

Competition and Consumer (Industry Code Electricity Retail) Regulations 2019

made under the

Competition and Consumer Act 2010

Compilation No. 3

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Competition and Consumer (Industry Code—Electricity Retail) Regulations 2019* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 7 April 2022 (the *compilation date*).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the *endnotes*) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Legislation Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

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Part 1—Preliminary

Division 1—Preliminary

1 Name

This instrument is the *Competition and Consumer (Industry Code—Electricity Retail) Regulations 2019.*

3 Authority

This instrument is made under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010.

4 Simplified outline of this instrument

Part 2 prescribes a mandatory industry code for supplying electricity to small customers (i.e. most residential customers and small business customers: see section 6).

Under the code:

- (a) standing offer prices must be set such that, were a small customer to be supplied in a financial year at those prices with the amount of electricity determined by the AER for the financial year under Part 3 (the *model annual usage*), the total amount the customer would have to pay for the supply would not exceed the price determined by the AER under that Part (the *reference price*) (see section 10); and
- (b) small customers must be told how prices for supplying electricity compare with the reference price (see section 12); and
- (c) an advertisement for supplying electricity to small customers must not have a discount as its most conspicuous price-related matter, and must state any conditions on discounts clearly (see section 14).

Under Part 3, the AER determines a model annual usage and reference price in relation to each distribution region and each type of small customer.

This instrument does not apply in relation to supplying electricity in:

- (a) small distribution regions; or
- (b) distribution regions where standing offer prices are set under a State or Territory law.

(See section 8).

Division 2—Definitions etc.

5 Definitions

Note:

A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Act, including the following:

- (a) AER;
- (b) contract;
- (c) corporation;
- (ca) personal information;
- (d) supply.

In this instrument:

Act means the Competition and Consumer Act 2010.

communicate prices for supplying electricity: see subsection 12(2A).

comply with the price cap has the meaning given by subsection 10(3).

conditional discount:

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), includes a conditional rebate or conditional credit; and
- (b) does not include a discount, rebate or credit if all of the conditions on it relate to the circumstances in which a small customer enters into a contract with an electricity retailer for supplying electricity to the small customer.

conditional price has the meaning given by subsection 12(4).

consumer has the meaning given by subsection 51ACA(1) of the Act.

controlled load tariff means a tariff for supplying electricity for use only in specific appliances.

demand tariff: a tariff for supplying electricity is a *demand tariff* if working out the amount a consumer is charged for the supply of electricity during a period at prices that include that tariff requires identifying, from among particular sub-periods of the period, the sub-period during which the consumer's demand for the supply of electricity is the highest.

distribution region means the region in which a particular electricity distribution network operates.

electricity retailer means a corporation authorised by or under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory to sell electricity.

flexible tariff means a tariff (other than a demand tariff), for supplying electricity, that varies (wholly or partly) according to the time of day when the electricity is supplied.

industry code has the meaning given by subsection 51ACA(1) of the Act.

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lowest possible price has the meaning given by subsection 12(4).

model annual usage for a financial year, in relation to supplying electricity in a distribution region to a small customer of a particular type, means the matters determined under paragraph 16(1)(a) for the year in relation to the supply.

MWh means megawatt hour.

price:

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), includes a charge of any description, including a recurring fee (for example, an annual membership fee); and
- (b) does not include any of the following:
 - (i) a one-off fee (for example, a connection or reconnection fee or an account establishment fee);
 - (ii) a fee for making, or failing to make, a payment in particular circumstances (for example, a credit card transaction fee, a late payment fee or a direct debit dishonour fee);
 - (iii) a fee for a service provided on request on an ad-hoc basis (for example, a fee for a meter read requested by a consumer).

proportional conditional discount has the meaning given by subsection 12(4).

reference price for a financial year, in relation to supplying electricity in a distribution region to a small customer of a particular type, means the per-customer annual price determined under paragraph 16(1)(b) for the year in relation to the supply.

representative customer, in relation to supplying electricity in a distribution region in a financial year to a small customer of a particular type, means a small customer of that type who is supplied with electricity in that region in the year in accordance with the model annual usage for the year in relation to the supply.

small business customer has the meaning given by section 6.

small customer has the meaning given by section 6.

standing offer prices means all of an electricity retailer's prices for supplying electricity in a distribution region to a small customer in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) the retailer is required under a law of a State or Territory to offer to supply the electricity;
- (b) the electricity is not supplied under a contract.

Note: Examples of the circumstances covered by paragraph (b) include the following:

- (a) the small customer starts consuming electricity at premises without first contacting the retailer;
- (b) the small customer continues consuming electricity at premises after a contract for the supply of electricity to the premises has ended;
- (c) the small customer is transferred to the retailer under a retailer of last resort scheme.

types of small customer has the meaning given by section 6.

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unconditional price has the meaning given by subsection 12(4).

6 Small customers

- (1) This section applies in relation to an electricity retailer supplying (or proposing to supply) electricity to a consumer.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the consumer is a *small customer* if the consumer is any of the following *types* of small customer:
 - (a) a consumer in relation to whom both of the following apply:
 - (i) the electricity is principally for personal, household or domestic use;
 - (ii) the prices for the supply include a controlled load tariff;
 - (b) a consumer in relation to whom both of the following apply:
 - (i) the electricity is principally for personal, household or domestic use;
 - (ii) the prices for the supply do not include a controlled load tariff;
 - (c) a consumer (a *small business customer*) in relation to whom all of the following apply:
 - (i) the electricity is not principally for personal, household or domestic use;
 - (ii) the supply is, or will be, at a rate of less than 100 MWh a year;
 - (iii) the prices for the supply do not include a controlled load tariff or a flexible tariff.

(3) The consumer is not a *small customer*, of any *type*, if:

- (a) the prices for the supply include a demand tariff; or
- (b) the supply is through a prepayment meter; or
- (c) the supply is by means of an embedded network.

7 Civil penalty provisions

A provision of Division 2 of Part 2 that is of one of the following kinds and sets out at its foot a pecuniary penalty indicated by the words "civil penalty" is a civil penalty provision of the industry code in that Division for the purposes of Part IVB and section 76 of the Act:

- (a) a subsection;
- (b) a section that is not divided into subsections.

Division 3—Scope of this instrument

8 Distribution regions to which this instrument does not apply

This instrument does not apply, in relation to a financial year, to supplying electricity in a distribution region if:

- (a) any standing offer prices, or maximum standing offer prices, for supplying electricity in the year in the region to a small customer are set by or under a law of a State or Territory; or
- (b) the total number of consumers to whom electricity retailers supplied electricity in the region, and any interconnected distribution regions, in the previous financial year was less than 100,000.

8A Solar feed-in tariffs

For the purposes of this instrument, disregard any amount that an electricity retailer must pay (or credit) to a consumer for electricity generated by a solar photovoltaic unit of the consumer.

Part 2—Electricity Retail Code of Conduct

Division 1—Introduction

9 Mandatory industry code in Division 2

For the purposes of section 51AE of the Act, the industry code set out in Division 2 of this Part:

- (a) is prescribed for the purposes of Part IVB of the Act; and
- (b) is declared to be a mandatory industry code.

Division 2—Electricity Retail Code of Conduct

Subdivision A—Caps on standing offer prices

10 Caps on standing offer prices

- (1) This section applies in relation to an electricity retailer's standing offer prices on a day in a financial year for supplying electricity in a distribution region to a small customer of a particular type if:
 - (a) a model annual usage; and
 - (b) a reference price;

are in force for the year in relation to the supply.

- Note: For distribution regions to which this instrument does not apply in relation to a financial year, see section 8.
- (2) The electricity retailer must ensure that the standing offer prices comply with the price cap on that day.

Civil penalty: 300 penalty units.

(3) The standing offer prices *comply with the price cap* if the total amount a representative customer, who was a small customer of that type, would be charged for the supply of electricity in the region in the year at the standing offer prices would not exceed the reference price.

Record keeping

- (4) The electricity retailer must:
 - (a) make a record demonstrating how the retailer calculated the total amount mentioned in subsection (3) in relation to the standing offer prices; and
 - (b) keep the record for 6 years from the end of the financial year mentioned in subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 300 penalty units.

Subdivision B—Communicating prices to small customers

12 Communication to small customers must compare retailer's prices with reference price

Scope of this section

- (1) This section applies, at a time in a financial year, to an electricity retailer's prices (the *offered prices*) for supplying electricity in a distribution region to a small customer of a particular type if:
 - (a) a model annual usage; and
 - (b) a reference price;
 - are in force for the year in relation to the supply.

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Note: For distribution regions to which this instrument does not apply in relation to a financial year, see section 8.

Civil penalty provision

(2) The electricity retailer must not communicate the offered prices to a small customer of that type unless the communication meets the requirements of subsections (3), (6) and (7).

Civil penalty: 300 penalty units.

- (2A) The electricity retailer *communicates* the offered prices to a small customer of that type if:
 - (a) the electricity retailer advertises or publishes the prices; or
 - (b) the electricity retailer offers to supply electricity in the region to the small customer at those prices; or
 - (c) both of the following subparagraphs apply:
 - (i) the electricity retailer notifies the small customer of the offered prices in writing (other than as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b)) as part of notifying the small customer of a change to the electricity retailer's prices for supplying electricity to the small customer;
 - (ii) the offered prices are the prices that apply after the change.

Prices and discounts

- (3) The communication must state the following matters, making it clear that the matters relate to a representative customer:
 - (a) the difference between:
 - (i) the reference price; and
 - (ii) the unconditional price;

expressed as a percentage of the reference price;

- (b) for each proportional conditional discount mentioned in the communication—the difference between:
 - (i) the unconditional price; and
 - (ii) the conditional price for the discount;

expressed as a percentage of the reference price;

- (c) the lowest possible price.
- (4) In this instrument:

conditional price for a proportional conditional discount means the total amount a representative customer would be charged for the supply of electricity in the financial year at the offered prices, assuming that the conditions on the discount were met and disregarding any other conditional discounts.

lowest possible price means the total amount a representative customer would be charged for the supply of electricity in the financial year at the offered prices, assuming that the conditions on all conditional discounts (if any) mentioned in the communication were met.

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Note: If the communication does not mention any conditional discounts, the lowest possible price is the unconditional price.

proportional conditional discount means a conditional discount that is calculated as a proportion of all or part of the amount a small customer is charged for the supply of electricity at the offered prices.

unconditional price means the total amount a representative customer would be charged for the supply of electricity in the financial year at the offered prices, disregarding any conditional discounts.

Other matters

- (6) The communication must also state:
 - (a) the distribution region; and
 - (b) the type of small customer.
- (7) The communication must state the matters required by subsections (3) and (6) and 13(2) (whichever are applicable) clearly and conspicuously.

13 Alternative requirement for offers

- Paragraph 12(3)(c) does not apply, at a time in a financial year, to an offer by an electricity retailer to supply electricity in a distribution region to a small customer at the offered prices mentioned in subsection 12(1) if the offer meets the requirement of subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) The offer must state the total amount the electricity retailer estimates the small customer would be charged for the supply of electricity in the region in the year, assuming that the conditions on all conditional discounts (if any) mentioned in the offer were met.
- (3) In making an estimate for the purposes of subsection (2), the electricity retailer may have regard to:
 - (a) the rate at which electricity was supplied to the small customer in the past; and
 - (b) the timing or pattern of that past supply; and
 - (c) any other matter the retailer considers relevant.

13A Keeping records

Scope of this section

- (1) This section applies if, during a financial year:
 - (a) an electricity retailer communicates to a small customer of a particular type the electricity retailer's prices (the *offered prices*) for supplying electricity in a distribution region to a small customer of that type; and
 - (b) both:
 - (i) a model annual usage; and
 - (ii) a reference price;

are in force for the year in relation to the supply.

- (2) The electricity retailer must:
 - (a) make a record of the following:
 - (i) the content of the communication;
 - (ii) the date of the communication;
 - (iii) how the retailer calculated or estimated the matters mentioned in paragraphs 12(3)(a), (b) and (c) and subsection 13(2) (whichever are applicable) in relation to the offered prices; and
 - (b) keep the record for 6 years from the end of the financial year in which the communication is made.

Civil penalty: 300 penalty units.

- (3) The record is not required to contain:
 - (a) the name or contact details of a small customer; or
 - (b) personal information about a small customer who is an individual.

Communications based on a single template or script

- (4) The electricity retailer may make a single record under paragraph (2)(a) in relation to 2 or more communications of the offered prices (whether to the same small customer, or to different small customers of the same type in the same distribution region) if the communications are:
 - (a) made during the same financial year; and
 - (b) based on a single template or script; and
 - (c) substantially identical in content and form (apart from being made to different small customers).
- (5) A record made in accordance with subsection (4):
 - (a) is taken to meet the requirement of subparagraph (2)(a)(i) if it records so much of the contents of the communications as are identical; and
 - (b) is taken to meet the requirement of subparagraph (2)(a)(ii) if it records the first and last dates on which the communications were made.

Subdivision C—Advertising conditional discounts

14 Advertising conditional discounts

- (1) An electricity retailer must not advertise prices for supplying electricity in a distribution region to small customers if:
 - (a) the advertisement mentions a conditional discount in relation to the prices; and
 - (b) the advertisement does not meet the requirements of subsections (2) and (3).

Civil penalty: 300 penalty units.

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- (2) The conditional discount must not be the price-related matter that is mentioned most conspicuously in the advertisement.
- (3) The advertisement must state the conditions on the conditional discount clearly and conspicuously.
- (4) To avoid doubt, in determining whether this section does not apply because of section 8 (distribution regions to which this instrument does not apply), have regard to the financial year in which the advertising occurs, rather than the financial year in which the electricity is expected to be supplied.

Section 14A

Part 3—Functions of the AER

14A Purpose of this Part

This Part is made for the purposes of paragraph 44AH(1)(b) of the Act.

15 Functions of the AER

The AER has the function of determining the matters required or permitted by the rest of this Part to be determined by the AER.

16 Determining model annual usage and annual prices

- (1) The AER must, by legislative instrument, determine the following matters for a financial year in relation to supplying electricity in a distribution region to small customers of a particular type:
 - (a) both of the following that the AER considers to be broadly representative, at the time it makes the determination, of the supply of electricity in that region in the year to small customers of that type:
 - (i) the per-customer amount of electricity supplied;
 - (ii) the timing or pattern of the supply (subject to subsection (2));
 - (b) what the AER considers would be a reasonable per-customer annual price for supplying electricity in that region to small customers of that type in accordance with the matters determined under paragraph (a).
 - Note: For distribution regions to which this instrument does not apply in relation to a financial year, see section 8.
- (2) Subparagraph (1)(a)(ii) does not apply in relation to small business customers.
- (3) Despite subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, the AER must not, under subsection (1) of this section:
 - (a) determine a matter in relation to supplying electricity:
 - (i) in a part, but not all, of the distribution region; or
 - (ii) to some, but not all, small customers of that type in the region; or
 - (b) make different provision with respect to supplying electricity:
 - (i) in different parts of the region; or
 - (ii) to different small customers of that type in the region.

Matters relevant to determining annual prices

- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the AER must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the prices electricity retailers charge for supplying electricity in the region to that type of small customer;
 - (b) the principle that an electricity retailer should be able to make a reasonable profit in relation to supplying electricity in the region;

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- (c) the following costs:
 - (i) the wholesale cost of electricity in the region;
 - (ii) the cost of distributing and transmitting electricity in the region;
 - (iii) the cost of complying with the laws of the Commonwealth and the relevant State or Territory in relation to supplying electricity in the region;
 - (iv) if relevant to the region—the cost of acquiring and retaining small customers;
 - (v) the cost of serving small customers;
- (d) any other matter the AER considers relevant.
- Note: Before making a determination, the AER must consider any submissions received under subsection 17(1).

17 Requirements relating to making determinations

- (1) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, before making a determination under section 16, the AER must:
 - (a) publish a draft of the determination on the AER's website; and
 - (b) invite submissions about the draft determination, within a specified period (which must be at least 21 days after the draft is published); and
 - (c) consider any submissions received within that period.
- (2) The AER must not make a determination under section 16 for a financial year:
 - (a) before 1 July in the previous financial year; or
 - (b) subject to subsection (4) of this section—earlier than 42 days after the day the AER publishes a draft of the determination under subsection (1); or
 - (c) subject to subsections (4) and (5)—after the first business day after 25 May in the previous financial year.
- (3) A determination made under section 16 must not commence earlier than 30 days after the day the determination is registered.

Exceptions

- (4) Subsection (1) and paragraphs (2)(b) and (c) do not apply to determining a model annual usage or a reference price (the *new determination*) for a financial year, in relation to supplying electricity in a distribution region to small customers of a type, if:
 - (a) the AER has previously made such a determination (the *previous determination*) for the year in relation to the region and the type of small customer; and
 - (b) the only effect of the new determination is to correct minor or technical errors in the previous determination.
- (5) Paragraph (2)(c) does not apply to determining a model annual usage or a reference price (the *new determination*) for a financial year, in relation to supplying electricity in a distribution region to small customers of a type, if:

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- (a) the AER has previously made, or purportedly made, such a determination (the *previous determination*) for the year in relation to the region and the type of small customer; and
- (b) the previous determination was not validly made.

Part 4—Application and transitional provisions

Division 1—Application of this instrument

19 Application of this instrument

(1) Subject to this section, this instrument applies to financial years starting on or after 1 July 2019.

Electricity Retail Code of Conduct

(3) Section 14 applies to advertising that occurs on or after 1 July 2019.

Determinations

- (4) Subsection 17(1), paragraph 17(2)(b) and subsection 17(3) do not apply in relation to a determination made on or before 30 June 2019.
- (5) Paragraph 17(2)(c) applies in relation to a determination for the financial year starting on 1 July 2019 as if the reference in that paragraph to 1 May in the previous financial year were a reference to 30 June 2019.

20 No acquisition of property otherwise than on just terms

Subdivision A of Division 2 of Part 2 (caps on standing offer prices) does not apply to the extent that its operation would result in an acquisition of property (within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution) from a person otherwise than on just terms (within the meaning of that paragraph).

Part 4 Application and transitional provisionsDivision 2 Amendments made by the Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Electricity Retail) Regulations 2020

Section 21

Division 2—Amendments made by the Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Electricity Retail) Regulations 2020

21 Application of amendments—Schedule 1

Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1

- The amendments of this instrument made by Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1 to the Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Electricity Retail) Regulations 2020 apply:
 - (a) to the extent the amendments relate to the operation of section 14 of this instrument—in relation to advertising that occurs on or after 1 July 2020; and
 - (b) otherwise—in relation to financial years starting on or after 1 July 2020.
- (2) Subsection 17(1), paragraph 17(2)(b) and subsection 17(3) do not apply in relation to a determination made:
 - (a) on or after the commencement of this section; and
 - (b) on or before 30 June 2020.

Part 3 of Schedule 1

(3) The amendments of this instrument made by Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Electricity Retail) Regulations 2020* apply in relation to a determination made under paragraph 16(1)(a) or (b) of this instrument on or after the commencement of this section.

22 Application of amendments—Schedule 2

The amendments of this instrument made by Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Electricity Retail) Regulations 2020* apply in relation to financial years starting on or after 1 July 2020.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes Endnote 2—Abbreviation key Endnote 3—Legislation history Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation "(md)" added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation "(md not incorp)" is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

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ad = added or inserted
am = amended
amdt = amendment
c = clause(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x
Ch = Chapter(s)
def = definition(s)
Dict = Dictionary
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament
Div = Division(s)
ed = editorial change
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have
  effect
F = Federal Register of Legislation
gaz = gazette
LA = Legislation Act 2003
LIA = Legislative Instruments Act 2003
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given
  effect
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment
  cannot be given effect
mod = modified/modification
No. = Number(s)
```

o = order(s)Ord = Ordinance orig = original par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s) pres = present prev = previous (prev...) = previously Pt = Part(s)r = regulation(s)/rule(s) reloc = relocatedrenum = renumbered rep = repealedrs = repealed and substituted s = section(s)/subsection(s)Sch = Schedule(s)Sdiv = Subdivision(s) SLI = Select Legislative Instrument SR = Statutory Rules Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)SubPt = Subpart(s) <u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Name	Registration	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Competition and Consumer (Industry Code—Electricity Retail) Regulations 2019	4 Apr 2019 (F2019L00530)	s 11: repealed before commencing (s 2(1) item 2) Remainder: 5 Apr 2019 (s 2(1) items 1, 3)	
Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Electricity Retail) Regulations 2020	10 Feb 2020 (F2020L00112)	Sch 1 (items 1–16, 18, 19): 11 Feb 2020 (s 2(1) item 2) Sch 2: 1 July 2020 (s 2(1) item 3)	_
Competition and Consumer (Industry Code—Electricity Retail) Amendment (Determination) Regulations 2022	6 Apr 2022 (F2022L00546)	7 Apr 2022 (s 2(1) item 1)	_

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Competition and Consumer (Industry Code—Electricity Retail) Regulations 2019

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
Division 1	
s 2	am F2020L00112
	rep LA s 48D
Division 2	
s 5	am F2020L00112
s 6	am F2020L00112
Division 3	
s 8	am F2020L00112
s 8A	ad F2020L00112
Part 2	
Division 2	
Subdivision A	
s 10	am F2020L00112
s 11	rep F2020L00112
Subdivision B	
Subdivision B heading	rs F2020L00112
s 12	am F2020L00112
s 13A	ad F2020L00112
Subdivision C	
Subdivision C heading	ad F2020L00112
Part 3	
s 14A	ad F2020L00112
s 15	rs F2020L00112
s 16	am F2020L00112
s 17	am F2020L00112; F2022L00546
s 18	rep F2020L00112
Part 4	
Division 1	
s 19	am F2020L00112
Division 2	
Division 2	ad F2020L00112
s 21	ad F2020L00112
s 22	ad F2020L00112

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