



# RULE

Australian Energy Market Commission

## **RULE DETERMINATION**

**NATIONAL ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT  
(MINOR CHANGES) RULE 2019**

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**NATIONAL GAS AMENDMENT (MINOR  
CHANGES) RULE 2019**

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**NATIONAL ENERGY RETAIL  
AMENDMENT (MINOR CHANGES)  
RULE 2019**

**PROPONENT**

AEMC

21 NOVEMBER 2019

## INQUIRIES

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Reference: ERC0269, GRC0054, RRC0029

## CITATION

AEMC, Minor changes, Rule determination, 21 November 2019

## ABOUT THE AEMC

The AEMC reports to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) through the COAG Energy Council. We have two functions. We make and amend the national electricity, gas and energy retail rules and conduct independent reviews for the COAG Energy Council.

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## SUMMARY

- 1 The Commission has determined:
- under sections 102 and 103 of the National Electricity Law (NEL), to make the *National Electricity Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 9* ("electricity Rule")
  - under sections 311 and 313 of the National Gas Law (NGL), to make the *National Gas Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 4* ("gas Rule")
  - under sections 259 and 261 of the National Energy Retail Law (NERL), to make the *National Energy Retail Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 1* ("retail Rule").
- 2 The electricity Rule, the gas Rule and the retail Rule (together, the "final rules") correct minor errors and make non-material changes in the NER, NGR and NERR (together, the "Rules"), including to clarify the drafting of an existing provision of the NERR to make it consistent with changes made by the Estimated meter reads rule.<sup>1</sup>
- 3 The final rules were proposed by the Commission and aim to promote clarity of meaning and remove identified errors in the Rules.
- 4 The Commission considers that:
- the electricity Rule will or is likely to contribute to the achievement of the National Electricity Objective (NEO) and therefore satisfies the Rule making test under section 88 of the NEL
  - the gas Rule will or is likely to contribute to the achievement of the National Gas Objective (NGO) and therefore satisfies the Rule making test under section 291 of the NGL
  - the retail Rule will or is likely to contribute to the achievement of the National Energy Retail Objective (NERO) and therefore satisfies the Rule making test under section 236(1) of the NERL
  - the retail Rule is compatible with the development and application of consumer protections for small customers and therefore satisfies the Rule making test under section 236(2)(b) of the NERL.
- 5 The electricity Rule, the gas Rule and schedule 1 of the retail Rule commence on 21 November 2019.
- 6 Schedule 2 and 3 of the retail Rule will commence on 19 March 2020 to allow retailers sufficient time to update their standard retail contracts and to align the timing with other proposed changes to the model terms and conditions for standard retail contracts under the Reducing customers' switching times draft rule change.<sup>2</sup>

1 AEMC, Estimated Meter Reads Final Rule Determination, 25 October 2018 found at: <https://www.aemc.gov.au/rule-changes/estimated-meter-reads>.

2 AEMC, Reducing customers' switching times rule change, found at: <https://www.aemc.gov.au/rule-changes/reducing-customers-switching-times-retail>.

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# 1 THE AEMC'S RULE CHANGE PROPOSAL

## 1.1 The proposed Rules and commencement of rule making process

The Commission has power to make a rule without a request if it considers that the rule corrects a minor error in the Rules or makes a non-material change to the Rules.<sup>3</sup>

On 10 October 2019, the Commission initiated:

- the proposed electricity Rule under sections 95 and 96(1)(a) of the NEL
- the proposed gas Rule under sections 303 and 304(1)(a) of the NGL
- the proposed retail Rule under sections 251 and 252(1)(a) of the NERL.

The Commission initiated the proposed rules under the expedited process in section 96(1)(a) of the NEL, section 304(1)(a) of the NGL and section 252(1)(a) of the NERL respectively as it considered the proposed rules were unlikely to have a significant effect on the National Electricity Market (NEM), or a natural gas market or the regulation of pipeline services, or on the market for energy or the regulation of customer connection services. The Commission therefore considered that the proposed rules fell within the definition of a non-controversial rule under section 87 of the NEL, section 290 of the NGL and section 235 of the NERL (as applicable).

The Commission did not receive any requests not to expedite the rule making process. Accordingly, the rule change proposal was considered under an expedited process.

The Commission invited submissions on the Rule change proposal by 7 November 2019. The Commission received no submissions on the Rule change proposal.

## 1.2 Rationale for the rule change proposal

As part of the Commission's rule making functions conferred on it under legislation, the Commission reviews, amends and maintains the Rules in accordance with the NEL, NGL and the NERL. The purpose of this function, among other things, is to improve and enhance the quality of the Rules.

The Rule change proposal was prompted by the identification of various minor errors and non-material changes that should be corrected or made to improve the quality and clarity of the Rules.

## 1.3 Solution proposed in the rule change proposal

The proposed rules (as now made as final) sought to:

1. Correct minor errors and make non-material changes in the NER, including for example to correct cross-references in clauses 5A.D.1(a)(7) and 5A.D.1A(e) of the NER, and to insert

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<sup>3</sup> Section 91(2) of the NEL, section 295(2) of the NGL and section 243(2) of the NERL.

an explanatory note at the end of clause 6A.7.3(a1)(6) to indicate that paragraph (6) of that provision does not apply in Victoria.<sup>4</sup>

2. Correct minor errors and make non-material changes in the NGR including for example to correct clause numbering in the definition of "capacity trading and auction costs" in rule 135C of the NGR.
3. Insert notes indicating new civil penalty provisions in the NER, NGR and NERR as made by the National Electricity (South Australia) (Civil Penalties) Variation Regulations 2019, National Energy Retail (Civil Penalties) Variation Regulations 2019 and the National Gas (South Australia) (Capacity Trading and Auctions) Variation Regulations 2018.
4. Insert notes indicating new conduct provisions in the NGR as made by the National Gas (South Australia) (Capacity Trading and Auctions) Variation Regulations 2018.
5. Correct minor errors and make non-material clarifications in the NERR, including those set out in sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 below.

### 1.3.1

#### Reviewing bills

The retail Rule amends clause 12.3 of the model terms and conditions for standard retail contracts in Schedule 1 of the NERR to make that provision consistent with subrule 29(5)(b) of the NERR. The amendment to this clause aligns the standard retail contract terms and the retailer obligation with subrule 29(5) of the NERR, which requires retailers to review an energy bill upon request by a small customer in accordance with that provision.

Subrule 29(5)(b) of the NERR as amended by the "Estimated meter reads" rule which commenced operation on 1 February 2019 ("Estimated meter reads rule")<sup>5</sup> clarified that if a small customer requests, in reviewing an energy bill, that the meter be tested or meter reading checked, the test or check (as relevant) must be undertaken and the retailer may only recover the cost from the customer if the check or test shows that the meter or metering data was not faulty or incorrect.

This change has been addressed in the retail Rule on the basis that it simply aligns the model terms and conditions for standard retail contracts with the existing regulatory obligation in subrule 29(5)(b) of the NERR, consistent with the policy intent of the Commission in making the Estimated meter reads rule. Retailers will be required to vary their standard retail contracts accordingly by 19 March 2020. The Commission has delayed the implementation of this part of the retail Rule to allow retailers sufficient time to update their standard retail contracts and to align the timing with other proposed changes to the model terms and conditions for standard retail contracts under the Reducing customers' switching times draft rule.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> This paragraph includes inertia shortfall events in a list of possible cost pass through events for the making of a transmission determination. An inertia shortfall event occurs where a Transmission Network Service Provider (TNSP) is required, as the Inertia Service Provider, to provide, or cease providing, inertia network services meeting this requirement materially increases or decreases the TNSP's costs of providing prescribed transmission services. Clause 5.20B.4(a) of the NER provides that the Inertia Service Provider is the jurisdictional planning body for the relevant jurisdiction if there is more than one TNSP for the inertia subnetwork. The Inertia Service Provider is AEMO in Victoria.

<sup>5</sup> National Energy Retail Amendment (Estimated meter reads) Rule 2018.

<sup>6</sup> AEMC, Reducing customers' switching times rule change, <https://www.aemc.gov.au/rule-changes/reducing-customers-switchingtimes>.

### 1.3.2 Contents of bills

Under rule 25 of the NERR, retailers must include minimum specified contents in energy bills so that small customers can easily verify their bill. Among the different requirements, subrule 25(1)(j) of the NERR states:

- (1) A retailer must prepare a bill so that a small customer can easily verify that the bill conforms to their customer retail contract and must include the following particulars in a bill for a small customer:
  - (...)
  - (j) the values of meter readings (or, if applicable, estimations) at the start and end of the billing period;

The application of this subrule to different types of meters is subject to enduring transitional arrangements under rule 8 of Schedule 3, Part 4 of the NERR.<sup>7</sup>

The retail Rule amends subrule 25(1)(j) to include an explanatory note to indicate that it must be read in conjunction with these transitional arrangements.

## 1.4 Final rule determination - summary

The Commission has determined:

- under section 102 and 103 of the NEL, to make the *National Electricity Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 9*
- under sections 311 and 313 of the NGL, to make the *National Gas Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 4*
- under sections 259 and 261 of the NERL, to make the *National Energy Retail Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 1*.

The final rules correct minor errors and make non-material changes in the NER, NGR and NERR.

<sup>7</sup> Subrule 8(3) of that Part for example provides that where an interval meter is used to measure and record a small customer's consumption of electricity the retailer is not required to display the values of meter readings at the start and end of the billing period on that small customer's electricity bill where the metering data is not reasonably available.

## 2 FINAL RULE DETERMINATION - ELECTRICITY

### 2.1 The Commission's final rule determination

In accordance with sections 102 and 103 of the NEL the Commission has made this final rule determination and the final rule in relation to the electricity Rule proposed by the Commission. The *National Electricity Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 9* ("final electricity Rule") is published with this final rule determination. The final electricity Rule does not differ from the rule originally proposed by the Commission.

The Commission's reasons for making this final rule determination are set out in section 2.3.

In relation to the final electricity Rule's application in the Northern Territory, the Commission has determined not to make a differential rule. See section 2.2 for the definition of a differential rule and the Commission's ability to make a differential rule.

This chapter outlines:

- the rule making test for changes to the NER
- the Commission's consideration of the final electricity Rule against the NEO
- the Commission's consideration in deciding whether to make a uniform or differential rule in accordance with the Northern Territory legislation adopting the NEL<sup>8</sup> and
- a summary of the Commission's reasons in deciding to make the final electricity Rule.

Further information on the legal requirements for making this final rule determination is set out in Appendix A.

### 2.2 Rule making test

#### 2.2.1 Achieving the NEO

Under the NEL the Commission may only make a rule if it is satisfied that the rule will, or is likely to, contribute to the achievement of the NEO.<sup>9</sup> This is the decision making framework that the Commission must apply.

The NEO is:<sup>10</sup>

to promote efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, electricity services for the long term interests of consumers of electricity with respect to:

- (a) price, quality, safety, reliability and security of supply of electricity; and
- (b) the reliability, safety and security of the national electricity system.

Under the Northern Territory legislation adopting the NEL, the Commission must regard the reference in the NEO to the "national electricity system" as a reference to whichever of the

8 National Electricity (Northern Territory) (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2015.

9 Section 88 of the NEL.

10 Section 7 of the NEL.



following the Commission considers appropriate in the circumstances having regard to the nature, scope or operation of the proposed rule:<sup>11</sup>

- (a) the national electricity system
- (b) one or more, or all, of the local electricity systems<sup>12</sup>
- (c) all of the electricity systems referred to above.

For the purposes of the final electricity Rule, the Commission regards the reference to the "national electricity system" in the NEO to be a reference to item (c) above.

## 2.3 Summary of reasons

The Commission considers that the final electricity Rule will improve the quality of the NER in terms of accuracy and consistency and is likely to contribute to the achievement of the NEO.

As with previous similar rule changes initiated by the Commission, these minor corrections and non-material changes make the NER clearer to stakeholders. This is important as the NER informs stakeholders of their rights and obligations for participating in the NEM.

Under section 91(8) of the NEL, the Commission may only make a rule that has effect with respect to an adoptive jurisdiction if satisfied that the rule is compatible with the proper performance of AEMO's declared network functions. At present Victoria is the only relevant "adoptive jurisdiction". The Commission is satisfied that the final electricity Rule is compatible with AEMO's declared network functions because it makes only minor and non-material changes to the NER and does not change AEMO's functions in any material respect.

### **Northern Territory rule making requirements**

The NER, as amended from time to time, applies in the Northern Territory, subject to derogations set out in regulations made under the Northern Territory legislation adopting the NEL.<sup>13</sup> Under those regulations, only certain parts of the NER have been adopted in the Northern Territory.<sup>14</sup>

As the final electricity Rule, in part, relates to the parts of the NER that apply in the Northern Territory, the Commission is required to assess whether to make a uniform or differential rule (defined below) under Northern Territory legislation.

Under the NT Act, the Commission may make a differential rule if, having regard to any relevant MCE statement of policy principles, a different rule will, or is likely to, better contribute to the achievement of the NEO than a uniform rule.<sup>15</sup> A differential rule is a rule that:

11 Section 14A of Schedule 1 to the National Electricity (Northern Territory) (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2015 (referred to here as the NT Act), inserting section 88(2a) into the NEL as it applies in the Northern Territory.

12 These are specified Northern Territory systems, defined in schedule 2 of the NT Act.

13 The regulations under the NT Act are the National Electricity (Northern Territory) (National Uniform Legislation) (Modifications) Regulations.

14 For the version of the NER that applies in the Northern Territory, refer to: [www.aemc.gov.au/regulation/energy-rules/northernterritory-electricity-market-rules/current](http://www.aemc.gov.au/regulation/energy-rules/northernterritory-electricity-market-rules/current).

15 Section 14B of Schedule 1 to the NT Act, inserting section 88AA into the NEL as it applies in the Northern Territory.

- varies in its term as between:
  - the national electricity system, and
  - one or more, or all, of the local electricity systems, or
- does not have effect with respect to one or more of those systems

but is not a jurisdictional derogation, participant derogation or rule that has effect with respect to an adoptive jurisdiction for the purpose of s. 91(8) of the NEL.

A uniform rule is a rule that does not vary in its terms between the national electricity system and the local electricity systems, and has effect with respect to all of those systems.<sup>16</sup>

The Commission has made a uniform rule.

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<sup>16</sup> Section 14 of Schedule 1 to the NT Act, inserting the definitions of “differential Rule” and “uniform Rule” into section 87 of the NEL as it applies in the Northern Territory.

## 3 FINAL RULE DETERMINATION - GAS

### 3.1 The Commission's final rule determination

In accordance with sections 311 and 313 of the NGL, the Commission makes this final rule determination and the final rule in relation to the gas Rule proposed by the Commission. The *National Gas Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 4* ("final gas Rule") is published with this final rule determination. The final gas Rule does not differ from the rule originally proposed by the Commission.

The Commission's reasons for making this final rule determination are set out in section 3.3.

This chapter outlines:

- the rule making test for changes to the NGR
- the Commission's consideration of the final gas Rule against the NGO
- the Commission's consideration of the final gas Rule's application in Western Australia; and
- a summary of the Commission's reasons in deciding to make the final gas Rule.

Further information on the legal requirements for making this final rule determination is set out in Appendix A.

### 3.2 Rule making test

#### 3.2.1 Achieving the NGO

The Commission may only make a rule if it is satisfied that the rule will, or is likely to, contribute to the achievement of the NGO.<sup>17</sup> This is the decision making framework that the Commission must apply.

The NGO is:<sup>18</sup>

to promote efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, natural gas services for the long term interests of consumers of natural gas with respect to price, quality, safety, reliability and security of supply of natural gas.

#### 3.2.2 Rule making in Western Australia

The versions of the NGL and NGR that apply in Western Australia differ from the NGL and NGR as they apply in other participating jurisdictions.<sup>19</sup> Accordingly, only limited parts of the final gas Rule will apply in Western Australia.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Section 291(1) of the NGL.

<sup>18</sup> Section 23 of the NGL.

<sup>19</sup> Under the National Gas Access (WA) Act 2009 (WA Gas Act), a modified version of the NGL, known as the National Gas Access (Western Australia) Law (WA Gas Law), was adopted. Under the WA Gas Law, the National Gas Rules applying in Western Australia are version 1 of the uniform NGR as amended by the SA Minister under an adoption of amendments order made by the WA Minister for Energy and by the AEMC in accordance with its rule making power under section 74 of the WA Gas Law. See the AEMC website for further information, <https://www.aemc.gov.au/regulation/energy-rules/national-gas-rules/western-australia>.

<sup>20</sup> These are as set out in Schedule 1 to the gas Rule and relate to minor changes to rules that apply in Western Australia pursuant to the WA Gas Act being Part 9, Division 5A of the NGR and rule 133 of the NGR.

### 3.3 Summary of reasons

The Commission considers that the final gas Rule will improve the quality of the NGR in terms of accuracy and consistency and is likely to contribute to the achievement of the NGO.

As with previous similar rule changes initiated by the Commission, these minor corrections and non-material changes make the NGR clearer to stakeholders. This is important as the NGR informs stakeholders of their rights and obligations for participating in the natural gas markets.

Under section 295(4) of the NGL, the Commission may only make a rule that has effect with respect to an adoptive jurisdiction if satisfied that the rule is compatible with the proper performance of AEMO's declared network functions. At present Victoria is the only relevant "adoptive jurisdiction". The Commission is satisfied that the final gas Rule is compatible with AEMO's declared network functions because it makes only minor and non-material changes to the NGR and does not change AEMO's functions in any material respect.

## 4 FINAL RULE DETERMINATION - RETAIL

### 4.1 The Commission's final rule determination

In accordance with section 259 of the NERL the Commission makes this final rule determination and the final rule in relation to the retail Rule proposed by the Commission. The *National Energy Retail Amendment (Minor Changes) Rule 2019 No. 1* ("final retail Rule") is published with this final rule determination. The final retail Rule does not differ from the rule originally proposed by the Commission.

The Commission's reasons for making this final rule determination are set out in section 4.3.

This chapter outlines:

- the rule making test for changes to the NERR;
- the Commission's consideration of the final retail Rule against the NERO; and
- a summary of the Commission's reasons in deciding to make the final retail Rule.

Further information on the legal requirements for making this final rule determination is set out in Appendix A.

### 4.2 Rule making test

#### 4.2.1 Achieving the NERO

The Commission may only make a rule if it is satisfied that the rule will, or is likely to, contribute to the achievement of the NERO.<sup>21</sup> This is the decision making framework that the Commission must apply.

The NERO is:<sup>22</sup>

to promote efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, energy services for the long term interests of consumers of energy with respect to price, quality, safety, reliability and security of supply of energy.

The Commission must also, where relevant, satisfy itself that the rule is "compatible with the development and application of consumer protections for small customers, including (but not limited to) protections relating to hardship customers" (the "consumer protections test").<sup>23</sup>

Where the consumer protections test is relevant in the making of a rule, the Commission must be satisfied that both the NERO test and the consumer protections test have been met.<sup>24</sup> If the Commission is satisfied that one test, but not the other, has been met, the rule cannot be made.

<sup>21</sup> Section 236(1) of the NERL.

<sup>22</sup> Section 13 of the NERL.

<sup>23</sup> Section 236(2)(b) of the NERL.

<sup>24</sup> That is, the legal tests set out in s. 236(1) and (2)(b) of the NERL.

There may be some overlap in the application of the two tests. For example, a rule that provides a new protection for small customers may also, but will not necessarily, promote the NERO.

### 4.3 Summary of reasons

The Commission considers that the final retail Rule will improve the quality of the NERR in terms of accuracy and consistency and is likely to contribute to the achievement of the NERO and satisfy the consumer protections test.

As with previous similar rule changes initiated by the Commission, these minor corrections and non-material changes make the NERR clearer to stakeholders. This is important as the NERR informs stakeholders of their rights and obligations for participating in the retail energy markets.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AEMO Commission	Australian Energy Market Operator See AEMC
MCE	Ministerial Council on Energy
NEL	National Electricity Law
NEM	National Electricity Market
NEO	National electricity objective
NER	National Electricity Rules
NERL	National Energy Retail Law
NERO	National energy retail objective
NGL	National Gas Law
NGO	National gas objective

## A LEGAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE NEL, NGL AND NERL

This appendix sets out the relevant legal requirements under the NEL, NGL and NERL for the AEMC to make this final rule determination.

### A.1 Final rule determination

In accordance with section 102 of the NEL, section 311 of the NGL and section 259 of the NERL the Commission has made this final rule determination in relation to the final rules.

The Commission's reasons for making this final rule determination are set out in sections 2.3, 3.3 and 4.3.

A copy of the final rules are attached to and published with this final rule determination. Their key features are described in section 1.3.

### A.2 Power to make the rule

The Commission is satisfied that the final rules fall within the subject matter about which the Commission may make rules.

The electricity Rule falls within the matters set out in section 34 of the NEL, as under section 34(1)(b) of the NEL the Commission may make Rules for or with respect to any matter or thing contemplated by the NEL, or which are necessary or expedient for the purposes of the NEL. The Commission considers the electricity Rule is necessary and expedient for the purposes of the NEL.

Further, the gas Rule falls within the matters set out in section 74 of the NGL, as under section 74(1)(b) of the NGL the Commission may make Rules for or with respect to any matter or thing contemplated by the NGL, or which are necessary or expedient for the purposes of the NGL. The Commission considers the gas Rule is necessary and expedient for the purposes of the NGL.

Finally, the retail Rule falls within the matters set out in section 237 of the NERL, as under section 237(1)(b) of the NERL the Commission may make Rules for or with respect to any matter or thing contemplated by the NERL, or which are necessary or expedient for the purposes of the NERL. The Commission considers the retail Rule is necessary and expedient for the purposes of the NERL.

### A.3 Commission's considerations

In assessing the rule change proposal the Commission considered:

- its powers under the NEL, NGL and NERL to make the final rules
- the Rule Proposal
- the Commission's analysis as to the ways in which the final rules will or are likely to, contribute to the NEO, NGO and the NERO



- the extent to which the retail rule is compatible with the development and application of consumer protections.

There is no relevant Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE) statement of policy principles for this rule change proposal.<sup>25</sup>

The Commission may only make a rule that has effect with respect to an adoptive jurisdiction if satisfied that the proposed rule is compatible with the proper performance of AEMO's declared network functions.<sup>26</sup> The final rules are compatible with AEMO's declared network functions because they make only minor and non material changes to the NER and do not change AEMO's functions in any material respect.

## A.4 Civil penalties

The Commission cannot create new civil penalty provisions. However, it may recommend to the COAG Energy Council that new or existing provisions of the NER, NGR and NERR be classified as civil penalty provisions.

The final rules correct minor errors and make non-material changes to the following provisions of the NER and NERR that are civil penalty provisions:

- clause 3.8.4 in the NER;
- clause 3.9.7 in the NER;
- clause 7.8.2 in the NER; and
- rule 25(1) of the NERR.

The above provisions are currently classified as civil penalty provisions under Schedule 1 of the National Electricity (South Australia) Regulations and Schedule 1 of the National Energy Retail Regulations respectively. The changes made by the electricity Rule and retail Rule to the above provisions correct minor errors and make non-material changes to these provisions. The Commission therefore considers that these rules should continue to be classified as civil penalty provisions and does not propose to recommend to the COAG Energy Council any changes to their classification. The Commission does not otherwise propose to recommend to the COAG Energy Council that any of the amendments made by the final rules be classified as civil penalty provisions.

## A.5 Conduct provisions

The Commission cannot create new conduct provisions. However, it may recommend to the COAG Energy Council that new or existing provisions of the NER, NGR and NERR be classified as conduct provisions.

The final rules do not amend any rules that are currently classified as conduct provisions under the NEL or National Electricity (South Australia) Regulations, the NGL or National Gas

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<sup>25</sup> Under s. 33 of the NEL, s. 73 of the NGL and s. 225 of the NERL the AEMC must have regard to any relevant MCE statement of policy principles in making a rule. The MCE is referenced in the AEMC's governing legislation and is a legally enduring body comprising the Federal, State and Territory Ministers responsible for energy. On 1 July 2011, the MCE was amalgamated with the Ministerial Council on Mineral and Petroleum Resources. The amalgamated council is now called the COAG Energy Council.

<sup>26</sup> Section 91(8) of the NEL and section 295(4) of the NGL.

(South Australia) Regulations or the NERL or the National Energy Retail Regulations. The Commission does not propose to recommend to the COAG Energy Council that any of the amendments made by the final rules be classified as conduct provisions.