



# Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2009 (No. 1)<sup>1</sup>

*Telecommunications Act 1997*

---

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes these Rules under subsection 421 (1) of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Dated 29<sup>th</sup> September 2009

*Chris Chapman*  
[signed]  
Member

*Brendan Byrne*  
[signed]  
Member / General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

---

## **1 Name of Rules**

These Rules are the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2009 (No. 1)*.

## **2 Commencement**

These Rules commence on the day after they are registered.

## **3 Amendment of *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000***

Schedule 1 amends the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000*.

## Schedule 1 Amendments

(section 3)

### [1] Section 1.3, definition of *Wiring Rules*

*substitute*

**Wiring Rules** means the Australian Standard – Installation Requirements for Customer Cabling (Wiring Rules) (AS/ACIF S009:2006), as in force from time to time.

### [2] Subsection 3.1 (4)

*substitute*

- (4) For paragraph (2) (a), a cabling provider is taken to comply with the competency requirements if the cabling provider gives to a registrar:
- (a) a copy of a current registration as a cabling provider that was issued by a registrar; or
  - (b) both of the following:
    - (i) an application for renewal of registration as a cabling provider;
    - (ii) a copy of the cabling provider's registration that expired during a period that is not greater than 12 months before the application for renewal is given to the Registrar; or
  - (c) written certification from a registered training organisation that the cabling provider has completed a training course that complies with the competency requirements; or
  - (d) written advice from the ACMA stating that, for a reason mentioned in the advice, the cabling provider may use an expired registration.

*Note* Upon registration, a provider will receive proof of registration from a registrar. The precise form of the proof of registration is a matter for the particular registrar, but it will usually be a registration card, and in some cases a written certificate.

**[3] Subsection 4.2 (2)***omit*

clauses 5.1.11.2.1 and 5.1.11.2.2

*insert*

clauses 9.1.2.1, 9.1.2.2 and 9.1.2.3

**[4] Part 5, heading***substitute***Part 5 Relationship with the ACMA****[5] Section 5.1, heading***substitute***5.1 Assistance to the ACMA****[6] Further amendments — the ACMA**

<i>Provision</i>	<i>omit each mention of</i>	<i>insert</i>
Section 1.3, definition of <b><i>approved form</i></b>	the ACA	the ACMA
Section 1.4	The ACA	The ACMA
Subsection 3.1 (1)	The ACA	The ACMA
Subsection 3.1 (6)	The ACA	The ACMA
Subsection 3.1 (7)	The ACA	The ACMA
Subsection 3.1 (7)	the ACA	the ACMA
Paragraph 3.3 (2) (a)	the ACA	the ACMA
Subparagraph 4.5 (6) (b) (i)	the ACA	the ACMA
Subparagraph 4.5 (6) (b) (ii)	the ACA	the ACMA

---

<i>Provision</i>	<i>omit each mention of</i>	<i>insert</i>
Paragraph 5.1 (a)	the ACA	the ACMA
Paragraph 5.1 (b)	the ACA	the ACMA

---

**Note**

1. All legislative instruments and compilations are registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments kept under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. See <http://www.frli.gov.au>.