

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA
ELECTRICITY REFORM (ADMINISTRATION) REGULATIONS 2000

As in force at 1 July 2024

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 1 July 2024

ELECTRICITY REFORM (ADMINISTRATION) REGULATIONS 2000

Regulations under the *Electricity Reform Act 2000*

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *Electricity Reform (Administration) Regulations 2000*.

2 Definitions

(1) In these Regulations:

connection point, see Chapter 10 of the *National Electricity (NT) Rules*.

consumption, for a site during a consumption period, means the electricity, decided by the relevant entity, that was:

- (a) consumed for the site during the period; or
- (b) charged by an on-supplier for the site during the period.

consumption period means any continuous period of one year beginning on or after 1 July 1998.

estimated consumption, for the site during a future one-year period, means the electricity the relevant entity selling electricity to a customer estimates will be:

- (a) consumed for the site during the period; or
- (b) charged by an on-supplier for the site during the period.

meter, see Chapter 10 of the *National Electricity (NT) Rules*. **on-supplier** means a person who:

- (a) is the owner or occupier of premises or has the right to use premises; and

- (b) supplies and sells electricity for use in the premises.

operate a wholesale market means to operate or administer a wholesale exchange for electricity in relation to a power system.

premises include a caravan park, exhibition centre, hostel, hotel, industrial park, lodging house, marina, market arcade, motel, shopping centre and serviced apartments.

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

relevant entity means the electricity entity selling electricity to a customer under an electricity supply contract.

single site means:

- (a) a site; or
- (b) premises or a lot of land or adjoining premises or lots of land:
 - (i) that are owned or occupied by a single customer; and
 - (ii) that are supplied through more than one connection point, whether or not the electricity passes through facilities owned or occupied by any other person after leaving that point and before it is supplied; and
 - (iii) in respect of which the customer elects to have treated as a single site.

site means the metered connection point through which a customer has or seeks electricity supply under an electricity supply contract.

3A Exclusion from Act of certain types of electricity generation

- (1) For the definition of **generation** in section 4(1) of the Act, the operation by a person of electricity generating plant that is not connected to electricity infrastructure owned or operated by an electricity entity is declared not to be generation of electricity if the electricity is generated for the person's own use.

(2) For the definition of **generation** in section 4(1) of the Act, the operation by a person of electricity generating plant that is not connected to electricity infrastructure owned or operated by an electricity entity is declared not to be generation of electricity if:

- (a) the electricity is generated for supply to the owner or occupier of an area of land that is in the vicinity of the land on which the generating plant is situated; and
- (b) electricity is not available from an electricity entity for supply to the area of land to which the electricity is supplied by the person operating the electricity generating plant.

3B Exclusion from Act of certain sales of electricity

For the definition of **selling** in section 4(1) of the Act, the trading of electricity by a person to a customer is prescribed not to be selling of electricity if:

- (a) electricity is not available for supply to the customer by an electricity entity; and
- (b) the amount supplied to all customers by the person does not total more than 160 megawatt hours in each calendar year.

3C Meaning of *electricity supply industry*

For the definition **electricity supply industry** in section 4(1) of the Act, operating a wholesale market is prescribed as a kind of operation that is part of the electricity supply industry.

Part 1A Utilities Commission

3D Additional functions of Utilities Commission

For section 6(c) of the Act, the Utilities Commission has the following functions:

- (a) to oversee the exercise of system control of power systems and the operation of wholesale markets;
- (b) to monitor and enforce compliance by electricity entities:
 - (i) with Part 3 of the Act; and
 - (ii) with technical codes in force under the Act;
- (c) to facilitate the resolution of disputes between electricity entities relating to matters regulated under Part 3 of the Act.

Part 2 Licences

3E Operations for which licence is required

For section 14(3)(e) of the Act, operating a wholesale market is prescribed as an operation for which a licence is required.

3F Exemption for system controller to operate wholesale market

- (1) The system controller for the Darwin-Katherine power system:
 - (a) is exempt from the requirement under section 14(1) of the Act to hold a licence in relation to the operation of a wholesale market in relation to that power system; and
 - (b) for the purposes of the Act is to be treated as an electricity entity that is authorised to operate a wholesale market in relation to that power system as if its system control licence were also a licence authorising it to operate a wholesale market in relation to that power system.
- (2) Despite subregulation (1), the system controller for the Darwin-Katherine power system must comply with the provisions of the Retail Code expressed to be applicable to it in respect of its role operating a wholesale market.

4 Licence fees and returns

- (1) For the purposes of section 19(2)(a) of the Act, the prescribed date is 1 August in each year of the licence.
- (2) For the purposes of section 19(2)(b) of the Act, the prescribed date is 14 days after the date the annual return is lodged under section 19(2)(a) of the Act.
- (3) For the purposes of section 19(5) of the Act, the maximum penalty:
 - (a) for failing to lodge an annual return – is 85 penalty units and 4 penalty units for each day after the date the annual return was required to be lodged during until the day the annual return is lodged; and
 - (b) for failing to pay an annual licence fee or an instalment of an annual licence fee – is 10% of the amount outstanding calculated daily on a cumulated basis from the date the fee was required to be paid under section 19 of the Act until the date the fee is paid.

4A Licence conditions – classification of dedicated connection assets

- (1) If a licence authorises the ownership or operation of a dedicated connection asset, the dedicated connection asset must be classified as:
 - (a) a large dedicated connection asset; or
 - (b) a small dedicated connection asset.
- (2) For subregulation (1):
 - (a) an application for a licence that authorises the ownership or operation of a dedicated connection asset, or an application for the variation of a licence to add a dedicated connection asset to the licence, must state whether the dedicated connection asset is:
 - (i) a large dedicated connection asset; or
 - (ii) a small dedicated connection asset; and
 - (b) the applicant must provide to the Utilities Commission any information the Utilities Commission may reasonably require to ensure that the dedicated connection asset is appropriately classified; and
 - (c) for the purpose of verifying the appropriate classification of a dedicated connection asset, the Utilities Commission may seek the advice of the system controller for the relevant transmission network; and
 - (d) a system controller whose advice is sought under paragraph (c) must provide that advice within a period specified by the Utilities Commission in the request.

5A System control technical code

- (1) A System Control Technical Code may make provision for one or more of the following:
 - (a) operating protocols;
 - (b) system security and dispatch;
 - (c) disconnection;

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- (d) any other matter relevant to the reliability, safety or security of the system or the monitoring or control of the operation of the system.
 - (2) A System Control Technical Code for the Darwin-Katherine power system may also make provision for the operation of a wholesale market in relation to that system.
 - (3) The Utilities Commission must not approve a System Control Technical Code, or any amendment to a System Control Technical Code, made by the system controller unless satisfied that the system controller has consulted with all electricity entities that are engaged in the operation of, contribute electricity to, or take electricity from, the power system.
 - (3A) Before the Minister makes or amends a System Control Technical Code, the Minister must consult, or be satisfied that sufficient consultation has occurred, with all electricity entities that are engaged in the operation of, contribute electricity to, or take electricity from, the power system, including:
 - (a) the Utilities Commission; and
 - (b) the system controller.
 - (3B) Before a person prescribed by regulation makes or amends a System Control Technical Code, the person must consult with all electricity entities that are engaged in the operation of, contribute electricity to, or take electricity from, the power system, including:
 - (a) the Utilities Commission; and
 - (b) the system controller.
 - (4) In this regulation:

disconnect includes to operate switching equipment so as to prevent the transfer of electricity through a point at which electricity is transferred to or from the power system.

Part 3 Customers

13 Partial contracting prohibited

A customer must not have electricity supplied to a single site by more than one relevant entity.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

Part 4 On-suppliers

14 Exemptions for on-suppliers

- (1) An on-supplier is exempted from sections 14(1) and 28 of the Act.
- (2) The exemption under subregulation (1) is subject to the condition that the on-supplier complies with regulation 15(2) and (3)

15 Charges from on-suppliers to receivers

- (1) An on-supplier may charge a receiver for electricity supplied or sold to the receiver by the on-supplier in a way decided by the on-supplier.
- (2) However, the on-supplier must comply with subregulations (3) to (6) if the on-supplier charges the receiver on the basis of the receiver's consumption of electricity during a period as measured by a meter.
- (3) The charge must be equal to, or worked out on the same or a similar basis as:
 - (a) if the on-supplier amount is equal to or less than the regulated amount – the regulated amount; or
 - (b) otherwise – the on-supplier amount.
- (4) In addition, the amount charged under subregulation (2) for each receiver in the premises must be calculated in the same way.
- (5) The on-supplier amount is so much of the amount charged for the supply of electricity to the on-supplier for that period as is attributable to the receiver's consumption mentioned in subregulation (2).
- (6) The regulated amount is the amount the receiver would have been charged for that consumption if:
 - (a) the receiver had been a customer of the electricity entity; and
 - (b) the electricity had been supplied by the electricity entity to the receiver; and
 - (c) the standard rates of fix charge and usage charge had applied to the receiver.
- (7) For section 6(c) of the Act, the Utilities Commission may, by writing, make guidelines for the administration of this regulation.

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- (8) The guidelines must not have effect before the Utilities Commission publishes a *Gazette* notice for the making of the guidelines.

Part 4A Electricity pricing orders

16 Prescribed class of customers

- (1) This regulation prescribes classes of customers for section 44(1) of the Act.
- (2) A customer whose annual consumption level, measured in accordance with either of the following, is less than 750 megawatt hours per annum is a customer of a prescribed class:
- (a) the customer's actual total consumption at a single site during any consumption period;
 - (b) in the case of a customer who scales down or expands its operations or energy consumption at a single site – the customer's estimated consumption for the subsequent year at the site, taking the following into account:
 - (i) past electricity consumption;
 - (ii) the electricity consumption level of plant and equipment to be powered at the site;
 - (iii) the operations for which electricity is required to be supplied at the site;
 - (iv) any other relevant factor.

Examples for subregulation (1)(b)

1 *Addition of a new building.*

2 *Retirement of plant or installation of new, more efficient plant.*

3 *Installation of solar panels.*

- (3) A customer who was a contestable customer prescribed by regulation 13A(d), as in force immediately before the commencement of this regulation, is a customer of a prescribed class.

Part 4B Retail supply of electricity

17 Matters for inclusion in Retail Code

For section 44B(2) of the Act, the following matters are prescribed:

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- (a) credit support arrangements;
 - (b) billing;
 - (c) metering;
 - (d) service order arrangements;
 - (e) the needs of the following types of retail customers:
 - (i) customers requiring life support equipment;
 - (ii) residential customers affected by family violence;
 - (iii) residential customers experiencing payment difficulties due to hardship;
 - (f) a requirement for an electricity retailer or a network provider to inform customers of the contact details of a relevant complaints handling body;
 - (g) the transfer of customers between electricity retailers;
 - (h) dispute resolution between:
 - (i) electricity entities; and
 - (ii) electricity entities and customers.

Note for paragraph (d)

A service order arrangement is a business-to-business service, such as a request for customer disconnection, customer reconnection, special meter read or installation of a new meter.

18 Retailer of last resort arrangements

- (1) Subregulations (2) to (7) apply if:
 - (a) the Utilities Commission appoints the retailer of last resort under section 44D(1) of the Act to sell electricity to customers of the failed retailer; and
 - (b) the transfer date has occurred.
- (2) Any complaint or dispute between the failed retailer and the customer (whether the complaint or dispute arose before, on or after the transfer date) may be dealt with between the failed retailer and the customer as if the RoLR transfer event and the transfer of the customer had not occurred.

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- (3) The failed retailer or its insolvency official must take steps to cancel, with effect commencing on the transfer date, any direct debit authorisations (including any Centrepay deductions) that are in place for the customer.

Note for subregulation (3)

Cancellation of a direct debit authorisation does not affect the customer's obligation to pay for any electricity consumed before the transfer date.

- (4) If the customer has paid amounts to the failed retailer in advance towards the customer's electricity bill, the failed retailer or its insolvency official must:
- (a) apply those amounts to the payment of the customer's account, but only insofar as that payment is for electricity consumed before the transfer date; and
 - (b) pay the balance to the customer.
- (5) If the customer has paid the failed retailer in whole or in part for a service order under the Retail Code and the order has not been completed before the transfer date:
- (a) the retailer of last resort must:
 - (i) place the order with the network provider; or
 - (ii) if the order has already been placed – take steps to ensure its completion; and
 - (b) the customer is not liable to pay for the order except to the extent that the customer had not already paid on or before the transfer date.
- (6) If a payment plan is in force between the customer and the failed retailer, the failed retailer or its insolvency official or assignee must continue to comply with that plan to the extent that it provides for the payment by instalments of any arrears that are outstanding on the transfer date.
- (7) If the customer is on a prepayment meter, a payment equal to the value of any credit remaining in the prepayment meter account immediately before the transfer date must be made by the failed retailer or its insolvency official to the customer, without any deduction.

19 Terms and conditions of retailer of last resort deemed contracts

- (1) For section 44F(c) of the Act:
 - (a) the retailer of last resort must submit its proposed terms and conditions (the **deemed contracts**) of the contracts taken, under section 44F(a) of the Act, to be in place to the Utilities Commission for approval in accordance with the timing set out in the Retail Code; and
 - (b) the Utilities Commission may approve or refuse to approve those terms and conditions.
- (2) If the retailer of last resort does not submit proposed terms and conditions in accordance with subregulation (1) or the Utilities Commission refuses to approve submitted terms and conditions, the Utilities Commission must determine the terms and conditions that apply to the deemed contracts.
- (3) In this regulation:

terms and conditions do not include tariffs.

20 Notification requirements

The retailer of last resort or, if the Utilities Commission determines the terms and conditions under regulation 19, the Utilities Commission, must give notice of the approved terms and conditions in the *Gazette*.

21 Cost recovery

For section 44G(4) of the Act, the retailer of last resort must pay the following costs incurred by an insolvency official of a failed retailer in accordance with the scheme established under section 44G(1) of the Act:

- (a) an amount sufficient to indemnify the insolvency official for the official's reasonable costs of complying with applicable requirements of the retailer of last resort arrangements if a RoLR transfer event occurs;
- (b) if a dispute about costs arises – the amount that would be payable if the insolvency official had been a liquidator under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

21A Information requirements

- (1) For section 44H(1) of the Act, the following information in respect of each of the failed retailer's customers is prescribed:
 - (a) name and contact details, including billing address;
 - (b) supply addresses for the electricity supply;
 - (c) meter identifiers;
 - (d) the network tariff code or codes of the distributor;
 - (e) details of the customer's actual consumption of energy in one or more specified periods;
 - (f) identification of whether the customer is a hardship customer;
 - (g) details of any premises that is registered as having life support equipment;
 - (h) identification of whether the customer is in receipt of a tariff payment, credit or other benefit under a feed-in arrangement;
 - (i) any customer classification details;
 - (j) details of any pension, health or social security payment, rebate, benefit or concession to which the customer is entitled;
 - (k) any direct debit arrangements or Centrepay arrangements between the customer and the failed retailer.
- (2) For subregulation (1), the information may include the following:
 - (a) both historic and current information;
 - (b) information that is or may be derived from other information in the possession or control of the failed retailer.
- (3) For section 44H(2) of the Act, the requirements in relation to the information that may be required and specified by written notice are the following:
 - (a) the information must be provided by the date specified in the notice;
 - (b) the information must be provided if an event specified in the notice occurs or a state of affairs specified in the notice exists;

- (c) the information must be provided in accordance with any document, code, standard, rule, specification or method formulated, issued or published as determined by the Utilities Commission, whether:
 - (i) wholly or partially, or as amended by the notice; or
 - (ii) formulated, issued or published at the time the notice is served or at any time before the notice is served; or
 - (iii) in force as at a particular date or as amended from time to time;
- (d) the information must be verified by statutory declaration by a person authorised by the failed retailer.

Part 6 Standard terms and conditions

22 Prescribed class of customers

For section 91(1) of the Act, customers of a prescribed class are customers:

- (a) to whom an electricity entity sells electricity; and
- (b) who have not negotiated a written agreement with the entity relating to the sale of the electricity.

Part 7 Dedicated connection assets – exemptions

23 Requirements relating to applications

For section 87A(2) of the Act, an application must:

- (a) specify each dedicated connection asset to which the application relates; and
- (b) state, in relation to each dedicated connection asset, whether the dedicated connection asset is:
 - (i) a large dedicated connection asset; or
 - (ii) a small dedicated connection asset.

24 Classification of dedicated connection assets

- (1) For regulation 23(b), the applicant must provide to the Utilities Commission any information the Utilities Commission may reasonably require to ensure that the dedicated connection asset is appropriately classified.
- (2) For the purpose of verifying the appropriate classification of a dedicated connection asset, the Utilities Commission may seek the advice of the system controller for the relevant transmission network.
- (3) A system controller whose advice is sought under subregulation (2) must provide that advice within a period specified by the Utilities Commission in the request.
- (4) The Utilities Commission must, when granting an exemption, state in the exemption whether the dedicated connection asset is classified as:
 - (a) a large dedicated connection asset; or
 - (b) a small dedicated connection asset.

Part 8 Network technical codes**25 Preparation of network technical codes**

- (1) This regulation applies to the following electricity networks:
 - (a) the Darwin-Katherine electricity system operated by Power and Water Corporation;
 - (b) the Alice Springs electricity system operated by Power and Water Corporation; and
 - (c) the Tennant Creek electricity system operated by Power and Water Corporation.
- (4) A Network Technical Code must cover the requirements set out in Schedule 2, other than:
 - (a) matters dealt with in the National Electricity (NT) Rules; or
 - (b) matters appropriately dealt with in the System Control Technical Code.

- (5) Before making or amending a Network Technical Code, a network provider must:
 - (a) consult the Utilities Commission; and
 - (b) alter the proposed Network Technical Code or amendments if required by the Utilities Commission.
- (6) Before amending a Network Technical Code in a material way, a network provider must:
 - (a) publish a draft of a proposed amendment on the network provider's website; and
 - (b) invite submissions from interested parties within a reasonable time specified by the network provider; and
 - (c) consider any submissions from interested parties provided under paragraph (b).
- (7) Before the Minister makes or amends a Network Technical Code, the Minister must consult, or be satisfied that sufficient consultation has occurred, with all electricity entities that are engaged in the operation of, contribute electricity to, or take electricity from, the power system, including:
 - (a) the Utilities Commission; and
 - (b) the network provider.
- (7A) Before a person prescribed by regulation makes or amends a Network Technical Code, the person must consult with all electricity entities that are engaged in the operation of, contribute electricity to, or take electricity from, the power system, including:
 - (a) the Utilities Commission; and
 - (b) the network provider.
- (8) To the extent that a provision of a Network Technical Code is inconsistent with a provision of the National Electricity (NT) Rules, the provision of the National Electricity (NT) Rules will prevail (and the provision of the Network Technical Code will not have effect to the extent of the inconsistency).

Schedule 2 Operational and technical requirements for access

regulation 25

1 Network Technical Code

The Network Technical Code for a network must contain the following:

- (a) performance standards in respect of service quality parameters in relation to the electricity network;
- (b) the technical requirements that apply to the design or operation of plant or equipment connected to the electricity network;
- (c) requirements relating to the operation of the electricity network (including the operation of the network in emergency situations);
- (d) obligations to test plant or equipment in order to demonstrate compliance with the Network Technical Code;
- (e) procedures that apply if the network provider believes that an item of plant or equipment does not comply with the requirements of the Network Technical Code;
- (f) requirements relating to the inspection of plant or equipment connected to the electricity network;
- (g) requirements that relate to control and protection settings for plant or equipment connected to the electricity network;
- (h) procedures that apply in the case of commissioning and testing of new plant or equipment connected to the electricity network;
- (i) procedures that apply to the disconnection of plant or equipment from the electricity network;
- (j) procedures relating to the operation of generating units connected to the electricity network (including the giving of dispatch instructions and compliance with those instructions);
- (k) metering requirements in relation to connections;

- (l) the information required to be provided to the access provider in relation to the operation of plant or equipment connected to the electricity network at a connection and how and when that information is to be provided.

2 Network planning criteria

The network planning criteria for a network must be consistent with the Network Technical Code for the network and must contain the following:

- (a) contingency criteria;
- (b) steady-state criteria including:
 - (i) voltage limits; and
 - (ii) thermal rating criteria; and
 - (iii) fault rating criteria;
- (c) stability criteria including:
 - (i) transient stability criteria; and
 - (ii) voltage stability criteria;
- (d) quality of supply criteria including:
 - (i) voltage fluctuation criteria; and
 - (ii) harmonic voltage criteria; and
 - (iii) harmonic current criteria; and
 - (iv) voltage unbalance criteria; and
 - (v) electro-magnetic interference criteria;
- (e) construction standards criteria;
- (f) environmental criteria.

ENDNOTES

1**KEY**

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended
 app = appendix
 bl = by-law
 ch = Chapter
 cl = clause
 div = Division
 exp = expires/expired
 f = forms
 Gaz = Gazette
 hdg = heading
 ins = inserted
 lt = long title
 nc = not commenced

od = order
 om = omitted
 pt = Part
 r = regulation/rule
 rem = remainder
 renum = renumbered
 rep = repealed
 s = section
 sch = Schedule
 sdiv = Subdivision
 SL = Subordinate Legislation
 sub = substituted

2**LIST OF LEGISLATION*****Electricity Reform (Administration) Regulations (SL No. 15, 2000)***

Notified	31 March 2000
Commenced	1 April 2000

Amendments of Electricity Reform (Administration) Regulations (SL No. 29, 2001)

Notified	4 June 2001
Commenced	4 June 2001

Amendments of Electricity Reform (Administration) Regulations (SL No. 9, 2003)

Notified	28 February 2003
Commenced	28 February 2003

Amendment of Electricity Reform (Administration) Regulations (SL No. 7, 2004)

Notified	29 March 2004
Commenced	29 March 2004

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2005 (SL No. 35, 2005)

Notified	19 October 2005
Commenced	19 October 2005

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2007 (SL No. 4, 2007)

Notified	21 March 2007
Commenced	21 March 2007

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2008 (SL No. 1, 2008)

Notified	6 February 2008
Commenced	6 February 2008

Ombudsman Act 2009 (Act No. 5, 2009)

Assent date	12 March 2009
Commenced	1 July 2009 (Gaz G21, 27 May 2009, p 5)

Penalties Amendment (Justice and Treasury Legislation) Act 2010 (Act No. 38, 2010)

Assent date	18 December 2010
Commenced	1 February 2011 (Gaz S6, 1 February 2011)

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2012 (SL No. 10, 2012)

Notified	14 March 2012
Commenced	14 March 2012

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2012 (SL No. 41, 2012)

Notified	14 December 2012
Commenced	14 December 2012

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2015 (SL No. 2, 2015)

Notified	24 April 2015
Commenced	24 April 2015

Electricity Reform (Administration) Amendment (Prescribed Class of Customers) Regulations 2015 (SL No. 9, 2015)

Notified	20 May 2015
Commenced	20 May 2015

National Electricity (Northern Territory) (National Uniform Legislation) Consequential Amendment Regulations 2019 (SL No. 16, 2019)

Notified	1 July 2019
Commenced	1 July 2019 (r 2)

Electricity Reform Legislation Amendment Act 2021 (Act No. 23, 2021)

Assent date	18 November 2021
Commenced	19 November 2021 (s 2)

Electrical Safety Act 2022 (Act No. 3, 2022)

Assent date	14 April 2022
Commenced	1 July 2024 (s 2(2))

Electricity Legislation Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL No. 13, 2024)

Date made	27 June 2024
Commenced	1 July 2024 (r 2, s 2(2) <i>Electricity Legislation Amendment Act 2023</i> (Act No. 26, 2023) and Gaz S54, 26 June 2024)

3 GENERAL AMENDMENTS

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the table of amendments to this reprint) are made by the *Interpretation Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Act No. 22, 2018) to: rr 1 and 20.

4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

r 2	amd No. 2, 2015, r 3; No. 13, 2024, r 4
r 3	rep No. 13, 2024, r 5
rr 3A – 3B	ins No. 35, 2005, r 3
r 3C	ins No. 2, 2015, r 4
pt 1A hdg	ins No. 2, 2015, r 4
r 3D	ins No. 2, 2015, r 4
	amd Act No. 23, 2021, s 10; No. 13, 2024, r 12
r 3E	ins No. 2, 2015, r 5

r 3F	ins No. 2, 2015, r 5 amd No. 13, 2024, r 6
r 4	amd Act No. 38, 2010, s 4
r 4A	ins No. 16, 2019, r 19
r 5	amd No. 10, 2012, r 3; No. 41, 2012, r 3 rep No. 13, 2024, r 7
r 5A	ins No. 2, 2015, r 6 amd Act No. 23, 2021, s 11
pt 3 hdg	sub No. 13, 2024, r 8
r 6	amd No. 29, 2001, r 1; No. 9, 2003, r 2; No. 35, 2005, r 4; No. 16, 2019, r 20; rep No. 13, 2024, r 9
r 6A	ins No. 35, 2005, r 5 amd No. 16, 2019, r 21 rep No. 13, 2024, r 9
rr 6B – 6C	ins No. 35, 2005, r 5 rep No. 13, 2024, r 9
r 7	amd No. 16, 2019, r 22 rep No. 13, 2024, r 9
rr 8 – 12	rep No. 13, 2024, r 9
r 12A	ins No. 35, 2005, r 6 rep No. 13, 2024, r 9
r 13	amd Act No. 38, 2010, s 4
pt 4A hdg	ins No. 7, 2004 sub No. 13, 2024, r 10
r 13A	ins No. 7, 2004 amd No. 41, 2012, r 4
r 15	amd No. 4, 2007, r 3; No. 13, 2024, r 12
pt 5 hdg	rep Act No. 3, 2022, s 295
r 16	rep Act No. 3, 2022, s 295 ins No. 13 2024 r 10
pt 4B hdg	ins No. 13 2024 r 10
r 17	amd Act No. 5, 2009, s 179 rep Act No. 3, 2022, s 295 ins No. 13 2024 r 10
rr 18 – 19	rep Act No. 3, 2022, s 295 ins No. 13 2024 r 10
r 20	amd Act No. 5, 2009, s 179 rep Act No. 3, 2022, s 295 ins No. 13 2024 r 10
r 21	rep Act No. 3, 2022, s 295 ins No. 13 2024 r 10
r 21A	ins No. 13 2024 r 10
pt 6 hdg	ins No. 9, 2015, r 3
r 22	ins No. 9, 2015, r 3
pt 7 hdg	ins No. 16, 2019, r 23
rr 23 – 24	ins No. 16, 2019, r 23
pt 8 hdg	ins No. 16, 2019, r 23
r 25	ins No. 16, 2019, r 23 amd Act No. 23, 2021, s 12
sch1	amd No. 29, 2001, r 2; No. 9, 2003, r 3; No. 1, 2008, r 3; No. 16, 2019, r 24 rep No. 13, 2024, r 11
sch 2	ins No. 16, 2019, r 25