comply with a direction.

170ZC Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation.
- (2) The notice must be published in a newspaper circulating throughout the State.
- (3) Also, the notice must be given to the water supplier carrying on the monopoly water supply activity.
- (4) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (c) invite interested persons to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

170ZD Procedures for investigations

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

170ZE Ending of authority's jurisdiction for investigation

The authority's jurisdiction to continue an investigation about a monopoly water supply activity ends if—

- (a) the activity stops being a monopoly water supply activity; or
- (b) the reference of the activity to the authority by the Ministers is withdrawn.

170ZF Water pricing determination by authority

- (1) The authority must make a written determination (a *water pricing determination*) in an investigation about a monopoly water supply activity.
- (2) However, the authority is not required to make a water pricing determination in an investigation if its jurisdiction to continue the investigation ends under section 170ZE.
- (3) The determination must—
 - (a) deal with the pricing practices relating to the activity; and
 - (b) give the reasons for making the determination; and
 - (c) if the Ministers give the authority a direction for the investigation—include details of the direction; and
 - (d) deal with any matter relating to the pricing practices that the authority considers appropriate.
- (4) Before making a water pricing determination, the authority must give a draft determination to the water supplier carrying on the activity.
- (5) Subject to subsection (4), the authority is not required to consult with any entity before making a water pricing determination.

- (6) When making a water pricing determination, the authority must give the water supplier carrying on the activity its reasons for making the determination.

170ZG Water pricing determinations may state how to calculate price

Without limiting section 170ZF(3), a water pricing determination may state how to calculate the price at which the water supplier must carry on the monopoly water supply activity.

170ZH Restrictions affecting making of water pricing determination

- (1) The authority must not make a water pricing determination for a monopoly water supply activity that is inconsistent with—
- (a) a water supply determination relating to the activity; or
 - (b) an approved water supply undertaking for the activity; or
 - (c) if the activity is a declared service—an access determination relating to the service; or
 - (d) if the activity is a service, whether or not a declared service—an approved access undertaking for the service.
- (2) A water pricing determination has no effect if it is made in contravention of this section.

170ZI Matters to be considered by authority in making water pricing determination

- (1) In making a water pricing determination, the authority must have regard to the following matters—
- (a) the need for efficient resource allocation;
 - (b) the need to promote competition;
 - (c) the protection of consumers from abuses of monopoly power;

- (d) decisions by the Ministers and local governments under part 3 about pricing practices of monopoly business activities involving the supply of water;
- (e) the legitimate business interests of the water supplier carrying on the monopoly water supply activity to which the investigation relates;
- (f) the legitimate business interests of persons who have, or may acquire, rights to have the monopoly water supply activity provided to them by the water supplier;
- (g) in relation to the monopoly water supply activity—
 - (i) the cost of providing the activity in an efficient way, having regard to relevant interstate and international benchmarks; and
 - (ii) the actual cost of providing the activity; and
 - (iii) the quality of the activities constituting the water supply activity; and
 - (iv) the quality of the water being supplied;
- (h) the appropriate rate of return on water suppliers' assets;
- (i) the effect of inflation;
- (j) the impact on the environment of prices charged by the water supplier;
- (k) considerations of demand management;
- (l) social welfare and equity considerations, including community service obligations, the availability of goods and services to consumers and the social impact of pricing practices;
- (m) the need for pricing practices not to discourage socially desirable investment or innovation by water suppliers;
- (n) legislation and government policies relating to ecologically sustainable development;
- (o) legislation and government policies relating to occupational health and safety and industrial relations;
- (p) economic and regional development issues, including employment and investment growth.

- (2) The authority may have regard to any other matters related to the matters mentioned in subsection (1) it considers are appropriate.

170ZJ When water pricing determination takes effect

A water pricing determination takes effect on—

- (a) the day the determination is made; or
- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the determination—the later day.

170ZK Enforcement of water pricing determination

A water pricing determination may be enforced in the way provided under division 6.

170ZL Water suppliers' pricing practices

A water supplier carrying on a monopoly water supply activity to which a water pricing determination relates must adopt pricing practices consistent with the determination.

170ZM Register of water pricing determinations

- (1) The authority must keep a register of water pricing determinations.
- (2) For each determination, the register must include details of the following—
 - (a) the name of the water supplier carrying on the monopoly water supply activity to which the determination relates;
 - (b) the monopoly water supply activity;
 - (c) the day the determination was made;
 - (d) the day the determination is to take, or took, effect;
 - (e) the authority's reasons for the determination.
- (3) The details of the authority's reasons for the determination must not include details that are likely to damage the commercial activities of the water supplier.

Division 3 Water supply agreements

170ZMA Definition for div 3

In this division—

water supply activity means carrying on a business the main purpose of which is supplying water to another person (other than supplying bottled or containerised water), whether or not supplying the water includes water delivery services or water storage.

170ZN Obligation of private water supplier to negotiate

A water supplier must, if required by a water seeker, negotiate with the water seeker for making a water supply agreement.

170ZO Obligations of parties to negotiations for water supply agreements

The water supplier and water seeker must negotiate in good faith for reaching a water supply agreement.

170ZP Obligation of water supplier to satisfy water seeker's requirements

- (1) In negotiations between a water supplier and a water seeker for a water supply agreement, the water supplier must make all reasonable efforts to try to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the water seeker.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), and subject to any relevant approved water supply undertaking, the water supplier must give the water seeker the following—
 - (a) information about the price at which the water supplier provides the water supply activity, including the way in which the price is calculated;
 - (b) information about the amount of spare water available for supply by the water supplier;
 - (c) if the authority has made a water supply determination or a water pricing determination about the water supply

activity carried on by the water supplier—information about the determination.

170ZQ Terms of supply under separate water supply agreements

In entering into separate water supply agreements, a water supplier is not required to provide the water supply activity on the same terms under each agreement.

Division 4 Water supply disputes

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

170ZQA Definition for div 4

In this division—

water supply activity means carrying on a business the main purpose of which is supplying water to another person (other than supplying bottled or containerised water), whether or not supplying the water includes water delivery services or water storage.

170ZR Application of dispute resolution procedures to water supply disputes

- (1) Subdivision 3 applies to the mediation, and subdivision 4 applies to the arbitration, of a water supply dispute only if a notice of the dispute has been given to the authority by a water supplier or water seeker under section 170ZS.
- (2) However, a water supplier or water seeker may give a notice under section 170ZS about a water supply dispute only if the water supplier and water seeker have not agreed to deal with the dispute otherwise than by mediation or arbitration under this Act.

Subdivision 2 Notices about water supply disputes

170ZS Giving water supply dispute notice

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a water supplier and water seeker can not agree on an aspect of the provision of a water supply activity; and
 - (b) there is no water supply agreement between the water supplier and water seeker; and
 - (c) the water supplier is in a position to exercise market power for providing the activity.
- (2) Either the water supplier or water seeker may notify the authority that a water supply dispute exists.
- (3) For subsection (1), there is no water supply agreement between a water supplier and water seeker if the aspect of providing the activity about which the water supplier and water seeker can not agree is increased supply of water.

170ZT Requirements about water supply dispute notice

- (1) A notice given under section 170ZS(2) (a *water supply dispute notice*) must be in writing.
- (2) A water supply dispute notice must—
 - (a) state the name and address of the water supplier or water seeker giving the notice; and
 - (b) state the name and address of the other party involved in the water supply dispute; and
 - (c) state the basis for asserting that the water supplier is in a position to exercise market power for the provision of the water supply activity; and
 - (d) state whether the dispute is to be dealt with by mediation or arbitration; and
 - (e) state the steps the party giving the notice has taken, or tried to take, to satisfy its obligations about carrying out negotiations for a water supply agreement in good faith,

including, if the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration, whether or not an attempt has been made to resolve the dispute by mediation under subdivision 3.

170ZU Notice by authority of water supply dispute

On receiving a water supply dispute notice, the authority must give written notice of the water supply dispute—

- (a) if the water supply dispute notice was given by a water supplier—to the water seeker stated in the notice as being the water seeker involved in the water supply dispute with the water supplier; and
- (b) if the water supply dispute notice was given by a water seeker—to the water supplier stated in the notice as being the water supplier involved in the water supply dispute with the water seeker; and
- (c) to any other person the authority considers is appropriate to become a party to the water supply dispute.

170ZV Withdrawal of water supply dispute notice

- (1) A water supply dispute notice may be withdrawn only under this section.
- (2) A water supplier or water seeker may withdraw a water supply dispute notice—
 - (a) if the dispute is to be dealt with by mediation—at any time before a mediated resolution of the dispute has been achieved; or
 - (b) if the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration—at any time before the authority makes its determination.
- (3) However, the water supplier may withdraw the water supply dispute notice only with the written agreement of the water seeker.
- (4) Subsection (2) applies whether the water supply dispute notice was given by the water supplier or water seeker.
- (5) If a water supply dispute notice is withdrawn, the notice is taken, for this part, never to have been given.

170ZW Authority may refer water supply dispute to mediation

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the authority has received a water supply dispute notice stating—
 - (i) the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration; and
 - (ii) there has been no attempt to resolve the dispute by mediation; and
 - (b) the authority considers a mediated resolution of the dispute can be achieved.
- (2) The authority must give the following persons a written notice asking them to attend a conference to deal with the dispute by mediation (a *mediation conference*)—
 - (a) the water seeker stated in the water supply dispute notice as being the water seeker involved in the water supply dispute with the water supplier;
 - (b) the water supplier stated in the water supply dispute notice as being the water supplier involved in the water supply dispute with the water seeker.

Subdivision 3 Mediation of water supply disputes**170ZX Parties to mediation of water supply disputes**

- (1) If section 170ZW applies, the parties to the mediation of a water supply dispute are the persons to whom a notice under the section is given by the authority.
- (2) If section 170ZW does not apply, the parties to the mediation of a water supply dispute are—
 - (a) the water supplier or water seeker who gives the water supply dispute notice for the water supply dispute; and
 - (b) if the water supply dispute notice is given by a water supplier—the water seeker stated in the notice as being the water seeker involved in the water supply dispute with the water supplier; and

- (c) if the water supply dispute notice is given by a water seeker—the water supplier stated in the notice as being the water supplier involved in the water supply dispute with the water seeker.

170ZY Other persons may take part in mediation conference

- (1) A mediator may allow a person who applies to take part in a mediation conference to take part in the conference if—
 - (a) the mediator is satisfied the person has a sufficient interest in the resolution of the water supply dispute; and
 - (b) the parties to the mediation consent.
- (2) However, the person does not become a party to the dispute.

170ZZ Conduct of mediation under subdivision

Part 6A applies to a mediation under this subdivision.

170ZZA Mediation agreements

- (1) This section applies if the parties to the mediation of a water supply dispute agree on a resolution (a *mediated resolution*) of the dispute.
- (2) The agreement must be put into writing and signed by or for the parties (the *mediation agreement*).
- (3) The mediator must give a copy of the signed agreement to the authority as soon as practicable after it is signed.

170ZZB Reference of water supply dispute—by mediator

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) any of the following apply—
 - (i) the mediator considers the parties to a mediation can not achieve a mediated resolution of the water supply dispute the subject of the mediation;
 - (ii) a party to the mediation does not attend the mediation conference for the mediation;

- (iii) the water supply dispute is not resolved within 4 months after the water supply dispute notice for the dispute was given to the authority; and
 - (b) the water supply dispute notice has not been withdrawn.
- (2) The mediator must, by written notice to the authority, refer the dispute to the authority for arbitration.

170ZZC Reference of water supply dispute—by party

A party to the mediation of a water supply dispute may, by a further water supply dispute notice, refer the dispute to the authority for arbitration if—

- (a) a signed mediation agreement exists for the dispute; and
- (b) the party claims that another party to the mediation agreement has not complied with the agreement within the time stated for it or, if no time is stated, within 90 days after the agreement is signed.

Subdivision 4 Arbitration of water supply disputes and making of water supply determinations

170ZZD Parties to arbitration of water supply disputes

- (1) If the water supply dispute notice for a water supply dispute states the dispute is to be dealt with by arbitration, the parties to the arbitration of the dispute are—
 - (a) the water supplier or water seeker who gives the water supply dispute notice for the water supply dispute; and
 - (b) if the water supply dispute notice is given by a water supplier—the water seeker stated in the notice as being the water seeker involved in the water supply dispute with the water supplier; and
 - (c) if the water supply dispute notice is given by a water seeker—the water supplier stated in the notice as being the water supplier involved in the water supply dispute with the water seeker; and

- (d) any other person who applies to the authority in writing to be made a party and is accepted by the authority as having a sufficient interest.
- (2) If a water supply dispute is referred by a mediator to the authority for arbitration under section 170ZZB, the parties to the arbitration of the dispute are—
 - (a) the parties to the mediation to which the dispute relates; and
 - (b) any other person who applies to the authority in writing to be made a party and is accepted by the authority as having a sufficient interest.

170ZZE Water supply determination by authority

- (1) The authority must make a written determination (a *water supply determination*) in an arbitration of a water supply dispute.
- (2) However, the authority is not required to make a water supply determination if it ends the arbitration under section 170ZZJ.
- (3) The water supply determination may deal with any matter relating to the provision of the water supply activity by the water supplier, including matters that were not the basis for the water supply dispute notice for the water supply dispute.
- (4) The authority is not required to make a water supply determination that requires the water supplier to supply water to the water seeker.
- (5) Before making a water supply determination, the authority must give a draft of the determination to the parties.
- (6) Subject to subsection (5), the authority is not required to consult with any entity before making a water supply determination.
- (7) When making a water supply determination, the authority must give the parties its reasons for making the determination.
- (8) The fact that a party to an arbitration did not engage in negotiations for a water supply agreement in good faith does not affect—
 - (a) an arbitration; or

- (b) the making of a water supply determination, or a water supply determination made, in the arbitration.

170ZZF Examples of water supply determinations

Without limiting section 170ZZE(3), a water supply determination may—

- (a) require the water supplier to supply water to the water seeker; or
- (b) require the water seeker to accept water from the water supplier; or
- (c) state the terms on which the water seeker is supplied with water from the water supplier; or
- (d) include a requirement that the water supplier and water seeker enter into a water supply agreement to give effect to a matter determined by the authority; or
- (e) include a requirement that the water supplier charge no more than a stated maximum price for the water supply activity it provides; or
- (f) include a requirement that the water supplier calculate the price for the water supply activity it provides in a particular way.

170ZZG Restrictions affecting making of water supply determinations

- (1) The authority must not make a water supply determination relating to a water supply activity that is inconsistent with—
 - (a) an approved water supply undertaking for the activity; or
 - (b) a water pricing determination for the activity; or
 - (c) if the activity is a declared service—an access determination relating to the service; or
 - (d) if the activity is a service, whether or not a declared service—an approved access undertaking for the service.

- (2) Also, the authority must not make a water supply determination that—
- (a) would have either of the following effects—
 - (i) a reduction in the amount of water able to be obtained by a water supplier;
 - (ii) the water seeker, or someone else, becoming the owner, or 1 of the owners, of the water, without the existing owner's agreement; or
 - (b) is inconsistent with an Act regulating the management of water; or
 - (c) requires the transfer of an instrument given under an Act that—
 - (i) regulates the management of water; or
 - (ii) confers interests in water on the holder of the instrument.
- (3) Despite subsection (2)(a), the authority may make a determination reducing the amount of water able to be obtained by the water supplier if—
- (a) the water supplier is a party to the arbitration; and
 - (b) the reduction does not prevent the water supplier from obtaining a sufficient amount of water to be able to meet the water supplier's reasonably anticipated requirements, as assessed by the authority, as at the time the water supply dispute notice was given; and
 - (c) if the authority considers the water supplier is entitled to be compensated for the reduction—the amount of compensation is taken into account in fixing the amount to be paid by the water seeker for the supply of water.
- (4) A water supply determination has no effect if it is made in contravention of this section.

170ZZH Matters to be considered by authority in making a water supply determination

- (1) In making a water supply determination, the authority must have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the need for efficient resource allocation;
- (b) the need to promote competition;
- (c) the protection of consumers from abuses of monopoly power;
- (d) decisions by the Ministers and local governments under part 3 about pricing practices of monopoly business activities involving the supply of water;
- (e) the legitimate business interests of the water supplier;
- (f) the legitimate business interests of persons who have, or may acquire, rights to have a water supply activity provided to them by the water supplier;
- (g) in relation to the water supply activity—
 - (i) the cost of providing the activity in an efficient way, having regard to relevant interstate and international benchmarks; and
 - (ii) the actual cost of providing the activity; and
 - (iii) the quality of the activities constituting the water supply activity; and
 - (iv) the quality of the water being supplied;
- (h) the appropriate rate of return on the assets of water suppliers;
- (i) the effect of inflation;
- (j) the impact on the environment of prices charged by the water supplier;
- (k) considerations of demand management;
- (l) social welfare and equity considerations, including community service obligations, the availability of goods and services to consumers and the social impact of pricing practices;
- (m) the need for pricing practices not to discourage socially desirable investment or innovation by water suppliers;
- (n) legislation and government policies relating to ecologically sustainable development;

- (o) legislation and government policies relating to occupational health and safety and industrial relations;
 - (p) economic and regional development issues, including employment and investment growth.
- (2) The authority may take into account any other matters relating to the matters mentioned in subsection (1).

170ZZI Conduct of arbitration under subdivision

Part 7 applies to an arbitration under this subdivision.

170ZZJ Resolution of water supply dispute by authority without arbitration or determination

The authority may decide not to start an arbitration, or at any time to end an arbitration under this subdivision without making a water supply determination, if it considers that—

- (a) the giving of the water supply dispute notice was vexatious; or
- (b) the subject matter of the water supply dispute is trivial, misconceived or lacking in substance; or
- (c) the party who gave the dispute notice has not engaged in negotiations for a water supply agreement in good faith; or
- (d) the water supplier is not in a position to exercise market power.

170ZZK When water supply determination takes effect

A water supply determination takes effect on—

- (a) the day the determination is made; or
- (b) if a later day of effect is stated in the determination—the later day.

170ZZL Enforcement of water supply determination

A water supply determination may be enforced in the way provided under division 6.

170ZZM Register of water supply determinations

- (1) The authority must keep a register of water supply determinations.
- (2) The register must include, for each water supply determination, details of the following—
 - (a) the names of the parties to the determination;
 - (b) the water supply activity to which the determination relates;
 - (c) the date the determination was made;
 - (d) the date the determination is to take, or took, effect;
 - (e) the authority's reasons for the determination.
- (3) The details of the authority's reasons for the determination must not include details that are likely to damage the commercial activities of the parties to the determination.

170ZZN Water supply determination not a substitute for seeking access to a service

A water supply determination requiring the supply of water does not remove or change a water seeker's rights or obligations under part 5, division 4.

Division 5 Water supply undertakings**Subdivision 1 Submission and approval of draft undertakings****170ZZO Submission and approval of draft water supply undertaking**

- (1) A water supplier may give a draft water supply undertaking to the authority.
- (2) A person who expects to be a water supplier may give a draft water supply undertaking to the authority.

- (3) The authority must consider a draft water supply undertaking given to it and either approve, or refuse to approve, it.
- (4) If the authority refuses to approve the draft undertaking, it must give the person who gave the draft undertaking to the authority a written notice stating—
 - (a) the reasons for the refusal; and
 - (b) the way in which the authority considers it is appropriate to amend the draft undertaking.

170ZZP Contents of water supply undertakings

- (1) A water supply undertaking must state the expiry date of the undertaking.
- (2) A water supply undertaking may include details of the following—
 - (a) how prices for a water supply activity are to be calculated;
 - (b) information about the basis on which a water supply activity will be provided, including terms to be included in water supply agreements with water seekers;
 - (c) how negotiations for water supply agreements will be conducted;
 - (d) information to be given to water seekers;
 - (e) information to be given to the authority or another person;
 - (f) an obligation on the water supplier to comply with decisions of the authority or another person about matters stated in the undertaking;
 - (g) information to be given to the authority about compliance with the undertaking and performance indicators stated in the undertaking;
 - (h) time frames for giving information in the conduct of negotiations for water supply agreements;
 - (i) how the water supplier will calculate the amount of spare water available for supply by the water supplier;

- (j) arrangements for the transfer of all or part of the interest of a person to whom a water supply activity is provided under a water supply agreement;
- (k) accounting requirements to be satisfied by the water supplier and a person to whom a water supply activity is provided;
- (l) provision of water supply activities by water suppliers other than the water supplier giving the undertaking;
- (m) requirements for the safe provision of a water supply activity;
- (n) if the provision of water supply activity by the water supplier is a service for which an access undertaking has been approved under part 5—the access undertaking;
- (o) a review of the undertaking.

170ZZQ Factors affecting approval of draft water supply undertaking

- (1) The authority may approve a draft water supply undertaking only if it considers it appropriate to do so having regard to the following—
 - (a) the legitimate business interests of the water supplier giving the undertaking;
 - (b) the public interest, including the public interest in having competition in markets, whether or not in Australia;
 - (c) the interests of water seekers;
 - (d) any other issues the authority considers relevant.
- (2) However, the authority may approve a draft water supply undertaking only if—
 - (a) it is satisfied the undertaking is consistent with the following—
 - (i) for a water supply activity that is a declared service—an access determination relating to the service;

- (ii) for a water supply activity that is a service, whether or not it is a declared service—an approved access undertaking for the service; and
- (b) it has published the undertaking and invited persons to make submissions on it to the authority within the time stated by the authority; and
- (c) it has considered any submissions received by it within the time.

Subdivision 2 Preparation and approval of draft amending water supply undertakings

170ZZR Requirement of responsible person to give draft amending water supply undertaking

- (1) The authority may, by written notice (an *initial amendment notice*) given to the responsible person for an approved water supply undertaking relating to a water supply activity, require the person to give the authority a draft undertaking amending the approved undertaking—
 - (a) within 30 days after receiving the notice; or
 - (b) if the authority extends, or further extends, the period by written notice given to the person in the period or extended period—within the period as extended.
- (2) The authority may make a requirement under subsection (1) only if the authority considers it is necessary to amend the approved undertaking to make the undertaking consistent with a provision of this Act.

170ZZS Consideration and approval of draft amending water supply undertaking by authority

- (1) The authority must consider a draft water supply undertaking given to it in response to an initial amendment notice and either approve, or refuse to approve, the draft water supply undertaking within the prescribed period.

- (2) If the authority refuses to approve the draft water supply undertaking, it must, within the prescribed period, give the responsible person a written notice (a ***secondary amendment notice***) stating the reasons for the refusal and asking the person, within 30 days of receiving the notice—
 - (a) to amend the draft water supply undertaking in the way the authority considers appropriate; and
 - (b) to give a copy of the amended draft water supply undertaking to the authority.
- (3) If the responsible person complies with the secondary amendment notice, the authority may approve the draft water supply undertaking.
- (4) In this section—

prescribed period means—

 - (a) the period of 30 days after the authority receives a draft water supply undertaking in response to an initial amendment notice; or
 - (b) if the authority extends, or further extends, the period by written notice given to the responsible person in the period or extended period—the period as extended.

170ZZT Preparation and approval of draft amending water supply undertaking by authority

If the responsible person for an approved water supply undertaking does not comply with an initial or secondary amendment notice, the authority may prepare, and approve, a draft water supply undertaking amending the approved water supply undertaking.

170ZZU Submission and approval of voluntary draft amending undertaking

- (1) The responsible person for an approved water supply undertaking may, without receiving an initial amendment notice, give to the authority a draft water supply undertaking amending the approved water supply undertaking.

- (2) The authority must consider a draft water supply undertaking given to it under subsection (1) and either approve, or refuse to approve, the draft water supply undertaking.
- (3) If the authority refuses to approve the draft water supply undertaking, it must give to the responsible person a written notice stating—
 - (a) the reasons for the refusal; and
 - (b) the way in which the authority considers it is appropriate to amend the draft water supply undertaking.
- (4) In this section—

responsible person for an approved water supply undertaking includes a person who gave the water supply undertaking because the person expects to be the water supplier carrying on the water supply activity to which the water supply undertaking relates.

170ZZV Factors affecting approval of draft amending water supply undertaking

- (1) This section applies to the following draft water supply undertakings amending approved water supply undertakings—
 - (a) a draft water supply undertaking given to the authority in response to an initial amendment notice, whether or not the draft water supply undertaking is later amended in response to a secondary amendment notice;
 - (b) a draft water supply undertaking prepared by the authority because of the failure of a responsible person to comply with an initial or secondary amendment notice;
 - (c) a draft water supply undertaking given to the authority by a responsible person without receiving an initial amendment notice.
- (2) The authority may approve a draft water supply undertaking only if it considers it appropriate to do so having regard to the matters mentioned in section 170ZZQ(1)(a) to (d).

- (3) However, the authority may approve a draft water supply undertaking only on the conditions mentioned in section 170ZZQ(2).

Subdivision 3 Investigations about draft water supply undertakings

170ZZW Application of subdivision

This subdivision applies to the following draft water supply undertakings—

- (a) a draft water supply undertaking given to the authority under section 170ZZO;
- (b) a draft water supply undertaking given to the authority in response to an initial amendment notice;
- (c) a draft water supply undertaking amending an approved water supply undertaking given to the authority under section 170ZZU;
- (d) a draft water supply undertaking prepared by the authority because of the failure of a person to comply with an initial or secondary amendment notice.

170ZZX Power of authority to conduct investigation

The authority may conduct an investigation—

- (a) for deciding whether to approve, or to refuse to approve, a draft water supply undertaking mentioned in section 170ZZW(a), (b) or (c); or
- (b) for preparing or approving a draft water supply undertaking mentioned in section 170ZZW(d).

170ZZY Notice of investigation

- (1) Before starting an investigation under this subdivision, the authority must give reasonable notice of the investigation to—
- (a) the water supplier carrying on the water supply activity;
- and

- (b) any other person the authority considers appropriate.
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) state the authority's intention to conduct the investigation; and
 - (b) state the subject matter of the investigation; and
 - (c) invite the person to whom the notice is given to make written submissions to the authority on the subject matter within a reasonable time stated in the notice; and
 - (d) state the authority's address.

170ZZZ Procedures for investigation

Part 6 applies to an investigation under this subdivision.

Subdivision 4 Other matters about water supply undertakings

170ZZZA Withdrawal of approved water supply undertaking

- (1) An approved water supply undertaking may be withdrawn at any time by the person who gave the relevant draft water supply undertaking to the authority.
- (2) The authority may withdraw an approved water supply undertaking if it prepared the relevant draft water supply undertaking.
- (3) However, a withdrawal may be made only with the written agreement of—
 - (a) for a withdrawal under subsection (1)—the authority; or
 - (b) for a withdrawal under subsection (2)—the responsible person.

170ZZZB Period of operation of approved water supply undertaking

An approved water supply undertaking—

- (a) comes into operation at the time of approval; and

- (b) continues in operation until the earlier of the following—
 - (i) the expiry date stated in the water supply undertaking;
 - (ii) the withdrawal of the water supply undertaking.

170ZZZC Register of approved water supply undertakings

- (1) The authority must keep a register of approved water supply undertakings in operation.
- (2) The withdrawal of an approved water supply undertaking must be noted in the register.

170ZZZD Obligation of responsible person to comply with water supply undertaking

A responsible person must comply with an approved water supply undertaking given by, or otherwise applicable to, the responsible person.

Division 6 Enforcement for pt 5A

170ZZZE References to person involved in contraventions

In this division, 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 a party to, the contravention; or
- (d) has conspired with others to effect the contravention.

170ZZZF Orders to enforce water supply and pricing determinations

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) on the application of a party to a water supply determination, the court is satisfied that another party (the *contravening person*), has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct constituting a contravention of the determination; or
 - (b) on the application of a person other than a party to a water supply determination, the court is satisfied that a water supplier (also the *contravening person*) is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct constituting a contravention of a water pricing determination.
- (2) The court may make all or any of the following orders—
 - (a) an order granting an injunction, on terms the court considers appropriate—
 - (i) restraining a contravening person from engaging in the conduct; or
 - (ii) if the conduct involves failing to do something—requiring a contravening person to do the thing;
 - (b) an order directing a contravening person to compensate the applicant for loss or damage suffered because of the contravention;
 - (c) another order the court considers appropriate.
- (3) If the court has power under subsection (2) to grant an injunction restraining a contravening person from engaging in particular conduct, or requiring a contravening person to do anything, the court may make any other order, including granting an injunction, it considers appropriate against any other person involved in the contravention concerned.

170ZZZG Consent injunctions

On application for an enforcement injunction, the court may grant the injunction by consent of all of the parties to the

proceeding, whether or not the court is satisfied that the section under which the application is made applies.

170ZZZH Interim injunctions

- (1) The court may grant an interim injunction pending determination of an application for an enforcement injunction.
- (2) If the application is made by the authority, the court must not require the authority or another person, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.

170ZZZI Factors relevant to granting restraining injunction

The court may grant an enforcement injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct 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; or
- (b) the person has previously engaged in conduct of that kind; or
- (c) there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to someone else if the person engages in conduct of that kind.

170ZZZJ Factors relevant to granting mandatory injunction

The court may grant an enforcement injunction requiring a person to do a thing whether or not—

- (a) it appears to the court that the person intends to fail again, or to continue to fail, to do the thing; or
- (b) the person has previously failed to do the thing; or
- (c) there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to someone else if the person fails to do the thing.

170ZZZK Discharge or variation of injunction or order

The court may discharge or vary an injunction or order granted under this division.

170ZZZL Orders to enforce approved water supply undertaking

- (1) The authority or another person may apply to the court for an order under this section concerning an approved water supply undertaking.
- (2) An application may be made only if—
 - (a) the applicant considers the responsible person for the undertaking has breached a term of the undertaking; and
 - (b) the applicant considers—
 - (i) for an application made by the authority—a person's interests have been adversely affected by the breach; or
 - (ii) for an application made by someone else—the applicant's interests have been adversely affected by the breach.
- (3) If the court is satisfied the responsible person has breached a term of the undertaking, the court may make all or any of the following orders—
 - (a) an order directing the responsible person to comply with the term;
 - (b) an order directing the responsible person to compensate anyone who has suffered loss or damage because of the breach;
 - (c) another order the court considers appropriate.
- (4) However, the court may make an order only if it is satisfied—
 - (a) for an application made by the authority—a person's interests have been adversely affected by the breach; or
 - (b) for an application made by someone else—the applicant's interests have been adversely affected by the breach.

Part 6 **Investigations by authority**

Division 1 **Preliminary**

171 **Application of part**

This part applies to the following investigations—

- (a) an investigation for part 3, division 2A;
- (b) an investigation for part 3, division 3;
- (c) an investigation for part 4, division 3;
- (d) an investigation for part 4, division 6;
- (e) an investigation for part 5, division 2, subdivision 3;
- (f) an investigation for part 5, division 2, subdivision 4A;
- (g) an investigation for part 5, division 2, subdivision 5;
- (h) an investigation for part 5, division 7, subdivision 3;
- (i) an investigation for part 5, division 7A;
- (j) an investigation for part 5A, division 2, subdivision 3;
- (k) an investigation for part 5A, division 2, subdivision 5;
- (l) an investigation for part 5A, division 2, subdivision 7;
- (m) an investigation for part 5A, division 5, subdivision 3.

Division 2 **General conduct of investigations**

172 **Public seminars etc.**

The authority may hold public seminars, conduct workshops and establish working groups and task forces for an investigation.

173 **General procedures**

- (1) In an investigation, the authority—
 - (a) must act with as little formality as possible; and

- (b) is not bound by technicalities, legal forms or rules of evidence; and
 - (c) may inform itself on any matter relevant to the investigation in any way it considers appropriate; and
 - (d) must comply with natural justice.
- (2) For subsection (1)(c), the authority may consult with persons as it considers appropriate.
- (3) The authority may—
- (a) require information or submissions to be presented in writing; and
 - (b) decide the matters on which information or submissions may be presented orally.

174 Consideration of submissions

- (1) In an investigation, the authority must consider all submissions that—
- (a) are made in response to an investigation notice; and
 - (b) are received by the authority in the time stated in the notice.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), unless the authority, in an investigation notice, approved the making of oral submissions, the authority is required to consider a submission only if it is in writing.

Division 3 Hearings

175 Holding of hearings

The authority may hold hearings for an investigation.

176 Notice of hearings

- (1) Before starting the hearings, the authority must give reasonable notice of the hearings.

- (2) The notice must be published in a newspaper circulating throughout the State.
- (3) Also, the notice must be given to—
 - (a) for an investigation under part 3—the government agency or other person carrying on the monopoly business activity to which the investigation relates; and
 - (b) for an investigation under part 4—
 - (i) the government agency against which the complaint the subject of the investigation is made; and
 - (ii) the responsible Minister for the government agency; and
 - (iii) the complainant; and
 - (c) for an investigation under part 5—the owner or operator of the service to which the investigation relates, or to which the access undertaking the subject of the investigation relates; and
 - (d) for an investigation under part 5A—the water supplier carrying on the water supply activity to which the investigation relates, or to which the undertaking the subject of the investigation relates.
- (4) The notice must state—
 - (a) the authority’s intention to hold the hearings; and
 - (b) the subject matter of the hearings; and
 - (c) where and when the first of the hearings is to start.

177 Hearings normally to be in public

- (1) A hearing must be held in public.
- (2) However, a hearing, or part of a hearing, may be held in private if the authority considers it is appropriate because of the confidential nature of any evidence or other matter or for another reason.
- (3) If a hearing, or part of a hearing, is being held in private, the authority—

- (a) may give written directions about the persons who may be present; and
- (b) may give an oral or written direction to a person prohibiting or restricting, without the authority's consent, the publication of—
 - (i) evidence given before the hearing; or
 - (ii) matters contained in documents given to the authority for the hearing.
- (4) In giving a direction, the authority must have regard to the need for commercial confidentiality.
- (5) A person must not—
 - (a) be present at a hearing in contravention of a direction under subsection (3)(a); or
 - (b) contravene a direction under subsection (3)(b).

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

178 Right to representation

At a hearing, a person may appear in person or be represented by someone else.

179 Procedures at hearings

Part 8, division 2 applies to a hearing, so far as the part is capable of applying, as if the hearing were a meeting of the authority.

180 Taking evidence

- (1) For holding a hearing, the authority may take evidence on oath or affirmation.
- (2) For subsection (1), a member may administer an oath or affirmation to a person.

Division 4 Witnesses at hearings

181 Notice to witness

For a hearing, the authority may, by written notice given to an officer of a government agency or to another person, require the officer or other person to attend before the authority at a stated time and place to give evidence or produce a stated document.

182 Witness fees

A person (other than an officer of a government agency) given a notice to attend as a witness at a hearing is entitled to be paid—

- (a) the witness fees prescribed under a regulation; or
- (b) if no witness fees are prescribed—the reasonable witness fees decided by the chairperson.

183 Failure of witness to attend

A person given a notice to attend as a witness at a hearing must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) fail to attend as required by the notice; or
- (b) fail to continue to attend as required by a member, unless excused from further attendance by a member.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

184 Other offences by witnesses

- (1) A person appearing as a witness at a hearing must not, without reasonable excuse—
 - (a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the chairperson; or
 - (b) fail to answer a question the person is required to answer by a member; or

- (c) fail to produce a document the person is required to produce by a notice under section 181.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) It is a reasonable excuse to refuse to answer a question or produce a document on the ground that the answer or production of the document might tend to incriminate the person.

Division 5 Other matters

185 Giving information and documents to authority

- (1) For an investigation, the authority may, by written notice given to an officer of a government agency or to another person, require the officer or other person to do either or both of the following—
- (a) give a statement setting out stated information to the authority on or before a stated day;
- (b) produce a stated document to the authority on or before a stated day.
- (2) The day stated in the notice for subsection (1)(a) or (b) must be reasonable.
- (3) The person to whom the notice is given must comply with the notice to the extent to which the person is able to comply with it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (4) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to comply with the notice if complying with the notice might tend to incriminate the person.

186 Handling of documents

- (1) If a document is produced to the authority for an investigation, the authority may—
- (a) inspect the document; and

- (b) make copies of the document if it is relevant to the investigation.
- (2) Also, the authority may take possession of the document, and keep it while it is necessary for the investigation.
- (3) While it keeps a document, the authority must allow a person otherwise entitled to possession of it to inspect or copy the document at a reasonable time and place the authority decides.

187 Confidential information

- (1) This section applies if a person believes that—
 - (a) stated information made available, or to be made available, in an investigation is confidential; and
 - (b) the disclosure of the information is likely to damage the person's commercial activities.
- (2) The person may—
 - (a) inform the authority of the person's belief; and
 - (b) ask the authority not to disclose the information to another person.
- (3) If the authority is satisfied the person's belief is justified and that the disclosure of the information would not be in the public interest, the authority must take all reasonable steps to ensure the information is not, without the person's consent, disclosed to another person other than—
 - (a) the Ministers; or
 - (b) if the investigation involves a government agency—the responsible Minister for the government agency; or
 - (c) a member; or
 - (d) an employee, consultant or agent of the authority who receives the information in the course of his or her duties; or
 - (e) an entity that performs similar functions to the authority under a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a foreign country; or

- (f) the regulator under the *Electricity Act 1994*, to facilitate the performance of the regulator's function mentioned in section 63(1)(c) of that Act; or
- (g) the regulator under the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, to facilitate the performance of the regulator's function of monitoring compliance with the conditions of authorities under that Act; or
- (h) the chief executive of the department in which the *Transport (Rail Safety) Act 2010* is administered, to facilitate the exercise of that chief executive's powers mentioned in part 6, division 1, subdivision 3 of that Act; or
- (i) the regulator under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, to facilitate the performance of the regulator's function mentioned in section 11(1)(c) of that Act; or
- (j) the energy ombudsman, to facilitate the performance of the the ombudsman's functions under the *Energy Ombudsman Act 2006*.

(4) This section applies despite sections 177, 184(1)(b) and 185.

(5) In this section—

commercial activities means activities conducted on a commercial basis.

person includes a government agency.

Part 6A Conduct of mediation

Division 1 Preliminary

187A Application of part

This part applies to the following—

- (a) the mediation of an access dispute for part 5, division 5, subdivision 2A;

- (b) the mediation of a water supply dispute for part 5A, division 4, subdivision 3.

Division 2 Constitution of mediator for mediation conferences

187B Constitution of mediator

- (1) For a mediation, the mediator is to be constituted by 1 or more appropriately qualified persons nominated in writing by the chairperson.
- (2) The mediator, as constituted under subsection (1), must include an associate member chosen, under section 214D(2), for the mediation.
- (3) In this section—
appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

187C Presiding person

- (1) If the mediator for a mediation is constituted by 1 person, the person is to preside at the mediation.
- (2) If the mediator for a mediation is constituted by more than 1 person and includes the chairperson, the chairperson is to preside at the mediation.
- (3) If the mediator for a mediation is constituted by more than 1 person but does not include the chairperson, the chairperson must nominate a person to preside at the mediation.

187D Reconstitution of mediator

- (1) This section applies if the person who constitutes, or 1 of the persons who constitutes, the mediator for a mediation—
 - (a) stops being a member of the authority; or
 - (b) for any reason, is not available for the mediation conference.

- (2) For finishing the mediation, the chairperson must direct that the mediator is to be constituted by—
 - (a) if the mediator is constituted by 1 person—by another person directed by the chairperson; or
 - (b) if the mediator is constituted by more than 1 person—by the remaining person or persons.
- (3) If a direction is given under subsection (2), the mediator as constituted under the direction—
 - (a) must continue and finish the mediation; and
 - (b) for that purpose, may have regard to any notes of the mediation conference made by the mediator as previously constituted.
- (4) In subsection (1), a reference to the person who constitutes, or is 1 of the persons who constitutes, the mediator for a mediation includes a reference to the person who constitutes, or is 1 of the persons who constitutes, a mediator for that purpose because of the application on 1 or more occasions of subsection (2).

187E Deciding questions

If the mediator is constituted for a mediation by more than 1 person, any question before the mediator is to be decided—

- (a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—according to the opinion of the majority of those persons; or
- (b) if the persons are evenly divided on the question—according to the opinion of the person presiding.

Division 3 General conduct of mediation conferences

187F Conference to be in private

- (1) A mediation conference must be held in private.

- (2) However, the mediator may give written directions about the persons who may be present at the conference.
- (3) In giving a direction, the mediator must have regard to the wishes of the parties and the need for commercial confidentiality.
- (4) A person must not be present at a mediation conference in contravention of a direction under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

187G Limited right to representation

- (1) At a mediation conference, each party to the dispute must conduct the party's own case.
- (2) However, a party may be represented by someone else if—
 - (a) the party is a corporation; or
 - (b) the mediator is satisfied the party should be permitted to be represented by someone else.

187H General procedures

- (1) In a mediation conference, the mediator—
 - (a) must act with as little formality as possible; and
 - (b) is not bound by technicalities, legal forms or rules of evidence; and
 - (c) may inform himself, herself or themselves on any matter relevant to the mediation in any way the mediator considers appropriate; and
 - (d) must comply with natural justice.
- (2) For subsection (1)(c), the mediator may consult with persons as the mediator considers appropriate.

187I Parties' attendance at conference not compellable

A party to a mediation can not be compelled to attend a mediation conference.

187J No official record of mediation conference

- (1) A person must not make an official record of anything said at a mediation conference.
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (2) A mediator does not commit an offence against subsection (1) merely by making notes of the mediation conference.

Division 4 Other matters**187K Confidential information**

- (1) This section applies if a person believes that—
 - (a) stated information made available, or to be made available, in a mediation conference is confidential; and
 - (b) the disclosure of the information is likely to damage the person's commercial activities.
- (2) The person may—
 - (a) inform the mediator of the person's belief; and
 - (b) ask the mediator not to disclose the information to another person.
- (3) If the mediator is satisfied the person's belief is justified and disclosure of the information would not be in the public interest, the mediator must take all reasonable steps to ensure the information is not, without the person's consent, disclosed to another person.
- (4) In this section—

commercial activities means activities conducted on a commercial basis.

person includes a government agency.

189 References to member

In divisions 3 and 4, a reference to a member of the authority for an arbitration is a reference to a member of the authority as constituted for the arbitration.

Division 2 Constitution of authority for arbitration hearings**190 Constitution of authority**

- (1) For an arbitration, the authority is to be constituted by 2 or more members nominated in writing by the chairperson.
- (2) The authority, as constituted under subsection (1), must include an associate member chosen, under section 214D(1), for the arbitration.

191 Presiding member

- (1) If the chairperson is a member of the authority as constituted for an arbitration, the chairperson is to preside at the arbitration.
- (2) If the chairperson is not a member of the authority as constituted for an arbitration, the chairperson must nominate a member to preside at the arbitration.

192 Reconstitution of authority

- (1) This section applies if a member of the authority who is 1 of the members who constitute the authority for an arbitration—
 - (a) stops being a member of the authority; or
 - (b) for any reason, is not available for the arbitration.
- (2) For finishing the arbitration, the chairperson must direct that the authority is to be constituted by—
 - (a) the remaining member or members; or
 - (b) the remaining member or members together with 1 or more other members of the authority.

- (3) If a direction is given under subsection (2), the authority as constituted under the direction—
 - (a) must continue and finish the arbitration; and
 - (b) for that purpose, may have regard to any record of the proceedings of the arbitration made by the authority as previously constituted.
- (4) In subsection (1), a reference to a member of the authority who is 1 of the members who constitute the authority for an arbitration includes a reference to a member who is 1 of the members for that purpose because of the application on 1 or more occasions of subsection (2).

193 Deciding questions

If the authority is constituted for an arbitration by 2 or more members, any question before the authority is to be decided—

- (a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—according to the opinion of the majority of those members; or
- (b) if the members are evenly divided on the question—according to the opinion of the member presiding.

Division 3 General conduct of arbitration hearings

194 Hearing normally to be in private

- (1) An arbitration hearing must be held in private.
- (2) However, if the parties agree, an arbitration hearing, or part of an arbitration hearing, may be held in public.
- (3) If an arbitration hearing, or part of an arbitration hearing, is being held in private, the member presiding at the arbitration may give written directions about the persons who may be present.
- (4) In giving a direction, the member presiding must have regard to the wishes of the parties and the need for commercial confidentiality.

- (5) A person must not be present at an arbitration hearing in contravention of a direction under subsection (3).

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

195 Right to representation

In an arbitration hearing, a party may appear in person or be represented by someone else.

196 General procedures

- (1) In an arbitration, the authority—
- (a) must act with as little formality as possible; and
 - (b) is not bound by technicalities, legal forms or rules of evidence; and
 - (c) may inform itself on any matter relevant to the dispute the subject of the arbitration in any way it considers appropriate; and
 - (d) must comply with natural justice; and
 - (e) must act as speedily as a proper consideration of the dispute allows.
- (2) In acting under subsection (1)(e), the authority must have regard to the need to carefully and quickly inquire into and investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits and fair settlement of the dispute.
- (3) The authority may—
- (a) decide the periods that are reasonable and necessary for the fair and adequate presentation of the respective cases of the parties to a dispute; and
 - (b) require that the cases be presented within the periods.
- (4) The authority may—
- (a) require evidence or argument to be presented in writing; and
 - (b) decide the matters on which it will hear oral evidence or argument.

- (5) The authority may conduct an arbitration hearing by telephone, video link or another form of communication that allows reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between the authority and the parties to the arbitration.

197 Particular powers of authority

- (1) The authority may do any of the following things for an arbitration—
- (a) give a direction in the course of, or for, the arbitration;
 - (b) hear and decide the arbitration in the absence of a person who has been given a notice to appear;
 - (c) sit at any place;
 - (d) adjourn to any time and place;
 - (e) refer any matter to an expert for the matter and accept the expert's statement as evidence;
 - (f) generally give directions, and do things, that are necessary or expedient for the speedy hearing and determination of the dispute.
- (2) In this section—
- expert*, for a matter, means a person whom the authority reasonably believes is an independent person whose profession or reputation gives authority to a statement made by the person about the matter.

198 Disclosing information

- (1) The authority may give an oral or written direction to a person prohibiting or restricting the person from divulging or communicating to anyone else, without the authority's consent, stated information given to the person in the course of an arbitration.
- (2) A person must not contravene a direction under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

199 Taking evidence

- (1) For conducting an arbitration, the authority may take evidence on oath or affirmation.
- (2) For subsection (1), a member may administer an oath or affirmation to a person.

Division 4 Witnesses at arbitration hearings**200 Notice to witness**

For an arbitration hearing, the member presiding at the hearing may, by written notice given to an officer of a government agency or to another person, require the officer or other person to attend before the authority at a stated time and place to give evidence or produce a stated document.

201 Witness fees

A person (other than an officer of a government agency) given a notice to attend as a witness at an arbitration hearing is entitled to be paid—

- (a) the witness fees prescribed under a regulation; or
- (b) if no witness fees are prescribed—the reasonable witness fees decided by the member presiding at the hearing.

202 Failure of witness to attend

A person given a notice to attend as a witness at an arbitration hearing must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) fail to attend as required by the notice; or
- (b) fail to continue to attend as required by a member, unless excused from further attendance by a member.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

203 Other offences by witnesses

- (1) A person appearing as a witness at an arbitration hearing must not, without reasonable excuse—
 - (a) fail to take an oath or make an affirmation when required by the member presiding at the hearing; or
 - (b) fail to answer a question the person is required to answer by a member; or
 - (c) fail to produce a document the person is required to produce by a notice under section 200.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) It is a reasonable excuse to refuse to answer a question or produce a document on the ground that the answer or production of the document might tend to incriminate the person.

Division 5 Other matters**204 Contempt**

A person must not do any act or thing in relation to an arbitration that would be a contempt of court if the authority were a court of record.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

205 Giving information and documents to authority

- (1) For an arbitration hearing, the member presiding at the hearing may, by written notice given to an officer of a government agency or to another person, require the officer or other person to do either or both of the following—
 - (a) give a statement setting out stated information to the authority on or before a stated day;
 - (b) produce a stated document to the authority on or before a stated day.

- (2) The day stated in the notice for subsection (1)(a) or (b) must be reasonable.
- (3) The person to whom the notice is given must comply with the notice to the extent to which the person is able to comply with it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.
- (4) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to comply with the notice if complying with the notice might tend to incriminate the person.

206 Handling of documents

- (1) If a document is produced to the authority for an arbitration, the authority may—
 - (a) inspect the document; and
 - (b) make copies of the document if it is relevant to the arbitration.
- (2) Also, the authority may take possession of the document, and keep it while it is necessary for the arbitration.
- (3) While it keeps a document, the authority must allow a person otherwise entitled to possession of it to inspect or copy the document at a reasonable time and place the authority decides.

207 Confidential information

- (1) This section applies if a party to an arbitration (the *applicant*) believes that—
 - (a) stated information to be made available in the arbitration is confidential; and
 - (b) the disclosure of the information to another party to the arbitration is likely to damage the applicant's commercial activities.
- (2) The applicant may—
 - (a) inform the authority of the applicant's belief; and

- (b) ask the authority not to disclose the information to the other party.
- (3) On receiving a request, the authority must—
 - (a) inform the other party or parties of the request and general nature of the information to which the request relates; and
 - (b) ask the other party or parties whether there is any objection to the authority complying with the request.
- (4) If a party objects to the authority complying with a request, the party may inform the authority of its objection and the reasons for it.
- (5) If, after considering a request, and any objection and any further submission a party has made about the request, the authority is satisfied the applicant's belief is justified and that the disclosure of the information to another party would not be in the public interest, the authority must take all reasonable steps to ensure the information is not, without the applicant's consent, disclosed to the other party.
- (6) In this section—

commercial activities means activities conducted on a commercial basis.

208 Costs

- (1) In an arbitration, the authority may make any order it considers appropriate about—
 - (a) the payment by a party (the *designated party*) of the costs, or part of the costs, incurred by another party in the conduct of the arbitration; or
 - (b) the payment by a party (also the *designated party*) of the costs, or part of the costs, incurred by the authority in conducting the arbitration.
- (2) The costs ordered to be paid by a designated party to another party or the authority may be recovered by the other party or authority as a debt owing to the other party or authority by the designated party.

- (3) If, in an arbitration, the dispute notice is withdrawn before the authority makes a determination, a reference in this section to the costs incurred by a party in the conduct of the arbitration, or to the costs incurred by the authority in conducting the arbitration, includes a reference to the costs incurred by the party or authority in relation to the arbitration before the notice is withdrawn.
- (4) This section applies despite section 115(5).

Part 8 Other provisions about the authority

Division 1 Membership of authority

209 Composition of authority

- (1) The authority consists of at least 3 members.
- (2) The members are to be appointed by the Governor in Council.
- (3) In appointing a member, regard must be had to the desirability of the members collectively having knowledge and understanding of commerce, economics, the interests of consumers and the interests of the Government in government agencies that carry on business activities.
- (4) A member must be appointed under this Act and not the *Public Service Act 2008*.

210 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of authority

- (1) The Governor in Council must appoint a member as chairperson, and another member as deputy chairperson, of the authority.
- (2) An appointment under subsection (1) may be made by the instrument appointing the person concerned as a member of the authority.

211 Duration of appointment

- (1) A member is appointed for the term (not longer than 5 years) stated in the member's instrument of appointment.
- (2) The office of a member becomes vacant if—
 - (a) the member resigns by signed notice of resignation given to the Ministers; or
 - (b) the member is found guilty of an indictable offence; or
 - (c) the member's appointment is ended under subsection (3).
- (3) The Governor in Council may end a member's appointment if—
 - (a) the member engages in misbehaviour; or
 - (b) the member becomes incapable of performing the duties of a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or
 - (c) the member becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with the member's creditors or makes an assignment of the member's remuneration for their benefit; or
 - (d) the member is absent from 3 consecutive meetings of the authority without the authority's approval and without reasonable excuse.

212 Conditions of appointment

- (1) A member is entitled to be paid the remuneration and allowances that may be decided by the Governor in Council.
- (2) A member holds office on the conditions not provided for by this Act that are decided by the Governor in Council.
- (3) A member may be appointed on a full-time or part-time basis.

Division 1A Panel of associate members

213 Panel

There is to be a panel of associate members.

214 Appointment of persons to panel

- (1) The Governor in Council may, by gazette notice, appoint a person as an associate member.
- (2) A person is qualified to be recommended by the Minister for appointment as an associate member only if the Minister is satisfied the person is appropriately qualified for appointment because of the person's knowledge of, or experience in, issues relevant to investigations, mediations or arbitrations under this Act.

214A Term of appointment

An associate member may be appointed for a term not longer than 5 years.

214B Conditions of appointment

An associate member holds office on the conditions decided by the Governor in Council.

214C Vacation of office

An associate member vacates the member's office if—

- (a) the member resigns by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
- (b) the Governor in Council, by written notice given to the member, removes the member from the panel of associate members.

214D Choice of 1 or more associate members for a particular investigation, mediation or arbitration

- (1) For a particular investigation or arbitration, the chairperson may choose 1 or more associate members to be a member, or members, of the authority for the investigation or arbitration.
- (2) An associate member chosen to be a member of the authority for a particular investigation is taken to be a member of the authority for the exercise of the authority's powers under this Act for the investigation.
- (3) For a particular mediation, the chairperson may choose 1 or more associate members to be 1 or more of the persons who constitute the mediator for the mediation.

Division 2 Proceedings of authority**215 Times and places of meetings**

- (1) The authority may hold its meetings when and where it decides.
- (2) The chairperson—
 - (a) may call a meeting of the authority at any time; and
 - (b) must call a meeting if asked by at least the required minimum number of members.

216 Presiding member at meetings

- (1) The chairperson presides at all meetings of the authority at which the chairperson is present.
- (2) If the chairperson is absent, the deputy chairperson presides.
- (3) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson are absent, the member chosen by the members present at the meeting presides.

217 Quorum and voting at meetings

- (1) At a meeting of the authority—

- (a) the required minimum number of members constitute a quorum; and
 - (b) a question is decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting; and
 - (c) each member present has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding has a casting vote.
- (2) However, an associate member may vote at a meeting of the authority only if the meeting is held for the investigation for which the member is appointed.

218 Conduct of proceedings

- (1) Subject to this division, the authority may conduct its proceedings (including its meetings) in the way it considers appropriate.
- (2) The authority may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in its meetings, by telephone, video link or another form of communication that allows reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between the members taking part in the meeting.
- (3) A member who takes part in a meeting of the authority under subsection (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (4) A resolution is a valid resolution of the authority, even though it is not passed at a meeting of the authority, if—
 - (a) the required minimum number of members give written agreement to the resolution; and
 - (b) notice of the resolution is given under procedures approved by the authority.

219 Disclosure of interests

- (1) This section applies to a member if—
 - (a) the member, or a person who, under a regulation, is related to the member, has a direct or indirect interest in an issue being considered, or about to be considered, by the authority; and

- (b) the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties about the consideration of the issue.
- (2) However, this section does not apply to the member if the interest consists only of the receipt of goods or services that—
 - (a) also are available to members of the public; and
 - (b) are made available on the same terms as apply to members of the public.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge, the member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the authority.
- (4) As soon as practicable after the nature of the interest is disclosed, the authority must give written notice of the disclosure to the Ministers.
- (5) Unless the Ministers otherwise direct, the member must not—
 - (a) be present when the authority considers the issue; or
 - (b) take part in a decision of the authority on the issue.
- (6) If, because of this section, a member is not present at a meeting of the authority for considering or deciding an issue, but there would be a quorum if the member were present, the remaining members present are a quorum for considering or deciding the issue at the meeting.
- (7) A disclosure under subsection (3) must be recorded in the authority's minutes.

220 Minutes

The authority must keep minutes of its proceedings.

Division 3 Staff of authority

221 Chief executive officer

- (1) The authority may engage a chief executive officer (however called).

- (2) The chief executive officer is responsible for ensuring the authority is managed as required by the policies of the authority.
- (3) A member must not be engaged as chief executive officer.

222 Authority staff

The authority may engage the other employees it considers necessary to perform its functions.

223 Conditions of employment

- (1) The authority may decide its employees' conditions of appointment.
- (2) However, subsection (1) has effect subject to any award, certified agreement, enterprise flexibility agreement, industrial agreement or Queensland workplace agreement.
- (3) The *Public Service Act 2008* does not apply for the appointment of the authority's employees.
- (4) In this section—

conditions of employment includes conditions about the length of the employment and ending the employment.

employee, of the authority, includes the chief executive officer.

224 Alternative staffing arrangements

The authority may arrange with the chief executive of a government agency for the services of staff, or for facilities, of the agency to be made available to the authority.

225 Rights of former public service officers

- (1) This section applies to a person who—
 - (a) is employed by the authority in a permanent or full-time capacity; and
 - (b) immediately before being so employed, was a public service officer.

- (2) The employee may claim against the authority the leave and other entitlements that had accrued to the employee as a public service officer and had not been taken, or claimed and paid.
- (3) For accruing long service leave and other entitlements, the period for which the employee was a public service officer immediately before becoming an employee of the authority is taken to be service as an employee of the authority.
- (4) The authority may ask the Treasurer to pay to it from the consolidated fund an amount, calculated on an actuarial basis, that represents the fair value of the leave and other entitlements that an employee of the authority may claim against the authority.
- (5) The Treasurer may agree to the request and pay the amount from the consolidated fund without further appropriation.
- (6) This section does not authorise an employee of the authority to claim or receive a benefit twice for the same entitlement.

226 Superannuation schemes

- (1) The authority may—
 - (a) establish and maintain, or amend, superannuation schemes; or
 - (b) join in establishing or amending superannuation schemes; or
 - (c) take part in superannuation schemes.
- (2) The auditor general may audit a scheme established and maintained by the authority.

227 Superannuation for former public service officers

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) a person is employed by the authority in a permanent or full-time capacity; and
 - (b) immediately before being so employed, the person was—
 - (i) a public service officer; and

- (ii) a member of the superannuation scheme.
- (2) The person—
 - (a) continues to be a member of the superannuation scheme; and
 - (b) for paragraph (a), is taken to be eligible for membership of the scheme under the *Superannuation (State Public Sector) Act 1990*.
- (3) If the authority establishes or maintains, joins in establishing, or takes part in, a superannuation scheme, other than the superannuation scheme (the **authority's scheme**), a person to whom subsection (2) applies may, under arrangements prescribed under a regulation—
 - (a) stop being a member of the superannuation scheme; and
 - (b) become a member of the authority's scheme.
- (4) In this section—

superannuation scheme means the State Public Sector Superannuation Scheme.

Division 3A Registers

227A Keeping registers

- (1) The authority may keep a register in the way it considers appropriate.
- (2) However, if the register is a register of industry codes under the *Electricity Act 1994* or the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, the authority must keep the register in a way that ensures each code included in the register is published on its website.

227B Availability of registers for inspection

The authority must keep each register open for inspection by members of the public during office hours on business days at—

- (a) the authority's head office; and
- (b) other places the authority considers appropriate.

227C Inspection of registers

On payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation, the authority must—

- (a) permit a person to inspect a register; or
- (b) give a person a copy of a register, or a part of it.

Division 4 Other matters**228 Seal**

Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the authority's common seal appearing on a document, and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed unless the contrary is proved.

229 Application of certain Acts

The authority is—

- (a) a unit of public administration under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*; and
- (b) a relevant EEO agency for the *Public Service Act 2008*, chapter 2; and
- (c) a statutory body under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*; and
- (e) an agency under the *Ombudsman Act 2001*.

Part 9 Offences**230 False or misleading statements**

- (1) A person must not state anything to the authority the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the statement made was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

231 False, misleading or incomplete documents

- (1) A person must not give the authority a document containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) However, a person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if the person, when giving the document—
- (a) tells the authority, to the best of the person's knowledge, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the authority the correct information.
- (3) Unless the authority agrees that the information to be given to the authority under subsection (2)(a) or (b) may be given orally, a person does not comply with the paragraph unless the information is given in writing.
- (4) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

232 Obstructing members or employees of authority

- (1) A person must not obstruct a member or employee of the authority in the exercise of the member's or employee's functions under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) In this section—

obstruct includes hinder, intimidate or threaten.

233 Intimidation

- (1) A person must not act improperly towards another person because the other person, in the conduct of an investigation or arbitration by the authority—
- (a) proposes to appear, or has appeared, as a witness before the authority; or
 - (b) proposes to produce, or has produced, a document to the authority; or
 - (c) proposes to give, or has given, information to the authority.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) For subsection (1), a person acts improperly towards another person if the person—
- (a) threatens or intimidates the other person; or
 - (b) coerces the other person to do, or not to do, something; or
 - (c) causes or procures damage, loss or disadvantage to the other person.

Part 10 Miscellaneous**234 Cabinet matter not to be disclosed**

- (1) This Act does not enable the authority or a member to require a person to produce a document containing exempt matter or to answer a question or give a statement relating to exempt matter.
- (2) For this section, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Attorney-General stating that a document contains, or a question relates to, exempt matter is evidence of the matter stated.

235 Cabinet matters

- (1) Matter is *exempt matter* if—
- (a) it has been submitted, or is proposed by a Minister to be submitted, to Cabinet for its consideration and was brought into existence for the purpose of submission for consideration by Cabinet; or
 - (b) it forms part of an official record of Cabinet; or
 - (c) it is a draft of matter mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or
 - (d) it is a copy of, or contains an extract from, matter or a draft of matter mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or
 - (e) its disclosure would involve the disclosure of any deliberation or decision of Cabinet, other than matter that has been officially published by decision of Cabinet.
- (2) Matter is not exempt under subsection (1) if it is merely factual or statistical matter unless—
- (a) the disclosure of the matter under this Act would involve the disclosure of any deliberation or decision of Cabinet; and
 - (b) the fact of the deliberation or decision has not been officially published by decision of Cabinet.

236 Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives

- (1) In this section—
- representative* means—
- (a) of a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
 - (b) of an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.
- state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and

- (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.
- (2) Subsections (3) and (4) apply in a proceeding for an offence against this Act.
- (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is enough to show—
 - (a) the act was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
 - (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- (4) An act done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves the person could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have prevented the act or omission.

237 Protection from liability of member or employee

- (1) A member or employee of the authority 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 authority.

238 Protection from liability of person giving information to authority

A person is not liable in any way for any loss, damage or injury suffered by another person because of the giving in good faith of information to the authority for this Act.

239 Confidential information

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) information about a person (other than information to which section 187 or 207 applies) is received by the authority; and

Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997

- (b) the authority believes the disclosure of the information—
 - (i) would be likely to damage the person's commercial activities; and
 - (ii) would not be in the public interest.
- (2) The authority must take all reasonable steps to ensure the information is not, without the person's consent, disclosed to another person other than—
 - (a) a member; or
 - (b) an employee, consultant or agent of the authority who receives the information in the course of his or her duties; or
 - (c) an entity that performs similar functions to the authority under a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a foreign country; or
 - (d) the regulator under the *Electricity Act 1994*, to facilitate the performance of the regulator's function mentioned in section 63(1)(c) of that Act; or
 - (e) the regulator under the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, to facilitate the performance of the regulator's function of monitoring compliance with the conditions of authorities under that Act; or
 - (f) the chief executive of the department in which the *Transport (Rail Safety) Act 2010* is administered, to facilitate the exercise of that chief executive's powers mentioned in part 6, division 1, subdivision 3 of that Act; or
 - (g) the regulator under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, to facilitate the performance of the regulator's function mentioned in section 11(1)(c) of that Act; or
 - (h) the energy ombudsman, to facilitate the performance of the the ombudsman's functions under the *Energy Ombudsman Act 2006*.
- (3) If, under subsection (2)(h), the authority discloses information to the energy ombudsman, it must tell the energy ombudsman that the information—

- (a) is confidential information to which this section applies; and
 - (b) has been disclosed under subsection (2)(h).
- (4) In this section—

commercial activities means activities conducted on a commercial basis.

person includes a government agency.

240 Secrecy

- (1) A person to whom this section applies must not—
- (a) make a record of protected information; or
 - (b) whether directly or indirectly, divulge or communicate to a person protected information about another person or a government agency.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—
- (a) the record is made, or the information is divulged or communicated—
 - (i) under this Act; or
 - (ii) in the performance of duties, as a person to whom this section applies, under this Act; or
 - (iii) with the consent of the person or agency to whom the protected information relates; or
 - (b) the information is divulged or communicated to an entity that performs similar functions to the authority under a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a foreign country; or
 - (c) the protected information is otherwise publicly available.
- (3) Unless it is necessary to do so for carrying this Act into effect, a person to whom this section applies is not required—
- (a) to divulge or communicate protected information to a court; or

(b) to produce a protected document in court.

(4) In this section—

court includes a tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

employee includes a consultant or agent.

person to whom this section applies means a person who is, or has been, a member or employee of the authority.

produce includes permit access to.

protected document means a document that—

- (a) contains information about a person or government agency; and
- (b) is obtained or made by a person to whom this section applies in the course of, or because of, the person's duties under this Act.

protected information means information that—

- (a) is about a person or government agency; and
- (b) is disclosed to, or obtained by, a person to whom this section applies in the course of, or because of, the person's duties under this Act.

241 Draft reports

In preparing a report under this Act, the authority may give a draft of the report to the persons it considers appropriate.

242 Annual reports

The authority must include in its annual report as a statutory body under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*—

- (a) details of each request made by the authority under section 18; and
- (b) comments about the implementation of, and any failure to implement, recommendations mentioned in section 36; and

- (c) details of each complaint under section 42 accepted by the authority for investigation and the results of each investigation; and
- (d) decisions of the Ministers under section 57 on reports of the results of investigations about competitive neutrality; and
- (e) accreditations granted by the authority under section 63.

243 Delegation

The chairperson may delegate the chairperson's powers under this Act to another member or the authority's chief executive officer.

244 Tabling reports

- (1) This section applies to a report received by the Ministers and mentioned in section 34 or 55.
- (2) If the Ministers must make the report, or a part of the report, available for public inspection, the Ministers must ensure the report or part of the report is tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after the report is received by the Ministers.
- (3) If the authority has recommended that the report, or a part of the report, not be available for public inspection for a stated period, the Ministers must ensure the recommendation, and the authority's reasons for the recommendation, are tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after the report is received by the Ministers.

244A Approval of forms

The authority may approve forms for use under this Act.

245 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

- (2) A regulation may be made for or about fees or charges for services provided, or functions performed, by the authority.
- (3) In particular, a regulation may provide for the payment of fees or charges to the authority for—
 - (a) the conduct by the authority of investigations under part 4; or
 - (b) the consideration of applications for accreditation, or the granting of accreditation, under part 4.

Part 11 **Transitional provisions for Queensland Competition Authority Amendment Act 2008**

246 Making of particular access determinations

- (1) This section applies to an access dispute under part 5 if an access dispute notice for the dispute was given to the authority before the commencement of this section.
- (2) For the making of an access determination by the authority in relation to the access dispute—
 - (a) section 117A does not apply; and
 - (b) section 120, as it was in force immediately before the commencement of this section, continues to apply; and
 - (c) without limiting section 120(2), the authority may take into account the following matters—
 - (i) the object of part 5;
 - (ii) the effect of excluding existing assets for pricing purposes;
 - (iii) the pricing principles mentioned in section 168A.

247 Decisions about whether to approve particular draft access undertakings

- (1) This section applies to a draft access undertaking, whether or not amending an approved access undertaking, given to the authority under part 5, division 7 before the commencement of this section.
- (2) For the making of a decision by the authority about whether to approve the draft access undertaking—
 - (a) section 147A does not apply; and
 - (b) sections 134, 138 and 140, as they were in force immediately before the commencement of this section, continue to apply.

Part 12 Transitional and savings provisions for Motor Accident Insurance and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010**248 Definition for pt 12**

In this part—

expiry day means the day that is 10 years from the day this section commences.

249 Exclusion of service from pt 5

- (1) Despite section 72, part 5 does not apply to the service mentioned in subsection (2).
- (2) The service is the use of rail transport infrastructure for providing transportation by rail between Queensland and another State if—
 - (a) the infrastructure is standard gauge track; and

- (b) the transportation is effected by using standard gauge rolling stock.
- (3) Subsection (1) stops applying at the end of the expiry day.

250 Saving of declarations of particular services

- (1) Each of the following services is taken to be a service declared by the Ministers under part 5, division 2—
 - (a) the use of a coal system for providing transportation by rail;
 - (b) the use of rail transport infrastructure for providing transportation by rail if the infrastructure is used for operating a railway for which Queensland Rail Limited, or a successor, assign or subsidiary of Queensland Rail Limited, is the railway manager;
 - (c) the handling of coal at Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal by the terminal operator.

Note—

The services mentioned in subsection (1) were, immediately before the commencement of this part, declared under a regulation made under repealed section 97.

- (2) Subsection (1) stops having effect in relation to a service, or part of a service—
 - (a) at the end of the expiry day; or
 - (b) if the declaration of the service or part of the service is revoked under part 5, division 2, subdivision 5—when the revocation takes effect.

Notes—

- 1 See section 95 in relation to the effect of the declaration ending.
- 2 Subsection (1) ceasing to have effect in relation to a service does not prevent the Ministers declaring the service under part 5, division 2 with effect after the expiry day.
- (3) For this section, *coal system* means rail transport infrastructure that is—
 - (a) part of any of the following—

- (i) the Blackwater system, being the railway connecting Gregory, Rolleston and Minerva to Gladstone, including the part of the North Coast Line between Parana and Rocklands, as shown on the diagram in schedule 1;
 - (ii) the Goonyella system, being the railway connecting Gregory, North Goonyella and Blair Athol mine to the Port of Hay Point, as shown on the diagram in schedule 1;
 - (iii) the Moura system, being the railway connecting Moura mine to Gladstone, as shown on the diagram in schedule 1;
 - (iv) the Newlands system, being the railway connecting Newlands to the Port of Abbott Point, including the part of the North Coast Line between Durroburra and Kaili, as shown on the diagram in schedule 1; or
 - (b) directly or indirectly connected to a system mentioned in paragraph (a) and owned or leased by the owner or lessee, or a related body corporate of the owner or lessee, of the system.
- (4) Also, a **coal system** includes an extension of the coal system that—
- (a) is built on or after 30 July 2010; and
 - (b) does not directly connect the coal system to a coal basin to which the coal system was not directly connected on 30 July 2010; and
 - (c) is owned or leased by—
 - (i) the owner or lessee of the coal system; or
 - (ii) a related body corporate of the owner or lessee of the coal system.

Note—

The declaration of the service mentioned in subsection (1)(a) under the *Queensland Competition Authority Regulation 2007*, repealed section 2B, commenced on 30 July 2010.

- (5) In this section—

Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal means the port infrastructure located at the port of Hay Point owned by Ports Corporation of Queensland or the State, or a successor or assign of Ports Corporation of Queensland or the State, and known as Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal and includes the following which form part of the terminal—

- (a) loading and unloading equipment;
- (b) stacking, reclaiming, conveying and other handling equipment;
- (c) wharfs and piers;
- (d) deepwater berths;
- (e) ship loaders.

handling of coal includes unloading, storing, reclaiming and loading.

North Coast Line means the railway running the length of the coast of Queensland from Brisbane to Cairns.

Queensland Rail Limited means Queensland Rail Limited ACN 132 181 090.

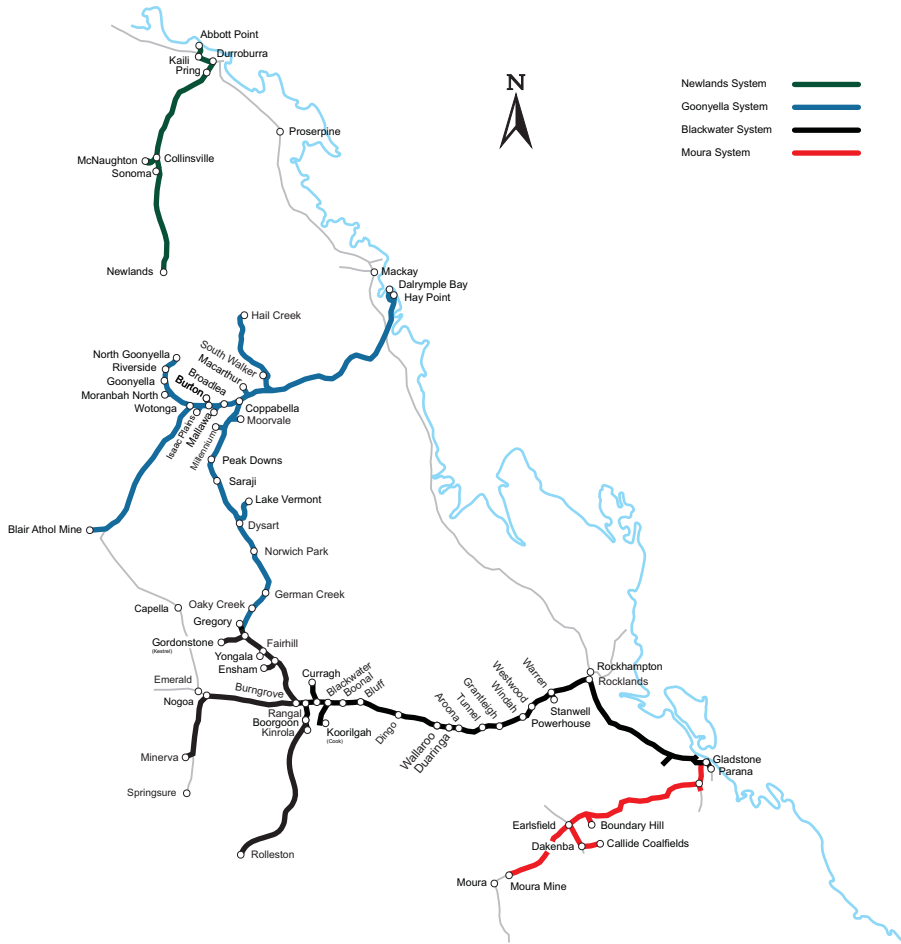
railway manager see the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, schedule 6.

terminal operator means—

- (a) the owner or lessee of Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal; or
- (b) a person operating Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal for the owner or lessee.

Schedule 1 Central Queensland coal network rail infrastructure

section 250



Schedule 2 Dictionary

section 5

access agreement means an agreement—

- (a) between an access provider of a declared service and another person providing for access to the service by the other person; and
- (b) that is entered into after the commencement of section 99 (whether it is entered into before or after the service is declared).

access code means a code mentioned in part 5, division 6.

access criteria see section 76.

access determination see section 117(1).

access dispute notice see section 113(1).

access provider, for a service, means the entity that, as an owner, operator or user of the facility used, or to be used, to provide the service (whether or not the service is a declared service) has given, or is able to give, someone else access to the service under an access agreement.

access seeker, for a service, means a person who wants access, or increased access, to the service.

access undertaking, for a service, means a written undertaking that sets out details of the terms on which an owner or operator of the service undertakes to provide access to the service whether or not it sets out other information about the provision of access to the service.

applicant means—

- (a) for part 4, division 5—a government agency that applies to the authority for accreditation under section 61; or
- (b) for part 5, division 2, subdivision 1—
 - (i) if subparagraph (ii) does not apply—a person by whom a request is made to the authority under section 77; or

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (ii) if a request is made to the authority under section 77 by the Ministers—the Ministers.

application, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

approved access undertaking means an access undertaking approved by the authority under part 5, and includes the access undertaking as amended with the authority's approval.

approved undertaking means an undertaking approved by the authority, and includes the undertaking as amended with the authority's approval.

approved water supply undertaking means a water supply undertaking approved by the authority under part 5A, and includes the water supply undertaking as amended with the authority's approval.

associate member means a member of the panel of associate members.

authority means the Queensland Competition Authority.

business activity means a trading in goods or services.

Cabinet includes a Cabinet committee or subcommittee.

candidate water supply activity means a water supply activity that is—

- (a) carried on by a water supplier; and
- (b) declared under a regulation to be a candidate water supply activity.

chairperson means the chairperson of the authority.

competition policy means the policies, contained in the following agreements,⁸ aimed at increasing the level of competition in the Australian economy—

- (a) the conduct code agreement;
- (b) the competition principles agreement;
- (c) the implementation agreement.

⁸ Copies of the agreements may be inspected at the authority's office in Brisbane.

Schedule 2 (continued)

competition principles agreement means the agreement titled competition principles agreement, made on 11 April 1995 by the Commonwealth, the State of New South Wales, the State of Victoria, the State of Queensland, the State of Western Australia, the State of South Australia, the State of Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory of Australia, as in force for the time being.

complainant means a person making a complaint to the authority under section 42.

conduct code agreement means the agreement titled conduct code agreement, made on 11 April 1995 by the Commonwealth, the State of New South Wales, the State of Victoria, the State of Queensland, the State of Western Australia, the State of South Australia, the State of Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory of Australia, as in force for the time being.

court means the Supreme Court.

declaration means—

- (a) for part 5—a declaration of a service made by the Ministers under part 5, division 2; or
- (b) for part 5A—a declaration of a monopoly water supply activity.

declaration of a monopoly water supply activity means a declaration of a candidate water supply activity to be a monopoly water supply activity made by the Ministers under part 5A, division 2.

declaration recommendation means—

- (a) for part 5—a recommendation made by the authority under section 79 or 87A; or
- (b) for part 5A—a recommendation made by the authority under section 170I.

declared service means a service for which a declaration is in operation.

deputy chairperson means the deputy chairperson of the authority.

Schedule 2 (continued)

director see the Corporations Act, section 9.

dispute notice means an access dispute notice or a water supply dispute notice.

draft access undertaking, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

enforcement injunction means—

- (a) for part 5—an injunction under section 152 or 153; or
- (b) for part 5A—an injunction under section 170ZZZF.

entity includes a partnership and joint venture.

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.

exempt matter see section 235.

expiry day, for part 12, see section 248.

extension, of a facility, includes an enhancement, expansion, augmentation, duplication or replacement of all or part of the facility.

facility see section 70.

goods includes—

- (a) animals, including fish; and
- (b) minerals, trees and crops (whether or not on, under or attached to land); and
- (c) water, including treated and waste water; and
- (d) gas or electricity.

government means—

- (a) for part 3—
 - (i) the government of the State; or
 - (ii) a local government; or
- (b) other than for part 3—the government of the State.

Schedule 2 (continued)

government agency means—

- (a) for parts 3 and 5A—
 - (i) a government agency under paragraph (b); or
 - (ii) a local government entity; or
- (b) other than for parts 3 and 5A—
 - (i) a government company or part of a government company; or
 - (ii) a State instrumentality, agency, authority or entity, or a division, branch or other part of a State instrumentality, agency, authority or entity; or
 - (iii) a department or a division, branch or other part of a department; or
 - (iv) a government owned corporation.

government business activity means—

- (a) for a government agency other than a local government entity—a business activity carried on by the government agency; or
- (b) for a government agency that is a local government entity—a significant business activity carried on by the government agency.

government company means a corporation incorporated under the Corporations Act all the stocks or shares in the capital of which are beneficially owned by the State or a government agency.

implementation agreement means the agreement titled the agreement to implement national competition policy and related reforms, made on 11 April 1995 by the Commonwealth, the State of New South Wales, the State of Victoria, the State of Queensland, the State of Western Australia, the State of South Australia, the State of Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory of Australia, as in force for the time being.

initial amendment notice—

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (a) for part 5—see section 139; or
- (b) for part 5A—see section 170ZZR.

initial undertaking notice see section 133.

investigation means an investigation conducted under this Act.

investigation notice means—

- (a) for an investigation under part 3, division 2A—a notice of the investigation given under section 21F; or
- (b) for an investigation under part 3, division 3—a notice of the investigation given under section 25; or
- (c) for an investigation under part 4, division 3—a notice of the investigation given under section 48; or
- (d) for an investigation under part 5, division 2, subdivision 3—a notice of the investigation given under section 82; or
- (e) for an investigation under part 5, division 2, subdivision 4A—a notice of investigation given under section 87E; or
- (f) for an investigation under part 5, division 2, subdivision 5—a notice of the investigation given under section 90; or
- (g) for an investigation under part 5, division 7, subdivision 3—a notice of the investigation given under section 146; or
- (h) for an investigation under part 5, division 7A—a notice of the investigation given under section 150I; or
- (i) for an investigation under part 5A, division 2, subdivision 3—a notice of the investigation given under section 170L; or
- (j) for an investigation under part 5A, division 2, subdivision 5—a notice of the investigation given under section 170T; or

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (k) for an investigation under part 5A, division 2, subdivision 7—a notice of the investigation given under section 170ZC; or
- (l) for an investigation under part 5A, division 5, subdivision 3—a notice of the investigation given under section 170ZZY.

Local Government Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.

local government entity means—

- (a) a local government or part of a local government; or
- (b) a local government owned corporation.

local government Minister means the Minister administering the Local Government Act.

local government owned corporation means a local government owned corporation under the Local Government Act.

market see section 71.

mediated resolution—

- (a) of an access dispute—see section 115E(1); or
- (b) of a water supply dispute—see section 170ZZA(1).

mediation agreement—

- (a) for part 5, division 5, subdivision 2A—see section 115E(2); or
- (b) for part 5A, division 4, subdivision 3—see section 170ZZA(2).

mediation conference—

- (a) for the mediation of an access dispute for part 5, division 5, subdivision 2A—see section 115A(2); or
- (b) for the mediation of a water supply dispute for part 5A, division 4, subdivision 3—see section 170ZW(2).

Schedule 2 (continued)

mediator, for a mediation, means 1 or more persons constituted as a mediator under part 6A, division 2.

member means a member of the authority, and includes—

- (a) the chairperson and deputy chairperson; and
- (b) for a particular investigation or arbitration—an associate member chosen, under section 214D(1), for the investigation or arbitration.

Ministers means the Premier and the Treasurer.

Ministers' decision notice see section 57.

monopoly business activity means a government business activity or non-government business activity declared to be a monopoly business activity under a regulation or by the Ministers.

monopoly water supply activity means a candidate water supply activity declared by the Ministers, under section 170N, to be a monopoly water supply activity.

non-government business activity means a business activity—

- (a) carried on by a person other than a government agency; and
- (b) involving services provided by means of a facility.

owner, for a service, means the owner of the facility used, or to be used, to provide the service (whether or not the service is a declared service).

panel of associate members means the panel of associate members mentioned in section 213.

part 3 Ministerial declaration see section 21D(1).

Schedule 2 (continued)

party means—

- (a) for the mediation of an access or water supply dispute—a party to the mediation;⁹ or
- (b) for the arbitration of an access or water supply dispute—a party to the arbitration;¹⁰ or
- (c) for an access determination—a party to the arbitration in which the authority made the access determination; or
- (d) for a water supply determination—a party to the arbitration in which the authority made the water supply determination; or
- (e) for the arbitration of an application for arbitration under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, section 524(2)—a party to the arbitration.

port infrastructure see *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, schedule 6.¹¹

prescribed person, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

price includes any rate, fee, levy and charge and any other valuable consideration (however described).

price monitoring investigation see section 22.

pricing practice, for a monopoly business activity, means—

- (a) the level and structure of prices for the business activity; or
- (b) anything that affects the level and structure of prices for the business activity, including, for example, the service

9 The issue of who is a party in the mediation of an access dispute is dealt with in section 115B (Parties to mediation of access disputes). The issue of who is a party in the mediation of a water supply dispute is dealt with in section 170ZX (Parties to mediation of water supply disputes).

10 The issue of who is a party in the arbitration of an access dispute is dealt with in section 116 (Parties to arbitration of access disputes). The issue of who is a party in the arbitration of a water supply dispute is dealt with in section 170ZZD (Parties to arbitration of water supply disputes).

11 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, schedule 6—

port infrastructure includes transport infrastructure relating to ports.

Schedule 2 (continued)

quality, costs of production and levels of performance relating to the business activity.

principle of competitive neutrality see section 38.

rail transport infrastructure see *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, schedule 6.

reasonably believes means believes on grounds that are reasonable in all the circumstances.

register means any of the following registers kept by the authority—

- (a) the register of recommendations, and decisions or responses, relating to monopoly business activities involving the supply of water;
- (b) the register of declarations under part 5;
- (c) the register of access determinations;
- (d) the register of approved access undertakings;
- (e) the register of rulings under part 5, division 7A;
- (f) a register that the authority is required to keep under the *Electricity Act 1994*, section 254B or the *Gas Supply Act 2003*, section 310A;
- (g) the register of declarations of monopoly water supply activities;
- (h) the register of water pricing determinations;
- (i) the register of water supply determinations;
- (j) the register of approved water supply undertakings.

related access provider, in relation to a service, means an access provider that—

- (a) owns or operates the service; and
- (b) provides, or proposes to provide, access to the service to itself or a related body corporate of the access provider.

related body corporate, of another body corporate, means—

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (a) a body corporate that is related to the other body corporate under the Corporations Act, section 50;¹² or
- (b) another entity that is a subsidiary of the other body corporate under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, section 3.

Editor's note—

Government Owned Corporations Act 1993, section 3 has been renumbered as section 2 under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, section 193A.

relevant assumption, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

relevant circumstances, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

relevant declaration criteria, for part 3, means the current criteria for deciding whether to declare a government business activity, or a non-government business activity, to be a monopoly business activity, given by the authority to the Ministers under part 3, division 1A.

Note—

The criteria are given by the authority to the Ministers under section 14 for a government business activity or section 14A for a non-government business activity.

required minimum number of members means the number that is half the number of members of which the authority for the time being consists or, if that number is not a whole number, the next higher whole number.

responsible local government, for a local government entity, means—

12 Corporations Act, section 50—

50 Related bodies corporate

Where a body corporate is:

- (a) a holding company of another body corporate; or
 - (b) a subsidiary of another body corporate; or
 - (c) a subsidiary of a holding company of another body corporate;
- the first-mentioned body and the other body are related to each other.

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (a) for a local government entity that is a local government or part of a local government—the local government; or
- (b) for a local government entity that is a local government owned corporation—
 - (i) if a local government holds all the shares in the local government owned corporation—the local government; or
 - (ii) if 2 or more local governments hold shares in the local government owned corporation—the local governments.

responsible Minister, for a government agency, means—

- (a) for a government agency that is a department or a division, branch or other part of a department—the Minister administering the department; or
- (b) for a government agency established under an Act—the Minister administering the Act; or
- (c) for a government agency that is a government owned corporation—its shareholding Ministers under the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*; or
- (d) in any other case—the Minister nominated by the Ministers to be responsible for the government agency.

responsible person means—

- (a) for an approved access undertaking—the person to whom the undertaking applies as an owner or operator of the relevant service; or
- (b) for an approved water supply undertaking—the person to whom the undertaking applies as a water supplier carrying on the relevant water supply activity.

revocation recommendation means—

- (a) for part 3—a recommendation made by the authority under section 21D; or
- (b) for part 5—a recommendation made by the authority under section 88; or

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (c) for part 5A—a recommendation made by the authority under section 170R.

ruling, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

ruling notice, for part 5, division 7A, see section 150C.

secondary amendment notice—

- (a) for part 5—see section 140(2); or
 (b) for part 5A—see section 170ZZS(2).

secondary undertaking notice see section 134.

service (other than for parts 5 and 5A) includes—

- (a) the supply of goods; and
 (b) the making available for use of facilities of any kind; and
 (c) the conferring of rights, benefits or privileges; and
 (d) the exercise of the general functions of a government agency.

service, for parts 5 and 5A, see section 72.

significant business activity means—

- (a) for part 3—a significant business entity of a local government under the Local Government Act; or
 (b) for part 4—see section 39(1).

user, for a service, means a person who has access to the service under an access agreement or access determination.

water authority means—

- (a) a water authority established under the *Water Act 2000*; or
 (b) the Townsville/Thuringowa Water Supply Board established under the *Townsville/Thuringowa Water Supply Board Act 1987*.

water pricing determination see section 170ZF(1).

water seeker means a person seeking water from a water supplier.

Schedule 2 (continued)

water supplier means an entity, other than the State or a government agency, that—

- (a) carries on, or negotiates to carry on, a water supply activity; and
- (b) is not owned, whether legally or beneficially and whether entirely or in part, by the State or a government agency.

water supply activity means—

- (a) for part 5A, division 3—see section 170ZMA; or
- (b) for part 5A, division 4—see section 170ZQA; or
- (c) other than for part 5A, divisions 3 and 4—carrying on a business, the main purpose of which is—
 - (i) water storage, including water storage for another person; or
 - (ii) water delivery services; or
 - (iii) supplying water to another person, other than supplying bottled or containerised water.

water supply agreement means an agreement between a water seeker and water supplier for the water supplier to provide water supply activities to the water seeker.

water supply criteria see section 170C.

water supply determination see section 170ZZE(1).

water supply dispute notice see section 170ZT(1).

water supply undertaking, for a water supply activity, means a written undertaking that sets out details of the terms on which a water supplier undertakes to provide a water supply activity to water seekers whether or not it sets out other information about carrying on the activity.

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 8 September 2010. Future amendments of the Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997 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
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

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.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	1 July 1997	17 July 1997
1A	1997 Act No. 77	19 December 1997	9 February 1998
1B	1997 Act No. 77	19 December 1997	21 September 1998
1C	1999 Act No. 46	19 December 1997	6 December 1999
1D	1999 Act No. 46	17 March 2000	28 March 2000
1E	2000 Act No. 15	26 May 2000	2 June 2000
1F	2000 Act No. 34	1 October 2000	13 October 2000
1G	2000 Act No. 34	1 October 2000	3 November 2000
2	2000 Act No. 34	1 October 2000	1 December 2000
2A	2001 Act No. 31	7 June 2001	20 June 2001
2B	2001 Act No. 45	15 July 2001	31 August 2001
2C	2001 Act No. 73	3 December 2001	14 December 2001
2D	2001 Act No. 73	1 January 2002	11 January 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2E	2002 Act No. 11	1 July 2002	
2F	2002 Act No. 56	1 November 2002	
3	2003 Act No. 29	1 July 2003	
3A	1994 Act No. 8 (amd 2003 Act No. 54)	1 December 2003	
3B	2005 Act No. 37	23 September 2005	
3C	2006 Act No. 60	1 July 2007	
	2006 Act No. 61		
3D	2008 Act No. 35	21 May 2008	
3E	2007 Act No. 58	1 July 2008	
	2008 Act No. 34		
	2008 Act No. 38		
3F	2009 Act No. 3	23 February 2009	
3G	2009 Act No. 9	1 July 2009	
3H	2009 Act No. 25	2 November 2009	
3I	2008 Act No. 35	22 May 2010	
3J	2009 Act No. 17	1 July 2010	
3K	2010 Act No. 6	1 September 2010	
3L	2010 Act No. 32	8 September 2010	

5 List of legislation

Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997 No. 25

date of assent 22 May 1997

pts 3–4 commenced 1 July 1997 (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

amending legislation—

Electricity Amendment Act (No. 3) 1997 No. 77 pts 1, 4

date of assent 5 December 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 December 1997 (1997 SL No. 472)

South East Queensland Water Board (Reform Facilitation) Act 1999 No. 46 ss 1, 2(2), 20 sch 1

date of assent 17 September 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 17 March 2000 (see ss 2(2), 8 and notice pubd gaz 16 March 2000 p 989)

Queensland Competition Authority Amendment Act 2000 No. 15 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 26 May 2000

commenced on date of assent

amending legislation—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 46 ss 1–2(1), 3 sch (amends 2000 No. 15 above)

date of assent 25 October 2000

commenced 26 May 2000 (see s 2(1) and 2000 No. 15)

Water Act 2000 No. 34 ss 1–2, 1145 sch 3

date of assent 13 September 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2000 (2000 SL No. 257)

Financial Administration and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 31 ss 1, 48 sch

date of assent 7 June 2001

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Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No. 45 ss 1–2, 29 sch 3

date of assent 28 June 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

sch 3 commenced 15 July 2001 (see s 2(2) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

remaining provision commenced immediately before 15 July 2001 (see s 2(1) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

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)

Ombudsman Act 2001 No. 73 ss 1–2, 96 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 3 December 2001 (2001 SL No. 224)

Public Records Act 2002 No. 11 ss 1, 2(2), 62 sch 1

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ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

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date of assent 23 May 2003

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div 4 (s 187K) ins 2000 No. 15 s 42

PART 7—CONDUCT OF ARBITRATION HEARINGS BY AUTHORITY

Application of part

s 188 sub 2000 No. 15 s 43
 amd 2000 No. 34 s 1145 sch 3; 2008 No. 34 s 751 sch 2

Consolidation of arbitration of access and water supply disputes

s 188A ins 2000 No. 15 s 43
amd 2005 No. 37 s 30

Constitution of authority

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General procedures

s 196 amd 2000 No. 15 s 44

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s 197 amd 2000 No. 15 s 45

PART 8—OTHER PROVISIONS ABOUT THE AUTHORITY**Composition of authority**

s 209 amd 2008 No. 38 s 252 sch 3

Division 1A—Panel of associate members

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s 213 amd 2000 No. 15 s 2 sch
sub 2002 No. 56 s 24

Appointment of persons to panel

s 214 amd 2000 No. 15 s 2 sch
sub 2002 No. 56 s 24

Term of appointment

s 214A ins 2002 No. 56 s 24

Conditions of appointment

s 214B ins 2002 No. 56 s 24

Vacation of office

s 214C ins 2002 No. 56 s 24

Choice of 1 or more associate members for a particular investigation, mediation or arbitration

s 214D ins 2002 No. 56 s 24

Conditions of employment

s 223 amd 2009 No. 25 s 83 sch

Superannuation for former public service officers

s 227 amd 1997 No. 77 s 95

Division 3A—Registers

div hdg ins 2000 No. 15 s 46

Keeping registers

s 227A ins 2000 No. 15 s 46
sub 2006 No. 60 s 174

Availability of registers for inspection

s 227B ins 2000 No. 15 s 46

Inspection of registers

s 227C ins 2000 No. 15 s 46

Application of certain Acts

s 229 amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2001 No. 73 s 96 sch 1; 2002 No. 11 s 62 sch 1; 2008 No. 38 s 252 sch 3; 2009 No. 9 s 136 sch 1

PART 10—MISCELLANEOUS**Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives**

s 236 amd 2001 No. 31 s 48 sch

Protection from liability of member or employee

s 237 amd 1997 No. 77 s 96

Confidential information

s 239 amd 1997 No. 77 s 97; 2005 No. 37 s 31; 2006 No. 60 s 175; 2006 No. 61 s 95; 2008 No. 34 s 751 sch 2; 2010 No. 6 s 357 sch 1

Secrecy

s 240 amd 1997 No. 77 s 98

Annual reports

s 242 amd 2009 No. 9 s 136 sch 1

Approval of forms

s 244A ins 2000 No. 15 s 47

**PART 11—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR QUEENSLAND COMPETITION
AUTHORITY AMENDMENT ACT 2008**

pt 11 (ss 246–247) ins 2008 No. 35 s 59

**PART 12—TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS FOR MOTOR
ACCIDENT INSURANCE AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT
ACT 2010**

pt 12 (ss 248–250) ins 2010 No. 32 s 62

**SCHEDULE 1—CENTRAL QUEENSLAND COAL NETWORK RAIL
INFRASTRUCTURE**

ins 2010 No. 32 s 63

SCHEDULE 2—DICTIONARY

(prev sch) renum 2010 No. 32 s 64(8)

def “**access determination**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)

sub 2002 No. 56 s 25(1)–(2)

def “**access dispute notice**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)def “**access undertaking**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)

amd 2005 No. 37 s 32(3)

def “**application**” ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)def “**approved access undertaking**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)def “**approved water supply undertaking**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)def “**associate member**” sub 2002 No. 56 s 25(1)–(2)def “**candidate service**” om 2010 No. 32 s 64(1)def “**candidate water supply activity**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)def “**competitive advantage**” om 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)

- def **“declaration”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
 amd 2010 No. 32 s 64(3)
- def **“declaration of a monopoly water supply activity”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def **“declaration recommendation”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
 amd 2010 No. 32 s 64(4)
- def **“determination”** om 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)
- def **“director”** sub 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3
- def **“dispute notice”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
- def **“draft access undertaking”** ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def **“enforcement injunction”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
- def **“expiry day”** ins 2010 No. 32 s 64(2)
- def **“extension”** ins 2010 No. 32 s 64(2)
- def **“goods”** amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(3)
- def **“government”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
- def **“government agency”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
 amd 2002 No. 56 s 25(3)
- def **“government business activity”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
- def **“government company”** amd 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3; 2002 No. 56 s 25(4)
- def **“government monopoly business activity”** om 2008 No. 35 s 60(1)
- def **“initial amendment notice”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
- def **“investigation notice”** amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(4); 2008 No. 35 s 60(3)–(5);
 2010 No. 32 s 64(5)–(6)
- def **“Local Government Act”** ins 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1
- def **“local government entity”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def **“local government Minister”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
 amd 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1
- def **“local government owned corporation”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
 amd 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1
- def **“mediated resolution”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def **“mediation agreement”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def **“mediation conference”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
 sub 2005 No. 37 s 32(1)–(2)
- def **“mediator”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def **“member”** amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(5); 2002 No. 56 s 25(5)
- def **“Ministerial declaration”** amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(6)
 om 2010 No. 32 s 64(1)
- def **“monopoly business activity”** ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def **“monopoly water supply activity”** ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def **“non-government business activity”** ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def **“panel of associate members”** ins 2002 No. 56 s 25(2)
- def **“part 3 Ministerial declaration”** ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def **“party”** sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
 amd 2000 No. 34 s 1145 sch 3; 2008 No. 34 s 751 sch 2
- def **“port infrastructure”** amd 1994 No. 8 s 491(3) sch 5 (amd 2003 No. 54
 ss 34, 39)
- def **“prescribed person”** ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def **“price monitoring investigation”** ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def **“pricing practice”** sub 2008 No. 35 s 60(1)–(2)

- def “**private facility**” om 2010 No. 32 s 64(1)
- def “**public facility**” amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(7); 2000 No. 34 s 1145 sch 3;
2002 No. 56 s 25(6)
om 2010 No. 32 s 64(1)
- def “**rail transport infrastructure**” amd 1994 No. 8 s 491(3) sch 5 (amd
2003 No. 54 ss 34, 39)
- def “**register**” amd 1997 No. 77 s 99(1)
sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
amd 2006 No. 60 s 176; 2008 No. 35 s 60(6)–(8); 2010 No. 32 s 64(7)
- def “**regulation based declaration**” om 2010 No. 32 s 64(1)
- def “**related access provider**” ins 2010 No. 32 s 64(2)
- def “**related body corporate**” sub 1997 No. 77 s 99(2);
amd 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3
- def “**relevant assumption**” ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def “**relevant circumstances**” ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def “**relevant declaration criteria**” ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def “**responsible local government**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**responsible operator**” om 2005 No. 37 s 32(1)
- def “**responsible person**” sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
amd 2005 No. 37 s 32(4)
- def “**revocation recommendation**” sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2) (amd 2000
No. 46 s 3 sch)
amd 2008 No. 35 s 60(9)–(10)
- def “**ruling**” ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def “**ruling notice**” ins 2008 No. 35 s 60(2)
- def “**secondary amendment notice**” sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2)
- def “**service**” (other than for parts 5 and 5A) amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(8)
- def “**service**”, for parts 5 and 5A, amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(8)
- def “**significant business activity**” sub 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)–(2) (amd 2000
No. 46 s 3 sch)
amd 2009 No. 17 s 331 sch 1
- def “**undertaking**” om 2000 No. 15 s 48(1)
- def “**user**” amd 2000 No. 15 s 48(9)
- def “**water authority**” ins 2000 No. 34 s 1145 sch 3
- def “**water board**” amd 1999 No. 46 s 20 sch 1
om 2000 No. 34 s 1145 sch 3
- def “**water pricing determination**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water seeker**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water supplier**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
amd 2002 No. 56 s 25(7)–(8)
sub 2007 No. 58 s 117 sch 2
- def “**water supply activity**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water supply agreement**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water supply criteria**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water supply determination**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water supply dispute notice**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)
- def “**water supply undertaking**” ins 2000 No. 15 s 48(2)

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