



ENERGY RETAIL CODE

Version 10

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Revisions to this Code

Version No.	Date	Nature of Amendment
2	February 2006	Addition of sub-clause 3.3 in relation to bulk hot water billing requirements Amendment to sub-clause 4.2 to clarify requirements for bills based on interval data
3	May 2007	Amendment to sub-clause 24.1(d) and 32(b) and insertion of sub-clause 32(c) in relation to the application of Early Termination Fees.
4	October 2007	Amendment to sub-clause 24.1(d) and insertion of sub-clause 24.6. These amendments implement the Commission's Retailer of Last Resort Final Decision: February 2006
5	January 2009	The following clauses have been amended to implement the Commission's Review of Regulatory Instruments Stage 1 Final Decision: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20, 22.1, 23, 26, 28, 29 and Appendix 2.
6	October 2009	Amendment to clause 8.1 to clarify that retailers may only have regard to relevant default in determining a customer's unsatisfactory credit rating. Amendment to clause 31 in relation to the administrative and hedge book imbalance cost that can apply in early termination fees. The following clauses have been amended to reflect the Commission's Review of Regulatory Instruments Stage 1 Final Decision: 7.4, 12.2(d) and 26.6

Version No.	Date	Nature of Amendment
7	February 2010	<p>Amendment to clause 4.2(o) to require retailers to include the distributor's name next to the faults and emergency number on a customer's bill.</p> <p>Amendment of clause 26.7 to require retailers to update their information about customers that are registered by the distributors as life support customers on an annual basis</p>
8	April 2011	<p>To implement the Commission's Smart Meter Regulatory Review Final Decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the following clauses have been amended: 4.2, 4.4, 13.2, 13.5, 15.2, 20, 26.4, 27.2 and 34 ▪ clauses 4.7 and 12A have been inserted
9	March 2012	<p>Clause 4.2(h) has been amended to require retailers to include a start index read on smart meter bills. A definition of "index read" has been inserted under clause 34</p> <p>Clause 12A and the definition of supply capacity control have been amended to allow retailers to offer supply capacity control and load control products for non-credit management purposes</p>
10	May 2012	<p>Clause 11.2 has been amended to prohibit retailers requiring payment as a condition of providing the customer an application form for a Utility Relief Grant.</p> <p>Clause 15.2 has been amended to remove the absolute obligation on retailers to reconnect smart meter customers within two hours. This clause has also been amended to require that retailers pass on to a distributor within one hour a reconnection request by a smart meter customer.</p>

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ENERGY RETAIL CODE

Purpose

This Code specifies the terms and conditions required in a contract for the supply or sale of energy.

The code applies to:

- all domestic consumers
- for electricity purposes, small business consumers who consume less than 40MWh of electricity per year and
- for gas purposes, small business consumers who consume less than 1000GJ of gas per year¹.

Relevant legislation

The terms and conditions specified by this Code are determined by the *Commission* for the purposes of section 36 of the *Electricity Act* and of section 43 of the *Gas Act*:

- to any *market contract* made before or after 1 January 2009;
- to any *energy contract* arising from the acceptance of a *standing offer*; and
- to any deemed contract;

As contemplated by section 36(1)(b) of the *Electricity Act* and by section 43(1)(b) of the *Gas Act*, all of the terms and conditions determined by the *Commission* and set out in Parts 1 to 9 (inclusive) of this Code are provided for in *retailers'* electricity and gas retail licences.

Commencement

This Code takes effect from 9 March 2012.

¹ As defined by the s 36 of the *Electricity Industry Act 2000* and s 43 of the *Gas Industry Act 2001*.

Amendment to this Code

This Code may be amended by the *Commission* on its own initiative or in response to a proposal by a *retailer* or other stakeholders.

The *Commission* will not amend this code until *retailers* and other stakeholders have had a reasonable opportunity to make representations and those representations have been considered, in accordance with the *Commission's* Charter of Consultation and Regulatory Practice.

The *Commission* will give reasonable notice to *retailers* of any amendments to this Code.

PART 1 CONNECTION

1. CUSTOMER'S APPLICATION

If a *customer* wants to be *connected* at a *supply address* by a *retailer*, the *customer* must:

- (a) make application (in person, by telephone or in *writing*);
- (b) pay any *connection* charge as and when required by their *energy contract*; and
- (c) if the *retailer* does not already have this information, provide:
 - *acceptable identification*;
 - contact details; and
 - if the request relates to a rental property, contact details for the property owner or the owner's agent.

2. RETAILER'S OBLIGATION TO CONNECT

If a retailer has an obligation to connect, a *retailer* must *connect* a *customer* at the *customer's supply address* as soon as practicable after the *customer* applies for *connection* in accordance with clause 1. Without limiting clause 35.1, by no later than the next *business day* after the application is made or their *energy contract* commences to be effective (whichever occurs last), the *retailer* must make a request to the relevant *distributor* to *connect* the *customer's supply address* to the *distributor's* distribution system.

PART 2 BILLS

3. ISSUING BILLS

3.1 Billing cycles

A *retailer* must issue a bill to a *customer* for *energy* consumed at the *customer's supply address*:

- * (a) in the case of an *electricity contract*, at least every three months;
- * (b) in the case of a *gas contract*, at least every two months; and
- (c) in the case of a *dual fuel contract*, at least as often as the *retailer* and the *customer* have agreed. That agreement is not effective unless the *customer* gives *explicit informed consent*.

3.2 Bulk hot water charging

A *retailer* must issue bills to a *customer* for the charging of the energy used in the delivery of bulk hot water in accordance with Appendix 2 of this Code.

Where a *retailer* charges for *energy* in delivering either *gas bulk hot water* or *electric bulk hot water* to a *relevant customer*, the *retailer* must include at least the following information (as applicable) in the *relevant customer's* bill:

- the relevant *gas bulk hot water rate* applicable to the *relevant customer* in cents per litre;
- the relevant electricity rate(s) being charged to the *relevant customer* for the electricity consumed in the *electric bulk hot water* unit in cents per kWh;
- the relevant *electric bulk hot water conversion factor* for *electric bulk hot water* in kWh/kilolitre;
- the total amount of *gas bulk hot water* or *electric bulk hot water* in kilolitres or litres consumed in each period or class of period in respect of which the relevant *gas bulk hot water rate* or electricity tariffs apply to the *relevant customer* and, if the *customer's meter* measures and records consumption data only on the accumulation basis, the dates and total amounts of the immediately previous and current *meter* readings or estimates;
- the deemed *energy* used for *electric bulk hot water* (in kWh); and
- separately identified charges for *gas bulk hot water* or *electric bulk hot water* on the *customer's* bill.

4. CONTENTS OF A BILL

4.1 Form of bill

A *retailer* must prepare a bill so that a *customer* can easily verify that the bill conforms to their *energy contract*.

4.2 Information

A *retailer* must include at least the following information in a *customer's* bill:

- (a) the *customer's* name and account number, each relevant *supply address* and any relevant mailing address;
- (b) each relevant *assigned meter identifier* and *checksum* or, if any case there is no *assigned meter identifier*, the *customer's meter* number or another unique identifying mark assigned to the *customer's* metering installation;
- (c) the period covered by the bill;
- (d) the relevant *tariff* or *tariffs* applicable to the *customer*;
- (e) whether the bill is based on a *meter* reading or:
 - in the case of a *meter* other than a *smart meter*, is wholly an estimated bill; or
 - subject to clause 5.2(c), in the case of a *smart meter*, an accumulated total of at least 48 hours of trading intervals are not billed on the basis of *smart meter* interval data
- (f) Intentionally left blank
- (g) the total amount of electricity (in kWh) or of gas (in MJ) or of both consumed in each period or class of period in respect of which a relevant *tariff* applies to the *customer* and, if a *customer's meter* measures and records consumption data only on an accumulation basis, the dates and total amounts of the immediately previous and current *meter* readings or estimates;
- (h) if a customer's bill is derived from *smart meter* interval data :
 - the *index read* at the end of the billing period; and
 - from 1 July 2012, the *index read* at the start of the billing period; and
 - the actual tariffs; and
 - the total amount of electricity (in kWh) or of gas (in MJ) or of both consumed in each period or class of period in respect of which a relevant *tariff* applies to the *customer*.

- (i) if the *retailer* directly passes through a regulated network charge to the *customer*, the separate amount of that network charge;
- (j) for an *electricity contract* the amount payable for electricity and for a *gas contract* the amount payable for gas;
- (k) the pay by date;
- (l) the amount of arrears or credit and the amount of any *refundable advance* provided by the *customer*;
- * (m) a summary of payment methods and payment arrangement options;
- (n) if the customer is a domestic customer, details of the availability of concessions;
- (o) a telephone number:
 - for billing and payment enquiries; and
 - a 24 hour contact telephone number for faults and emergencies. This number should be identified as belonging to the local distributor, which must be named.
- (p) if the customer is a domestic customer, in relevant languages, details of interpreter services;
- (q) if the bill is a reminder notice, contact details for the retailer's complaint handling processes; and
- (r) the average daily cost for each *smart meter tariff* component over the billing period.

4.3 Bundled charges

On request, a *retailer* must provide a *customer* with reasonable information on network charges, retail charges and any other charges relating to the sale or supply of *energy* comprised in the amount payable under the *customer's* bill.

4.4 Graphs

- * (a) A *retailer* must include on a *customer's* bill a graph showing the *customer's* consumption:
 - for an *electricity contract*, of electricity; and
 - for a *gas contract*, of gas,for the period covered by the bill and, to the extent that data is available:
 - the *customer's* consumption for each billing period over the past 12 months; and

- a comparison of the *customer's* consumption for the period covered by the bill with the *customer's* consumption for the same period of the previous year; and
- in the case of *customers* with *smart meters*, the *customer's* consumption for each monthly period over the past 12 months.

(b) Clause 4.4(a) does not apply to a *customer's* first bill with a *retailer*.

4.5 Payments for electricity and gas

A *retailer* must apply a payment received from a *domestic customer* to charges for the supply or sale of electricity and charges for the supply or sale of gas respectively as directed by the *domestic customer*. If the *domestic customer* gives no direction, the *retailer* must apply the payment in proportion to the relative value of those charges.

4.6 Payments for other goods or services

If beyond the supply or sale of *energy*, a *retailer* supplies other goods or services to a *domestic customer*, the *retailer* may bill for those other goods or services separately. If the *retailer* chooses not to bill separately, the *retailer* must:

- (a) include the charge for the other goods or services as a separate item in its bill, together with a description of the other goods or services supplied; and
- (b) apply payments received from the *domestic customer* as directed by the *domestic customer* or, if the *domestic customer* gives no direction, apply the payment to the charges for the supply or sale of *energy* before applying any part of it to the other goods or services.

4.7 In Home Displays

If a *retailer* provides an In Home Display to a *customer*, the *retailer* must provide information to the *customer* setting out how any consumption and cost information displayed on the In Home Display compares to the consumption and cost information on the *customer's* bills.

5. BASIS OF BILL

5.1 Bills based on meter readings

A *retailer* must:

- (a) unless a *customer* gives *explicit informed consent*, base a *customer's* bill on a reading of the *customer's meter*; and
- (b) in any event, use its *best endeavours* to ensure the *customer's meter* is read at least once in any 12 months.

A *retailer* does not breach clause 5.1(b) if the *retailer* is unable to read a *meter* in any relevant period as a result of the *customer* breaching clause 25 or some other event outside the *retailer's* control.

5.2 Estimations

- (a) Despite clause 5.1, if a **retailer** is not able to reasonably or reliably base a bill on a reading of the **meter** at a **customer's supply address**, the **retailer** may provide the **customer** with an estimated bill that is either:
- based on the **customer's** reading of the **meter**, the **customer's** historical billing data or, where the **retailer** does not have the **customer's** historical billing data, average consumption at the relevant **tariff** calculated over the period covered by the estimated bill; or
 - if the **customer** is a **second tier electricity customer**, prepared on a basis that conforms with the basis used to determine **retailers'** responsibility in the wholesale electricity market for electricity supply under **applicable regulatory instruments**.
- (b) Despite clause 5.1, if in the context of an electricity **customer transferring** from one **retailer** to another **retailer applicable regulatory instruments** permit an estimate of metering data rather than collection of metering data from the customer's meter, the **retailer** may provide the **customer** with an estimated bill prepared on a basis that conforms with the basis used to determine **retailers'** responsibility in the wholesale electricity market for electricity supply under **applicable regulatory instruments**.
- (c) Despite clauses 5.1, 5.2(a) and 4.2(e), in the case of a **smart meter**, if a **retailer** is not able to reasonably or reliably base a bill on actual metering data collected from the **customer's smart meter** for each trading interval, the **retailer** may provide the **customer** with a bill that is either:
- prepared using estimated and/or substituted metering data in accordance with **applicable regulatory instruments**; or
 - if estimated and/or substituted metering data is not available, prepared based on the **customer's** historical billing or metering data or, where the **retailer** does not have the **customer's** historical billing or metering data, average consumption at the relevant **tariff** calculated over the period covered by the estimated bill.

5.3 * Bill smoothing

Despite clause 5.1, a **retailer** may provide a **customer** with estimated bills under a bill smoothing arrangement if:

- (a) each bill in a 12 month period is for the same amount;
- (b) the amount payable under each bill is set on the basis of the **retailer's** estimate of the amount of **energy** the **customer** will consume over the 12 month period;
- (c) that estimate is based on the **customer's** historical billing data for the preceding 12 month period or, where the **retailer** does not have that data, average consumption at the relevant **tariff** for a 12 month period;

- (d) in the seventh month of each 12 month period, the retailer:
 - re-estimates the amount of *energy* the *customer* will consume over the current 12 month period, taking into account any *meter* readings and relevant seasonal factors; and
 - if there is a difference between the initial estimate and the re-estimate of greater than 10%, re-sets the amount payable under each of the remaining bills in that 12 month period to reflect that difference; and
- (e) at the end of each 12 month period, the *meter* is read and the retailer adjusts for any undercharging or overcharging under clause 6.2 or 6.3.

5.4 Adjustments

- * (a) If a *retailer* has provided a *customer* with an estimated bill, and the *retailer* subsequently reads the *customer's meter* or otherwise gets a reliable *meter* reading or, in the case of gas only, updated data from the *distributor* or from AEMO, the *retailer* must adjust the bill in accordance with the *meter* reading or the updated data and clause 6.
- (b) Clause 5.4(a) does not apply in respect of an estimate permitted by clause 5.2(a) for gas or, for electricity, by dot point 2 of clause 5.2(a) or by clause 5.2(b) for electricity. Instead, to the extent that *applicable regulatory instruments* permit a replacement estimate to be used to determine *retailers'* responsibility in the wholesale electricity market for electricity supply or *retailers'* responsibility for gas supply, the *retailer* must adjust the bill based on the replacement estimate in accordance with clause 6.
- (c) Clause 5.4(a) also does not apply in respect of an estimated bill permitted by clause 5.3.

5.5 Unsuccessful attempt to read

Where an attempt to read the *customer's meter* is unsuccessful due to an act or omission on the part of the *customer*, and the *customer* subsequently requests a *retailer* to replace an estimated bill with a bill based on an actual reading of the *customer's meter*, the *retailer* must use its *best endeavours* to do so and may impose an *additional retail charge* on the *customer* in respect of costs incurred complying with the *customer's* request.

5.6 Unmetered supplies for electricity

Despite clause 5.1, if there is no electricity *meter* in respect of the *customer's supply address*, the *retailer* must base the *customer's* bill on *energy* data which is calculated in accordance with *applicable regulatory instruments*.

5.7 Proportionate billing

Where a *customer's* bill covers a period other than the *customer's* usual *billing cycle* or a period during which the *customer's tariff* changes, the *retailer* must charge in proportion to the relevant periods and clearly show relevant details on the bill.

6. ADJUSTMENT OF A BILL

6.1 Review of a bill

A *retailer* must review a *customer's* bill at the *customer's* request. During the review, the *customer* must pay that portion of the bill under review that the *customer* and the *retailer* agree is not in dispute or an amount equal to the average amount of the *customer's* bills in the previous 12 months (whichever is the lower).

If the bill under review is:

- (a) correct, the *customer* must either pay the unpaid amount or request the *retailer* to arrange a *meter* test in accordance with *applicable regulatory instruments*. If the *customer's meter* is found to comply with *applicable regulatory instruments*, the *customer* must pay the cost of the test and pay the unpaid amount; or
- (b) incorrect, the *retailer* must adjust the bill under clause 6.2 or 6.3.

6.2 Undercharging

- (a) If a *retailer* has undercharged or not charged a *customer*, the *retailer* may recover the amount undercharged from the *customer*, subject to the following limits:
 - if the undercharging resulted from a failure of the retailer's billing systems, the *retailer* may recover no more than the amount undercharged in the 9 months prior to the date on which the *retailer* notifies the *customer* that undercharging has occurred;
 - otherwise, the *retailer* may recover no more than the amount undercharged in the 12 months prior to that date.
- (b) The amount recoverable is not limited under clause 6.2(a) to the extent that the undercharging resulted from an unlawful act of the *customer* or from the *customer's* failure to comply with clause 25.
- (c) To the extent necessary, the amount undercharged is to be calculated in proportion to relevant periods between dates on which the *customer's meter* has been read;
- (d) Where a *retailer* recovers an amount undercharged from a *customer*, the *retailer* must:
 - list the amount to be recovered as a separate item in a special bill or in the customer's next bill together with an explanation of the amount;
 - not charge the customer interest on the amount undercharged; and
 - offer the customer time to pay the amount undercharged in a payment arrangement covering a period at least equal to the period over which the recoverable undercharging occurred.

6.3 Overcharging

- (a) If a *retailer* overcharges a customer by an amount of \$50 or less, the *retailer* must credit the amount to the next bill issued to the *customer* after the *retailer* becomes aware of the overcharging.
- (b) If a *retailer* overcharges a *customer* by an amount exceeding \$50, the *retailer* must inform the *customer* within 10 *business days* after becoming aware of the overcharging and must repay any amount overcharged by crediting the *customer's* next bill or as otherwise reasonably directed by the *customer*.

7. PAYMENT OF A BILL

7.1 When payment is due

- (a) A *customer* must pay a bill by the pay by date specified in the bill.
- * (b) The pay by date on the initial bill must not be less than 12 *business days* from the date of dispatch.
- (c) Unless the *retailer* specifies a later date, the date of dispatch is the date of the bill.

7.2 Payment methods

- * (a) A *retailer* must accept payment from a *customer* using any of the following payment methods:
 - in person at a network of agencies or payment outlets;
 - by mail; and
 - by direct debit arrangement.
- (b) A *retailer* must obtain a customer's *explicit informed consent* to any direct debit arrangement, including:
 - the amount, preferred date and frequency of the direct debits;
 - that the arrangement may be cancelled through the relevant financial institution or the *retailer*, at the option of the *customer*;
 - that, if the *customer* cancels the arrangement through the financial institution, the *customer* must use *best endeavours* to notify the *retailer* as soon as practicable after the cancellation;
 - that, if the *customer* cancels the arrangement through the *retailer*, the *retailer* must use *best endeavours* to notify the financial institution as soon as practicable after the cancellation;
 - if their *energy contract* is a *market contract*, another payment method to apply if the *customer* cancels the direct debit arrangement; and

- that, if a *last resort event* occurs in respect of the *retailer*, the *retailer* must immediately cancel the direct debit arrangement and notify both the *customer* and the financial institution of the cancellation.
- (c) If a direct debit arrangement is entered into verbally, the *retailer* must provide the *customer* with written confirmation of the terms and conditions of the direct debit arrangement within 7 days.

7.3 Payment in advance

- * On request, a *retailer* must also accept payment from a *customer* in advance.

7.4 Intentionally left blank

7.5 Fees and charges for dishonoured payments and merchant service fees

- (a) If a *domestic customer* pays the *retailer's* bill and through fault of the *domestic customer* the payment is dishonoured or reversed, resulting in the *retailer* incurring a fee, the *retailer* may recover the fee from the *domestic customer*. An amount may also be payable by the *domestic customer* under an *agreed damages term*.
- (b) If a *domestic customer* pays the *retailer's* bill using a method which results in the *retailer* incurring a merchant service fee, the *retailer* may only recover the amount of that fee from the *domestic customer* if their *energy contract* is a *market contract*.

7.6 Vacating a supply address

- (a) A *customer* must give a *retailer* notice of the date on which the *customer* intends to vacate, or did vacate, the *customer's supply address*, and a forwarding address to which a final bill may be sent. A *customer* does not avoid liability to pay a *retailer* for *energy* consumed at a *supply address* by vacating that *supply address*.
- (b) Subject to clause 7.6(c), a *customer* must pay a *retailer* for *energy* consumed at the *customer's supply address* until the later of:
- three *business days* after the date on which the *customer* gives the *retailer* notice under clause 7.6(a); or
 - the date on which the *customer* vacates the *supply address*.
- (c) A *customer* may cease to be liable to pay for *energy* consumed at the *customer's supply address* from the date specified in the following paragraphs, if that date is earlier than the date determined under clause 7.6(b):
- if a *customer* demonstrates to the *retailer* that the *customer* was evicted or otherwise forced to vacate the *supply address*, the date on which the *customer* gives the *retailer* notice under clause 7.6(a);

- if the *retailer* and another *customer* enter into a new *energy contract* for the *supply address* (which may be a *deemed contract*), the date on which the obligation to pay for *energy* under the new *energy contract* is effective;
 - if another *retailer* becomes *responsible* for the *supply address*, the date on which the other *retailer* becomes so *responsible*; and
 - if the *supply address* is *disconnected*, the date on which the *supply address* is *disconnected*.
- (d) If the *customer* and the *retailer* have an *energy contract* for another *supply address*, the *retailer* may include in a bill for *energy* consumed at that other *supply address* the amount payable for *energy* consumed at the vacated *supply address* (together with all the other details required by clause 4.2 to be included in respect of both the vacated and the other *supply address*).

PART 3 CREDIT MANAGEMENT

8. REFUNDABLE ADVANCES

8.1 Domestic customers

- (a) A *retailer* may only require a *domestic customer* to provide a *refundable advance* if:
- the *domestic customer* has left a previous *supply address* or has *transferred* to the *retailer* and still owes the *retailer* or former *retailer* more than \$120;
 - within the previous two years the *domestic customer* has used *energy* otherwise than in accordance with applicable laws and codes;
 - the *domestic customer* is a new *customer* and has refused to provide *acceptable identification*; or
 - the *retailer* determines that the *domestic customer* has an unsatisfactory credit rating, having regard only to any *relevant default* by that *domestic customer* and subject to clause 8.1(b).
- (b) A *retailer* may not require a *domestic customer* to provide a *refundable advance* on the grounds that the *domestic customer* has an unsatisfactory credit rating:
- unless the *retailer* has first offered the *domestic customer* an instalment plan and the *domestic customer* has not accepted the offer;
 - if the *relevant default* relates to an *energy* bill in respect of which the *domestic customer* has made a complaint in good faith or which the *domestic customer* has requested the relevant *retailer* to review, and that complaint or review has not been resolved or completed;
 - if the *retailer* has not complied with clause 11.2; or
 - if the *domestic customer* has formally applied for a Utility Relief Grant and a decision on the application has not been made.
- (c) The amount of the *refundable advance* must not be:
- if the *domestic customer* provides, or the *retailer* otherwise has, historical billing data for the *domestic customer's* own consumption at the relevant *supply address* for the 12 months ending on the last billing date before the *refundable advance* is required, more than:
 - (A) for any *energy contract* other than a *dual fuel contract*, 37.5%; and
 - (B) for a *dual fuel contract* where:

- (i) the *retailer* requires the *refundable advance* because the *retailer* has decided the *domestic customer* has an unsatisfactory credit rating, 25%; and
 - (ii) the *retailer* otherwise requires the *refundable advance*, 37.5%, of the amount billed to the *domestic customer* for the supply and sale of *energy* to the *supply address* over those four quarters; or
- otherwise, more than the corresponding percentage of the average amount the *retailer* billed *domestic customers* for the supply and sale of *energy* over those 12 months.

8.2 Business customers

A *retailer* may require a *business customer* to provide a *refundable advance* if the *retailer's* decision to require the provision of a *refundable advance* is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances.

8.3 Use of refundable advances

- (a) A *retailer* must pay to a *customer* interest on the amount of a *refundable advance* at the *bank bill rate*. Interest is to accrue daily and is to be capitalised (if not paid) every 90 days.
- (b) A *retailer* must repay to a *customer* and in accordance with the *customer's* reasonable instructions the amount of a *refundable advance*, together with accrued interest, within 10 *business days* of the *customer*:
 - completing one year's payment (in the case of a *domestic customer*) or two years' payment (in the case of a *business customer*) by the pay by dates on the *retailer's* initial bills; or
 - ceasing to take supply at the relevant *supply address*.

If no reasonable instructions are given by the *customer*, a *retailer* must credit the amount of a *refundable advance*, together with accrued interest, on the *customer's* next bill.

- (c) A *retailer* may only use a *customer's refundable advance* and accrued interest to offset any amount owed by a *customer* to the *retailer* if the *customer*:
 - fails to pay a bill and that results in *disconnection* of the *customer* and the *customer* no longer has a right to be *reconnected* under clause 15.1; or
 - vacates the *supply address*, requests *disconnection* or *transfers* to another *retailer*.
- (d) If a *retailer* uses a *refundable advance*, the *retailer* must provide to a *customer* an account of its use. The *retailer* must pay any balance of the *refundable advance* to the *customer* within 10 *business days*.

9. SHORTENED COLLECTION CYCLE

9.1 Retailer's right to apply a shortened collection cycle

A *retailer* may only place a *customer* on a shortened collection cycle if:

- (a) in the case of a *domestic customer*, the *retailer* has complied with clause 11.2; and
- (b) in the case of a *domestic customer* or of a *business customer*, the *retailer* has given to the *customer*:
 - reminder notices for three consecutive bills or *disconnection* warnings for two consecutive bills; and
 - prior to the third reminder notice or second *disconnection* warning, a notice informing the *customer* that:
 - (A) receipt of the third reminder notice or second *disconnection* warning may result in the *customer* being placed on a shortened collection cycle;
 - (B) being on a shortened collection cycle means the *customer* will not receive a reminder notice until the *customer* has paid three consecutive bills in the *customer's billing cycle* by the pay by date;
 - (C) alternative payment arrangements may be available; and
 - (D) the *customer* may obtain further information from the *retailer* (on a specified telephone number).

9.2 Notice

A *retailer* must give a *customer* notice that the *retailer* has placed the *customer* on a shortened collection cycle within 10 *business days* of doing so.

10. SHORTER BILLING CYCLE

10.1 Customer's right to negotiate a shorter billing cycle

A *retailer* and a *customer* may agree a *billing cycle* with a regular recurrent period:

- (a) in the case of an *electricity contract*, of less than three months; and
- (b) in the case of a *gas contract*, of less than two months.

That agreement is not effective unless the *customer* gives *explicit informed consent*. Under the agreement, the *retailer* may impose an *additional retail charge* on the *customer* for making the different *billing cycle* available.

11. PAYMENT DIFFICULTIES

11.1 Capacity to pay

A *customer* must contact a *retailer* if the *customer* anticipates that payment of a bill by the pay by date may not be possible.

11.2 Assessment and assistance to domestic customers

If:

- (a) a *domestic customer* so contacts a *retailer* and they do not agree on an alternative payment arrangement; or
- (b) the *retailer* otherwise believes the *customer* is experiencing repeated difficulties in paying the *customer's* bill or requires payment assistance,

the *retailer* must:

- (1) assess in a timely way whatever information the *customer* provides or the *retailer* otherwise has concerning the *customer's* capacity to pay, taking into account advice from an independent financial counsellor if the *retailer* is unable to adequately make that assessment;
- (2) on request, make available to the *customer* documentary evidence of the *retailer's* assessment;
- (3) unless the *customer* has in the previous 12 months failed to comply with two instalment plans and does not provide a *reasonable assurance* to the *retailer* that the *customer* is willing to meet payment obligations under a further instalment plan, offer the *customer* an instalment plan;
- (4) provide the *customer* with details on *concessions* including the Utility Relief Grant Scheme, telephone information about *energy* efficiency and advice on the availability of an independent financial counsellor; and
- (5) not require the payment of any amount as a condition of providing the *customer* with an application form for a Utility Relief Grant.

11.3 Energy efficiency field audits

A *retailer* must consider conducting an *energy* efficiency field audit to assist a *domestic customer* to address the difficulties the *customer* may have paying the *retailer's* bills. The *retailer* need only conduct such an audit if the *retailer* and the *domestic customer* reach an agreement to that effect. To avoid doubt, any charge the *retailer* imposes for conducting the audit is not an *additional retail charge*.

11.4 Debt collection

A *retailer*:

- (a) may not commence legal proceedings for recovery of a debt from a *domestic customer* unless and until the *retailer* has complied with all applicable requirements of clause 11.2;
- (b) may not commence legal proceedings for recovery of a debt while a *customer* continues to make payments according to an agreed payment arrangement; and
- (c) must comply with guidelines on debt collection issued by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission concerning section 50 of the Australian Consumer Law as set out in Schedule 2 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth).

12. INSTALMENT PLANS

12.1 Options for domestic customers

In offering an instalment plan to a *domestic customer*, a *retailer* must offer each of:

- (a) an instalment plan under which the *customer* may make payments in advance towards the next bill in the *customer's billing cycle*; and
- (b) an instalment plan under which the *customer* may pay any amount in arrears and continue consumption.

12.2 Requirements for an instalment plan

A *retailer* offering an instalment plan must:

- (a) specify the period of the plan and the amount of the instalments (which must reflect the *customer's* consumption needs and capacity to pay), the number of instalments and how the amount of them is calculated, the amount of the instalments which will pay the *customer's* arrears (if any) and estimated consumption during the period of the plan;
- (b) make provision for re-calculating the amount of the instalments where the difference between the *customer's* estimated consumption and actual consumption may result in the *customer* being significantly in credit or debit at the end of the period of the plan;
- (c) undertake to monitor the *customer's* consumption while on the plan and to have in place fair and reasonable procedures to address payment difficulties a *customer* may face while on the plan.

12.3 Business customers

A *retailer* must consider any reasonable request from a *business customer* for, and may impose an *additional retail charge* on the *business customer* if they enter into, an instalment plan.

12A SUPPLY CAPACITY CONTROL PRODUCT

A *retailer* must not offer a *supply capacity control* product to a *customer* for any credit management purpose before 1 January 2014.

PART 4 DISCONNECTION

13. GROUNDS FOR DISCONNECTION

13.1 Non-payment of a bill

A *retailer* may only *disconnect* the *supply address* of a *customer*, being a *customer* who fails to pay the *retailer* by the relevant pay by date an amount billed in respect of that *supply address*, if:

- (a) the failure does not relate to an instalment under the *customer's* first instalment plan with the *retailer*;
- (b) the *retailer* has given the *customer*:
 - a reminder notice not less than 14 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill. The reminder notice must include a new pay by date which is not less than 20 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill. No reminder notice is required if the *customer* is on a shortened collection cycle under clause 9.1; and
 - a *disconnection* warning:
 - (A) if the *customer* is on a shortened collection cycle under clause 9.1, not less than 16 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill. The *disconnection* warning must include a new pay by date which is not less than 20 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill; or
 - (B) otherwise, not less than 22 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill. The *disconnection* warning must include a new pay by date which is not less than 28 *business days* from the date of dispatch of the bill;
- (c) the *retailer* has included in the *disconnection* warning:
 - if the *customer* is a *domestic customer* and has a *dual fuel contract*:
 - (A) a statement that the *retailer* may *disconnect* the *customer's* gas on a day no sooner than seven *business days* after the *date of receipt* of the *disconnection* warning and the *customer's* electricity on a day no sooner than 22 *business days* after the *date of receipt* of the *disconnection* warning; and
 - (B) a statement that *disconnection* of the *customer's* gas may result in a variation of the *tariffs* and terms and conditions of the *dual fuel contract* as provided for in the *dual fuel contract*. If no variation is provided for in the *dual fuel contract* and neither does the *dual fuel contract* provide that there is to be no variation, the *tariffs* and terms and conditions of the *dual fuel contract* are to be varied such that on and from then:

- (i) the timeframe for *disconnecting* the *customer's* electricity is the timeframe stated in the *disconnection* warning;
 - (ii) the supply and sale of electricity otherwise continues at the *tariff*, and on the terms and conditions, that would apply if the *customer* were party to a *deemed contract* under section 37 of the *Electricity Act*; and
 - (iii) the supply and sale of gas otherwise continues at the *tariff*, and on the terms and conditions, that would apply if the *customer* were party to a *deemed contract* under section 44 of the *Gas Act*;
- in any other case, a statement that the *retailer* may *disconnect* the *customer* on a day no sooner than seven *business days* after the *date of receipt* of the *disconnection* warning;
 - for a *customer* with a *smart meter*, that the *disconnection* could occur remotely; and
 - a telephone number for payment assistance enquiries; and
- (d) the *customer* has called the telephone number referred to in paragraph (c) and the *retailer* has responded to the *customer's* enquiry and has provided advice on financial assistance;
- (e) the *customer* is a *domestic customer* and has a *dual fuel contract* with the *retailer* and the *customer's* electricity is to be *disconnected*, the *retailer* has given the *customer* a further *disconnection* warning no less than six *business days* before the electricity is *disconnected*; and
- (f) the *customer* is on a shortened collection cycle under clause 9.1 and the *retailer* has contacted the *customer* in person or by telephone to advise of the imminent *disconnection*,

and, before *disconnection*, the *customer*:

- (1) does not provide a *reasonable assurance* to the *retailer* that the *customer* is willing to pay the *retailer's* bills; or
- (2) does so, but then:
 - does not pay the *retailer* the amount payable by the pay by date on the relevant *disconnection* warning. This does not apply if the *retailer* and the *customer* have agreed to a new payment arrangement;
 - does not agree to a new payment arrangement within five *business days* after the *date of receipt* of the *disconnection* warning; or
 - does not make payments under such a new payment arrangement.

To avoid doubt, if the *customer* does not agree to such a new payment arrangement or does not so make payments under such a new payment arrangement, the *retailer* may *disconnect* the *customer* without again having to observe this clause 13.1.

13.2 Domestic customers without sufficient income

- (a) Despite clause 13.1, a *retailer* must not *disconnect* a *domestic customer* (other than by a remote *disconnection*) if the failure to pay the *retailer's* bill occurs through lack of sufficient income of the *customer* until the *retailer* has:
- (i) also complied with clause 11.2; and
 - (ii) used its *best endeavours* to contact the *customer* in person or by telephone; and
 - (iii) the *customer* has not accepted an instalment plan within five *business days* of the *retailer's* offer.
- (b) Despite clause 13.1, a *retailer* must not *disconnect* supply to a *domestic customer's* *supply address* by de-energising the *customer's* *supply address* remotely if the failure to pay the *retailer's* bill occurs through lack of sufficient income of the *customer* until the *retailer* has:
- (i) also complied with clause 11.2;
 - (ii) contacted the *customer* in person or by telephone, or, in the case of a remote *disconnection*, after unsuccessfully attempting to contact the *customer* once in person or twice by telephone, contacted the *customer* by mail, email or SMS; and
 - (iii) when contacting the *domestic customer*, set out all the options for the *customer*, and
 - (iv) the *customer* has not accepted an instalment plan within five *business days* of the *retailer's* offer.

13.3 Denying access to the meter

A *retailer* may *disconnect* a *customer* if, due to acts or omissions on the part of the *customer*, the *customer's* *meter* is not accessible for the purpose of a reading for three consecutive bills in the *customer's* *billing cycle* but only if:

- (a) the *retailer* or the relevant *meter* reader has:
- used its *best endeavours*, including by way of contacting the *customer* in person or by telephone, to give the *customer* an opportunity to offer reasonable access arrangements;
 - each time the *customer's* *meter* is not accessible, given or ensured the *retailer's* representative has given the *customer* a notice requesting access to the *customer's* *meter*; and

- given the *customer* a *disconnection* warning including a statement that the *retailer* may *disconnect* the *customer* on a day no sooner than seven *business days* after the *date of receipt* of the notice; and
- (b) due to acts or omissions on the part of the *customer*, the *customer's meter* continues not to be accessible.

13.4 Refusal to provide acceptable identification or refundable advance

A *retailer* may *disconnect* a *customer* if the *customer* refuses when required to provide *acceptable identification* (if the *customer* is a new *customer* of the *retailer*) or a *refundable advance* but only if:

- (a) the *retailer* has given the *customer* a *disconnection* warning including a statement that the *retailer* may *disconnect* the *customer* on a day no sooner than 10 *business days* after the *date of receipt* of the notice; and
- (b) the *customer* has continued not to provide the *acceptable identification* or the *refundable advance*.

13.5 A customer's right to request disconnection

- (a) On request, a *retailer* must *disconnect* a *customer* and, if requested, finalise the *customer's* account in accordance with the *customer's* request.
- (b) Upon such a request, where the *customer* can be disconnected by de-energising the *customer's supply address* remotely and the *retailer* reasonably believes that it can do so safely, the *retailer* must *disconnect* the *customer's supply address* within two hours.
- (c) Paragraph (b) does not apply to a request for disconnection at a scheduled time.

14. NO DISCONNECTION

Despite clause 13, a *retailer* must not *disconnect*:

- (a) a *domestic customer* for non-payment of a bill:
 - where the amount payable is less than \$120 (exclusive of GST)
 - if the *domestic customer* has formally applied for a Utility Relief Grant and a decision on the application has not been made; or
- (b) any *customer* for non-payment of a bill:
 - if the *customer* has made a complaint directly related to the non-payment of the bill to the Energy and Water Ombudsman Victoria or another external dispute resolution body and the complaint remains unresolved; or
 - if the only charge the *customer* has not paid is not a charge for the supply or sale of *energy*;

- (c) a *customer* if:
- for electricity, the *customer's supply address* is registered by the relevant *distributor* as a life support machine *supply address*; or
 - for gas, the *customer's supply address* is registered by the *retailer* or a *distributor* as a medical exemption *supply address*. A *retailer* must register a *supply address* as a medical exemption *supply address* if a *customer* requests registration and provides a current medical certificate certifying that a person residing at the *supply address* has a medical condition which requires continued supply of gas; or
- (d) a *customer*, unless otherwise requested by that *customer*:
- after 2 pm (for a *domestic customer*) or 3 pm (for a *business customer*) on a weekday; or
 - on a Friday, on a weekend, on a *public holiday* or on the day before a *public holiday*.

15. RECONNECTION

15.1 Customer's right of reconnection

If a *retailer* has *disconnected* a *customer* as a result of:

- (a) non-payment of a bill, and within 10 *business days* of *disconnection* either:
- the *customer* pays the bill or agrees to a payment arrangement; or
 - being eligible for a Utility Relief Grant, the *customer* applies for such a grant;
- (b) the *customer's meter* not being accessible, and within 10 *business days* of *disconnection* the *customer* provides access or makes available reasonable access arrangements;
- (c) the *customer* obtaining supply otherwise than in accordance with applicable laws and codes, and within 10 *business days* of *disconnection* that ceases and the *customer* pays for the supply so obtained or agrees to a payment arrangement; or
- (d) the *customer* refusing to provide *acceptable identification* or a *refundable advance*, and within 10 *business days* of *disconnection* the *customer* provides it,

on request, but subject to other applicable laws and codes and the *customer* paying any *reconnection* charge, the *retailer* must *reconnect* the *customer*.

15.2 Time for reconnection

If a *customer* makes a request for *reconnection* under clause 15.1:

- before 3 pm on a *business day*, the *retailer* must *reconnect* the *customer* on the day of the request; or
- after 3 pm on a *business day*, the *retailer* must *reconnect* the *customer* on the next *business day* or, if the request also is made before 9 pm and the *customer* pays any applicable additional after hours *reconnection* charge, on the day requested by the *customer*.
- where the *retailer* is able to *reconnect* the *customer* by re-energising the *customer's supply address* remotely and reasonably believes that it can do so safely:
 - subject to the above bullet points, the *retailer* must use its *best endeavours* to *reconnect* the *customer's supply address* within two hours;
 - in any event, the *retailer* must pass on the request to the relevant *distributor* within one hour after the conclusion of the interaction during which the *customer* made the request.

A *retailer* and a *customer* may agree that later times are to apply to the *retailer*.

PART 5 LIABILITY

16. NO LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

- (a) A **retailer** must not include any term or condition in its **energy contract** with a **customer**:
- the effect of which is to limit the liability of the **retailer** to the **customer**:
 - (A) for any breach by the **retailer** of their **energy contract**; and
 - (B) for any negligence by the **retailer** in relation to their **energy contract**;
or
 - in the case of a **domestic customer**, requiring the **customer** to take reasonable precautions to minimise the risk of loss or damage to any equipment, premises or business of the **customer** which may result from poor quality or reliability of **energy** supply.
- (b) Clause 16(a) does not prevent the inclusion of a term or condition in an **energy contract**:
- of the sort contemplated by section 64A of the Australian Consumer Law as set out in Schedule 2 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth) or any other similar statutory provision;
 - under which the **customer** acknowledges the extent of the **retailer's** responsibility for the quality and reliability of **energy** supply under their **energy contract**;
 - confirming that, under the **energy contract**, there is no variation or exclusion of the operation of:
 - (A) for electricity, section 120 of the National Electricity Law as set out in the Schedule to the *National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996*;
or
 - (B) for gas, section 232 or 233 of the *Gas Act* or section 33 of the *Gas Safety Act 1997*,(if that is the case); or
 - requiring a **business customer** to take reasonable precautions to minimise the risk of loss or damage to any equipment, premises or business of the **business customer** which may result from poor quality or reliability of **energy** supply.

17. INDEMNITY

A *retailer* must not include an indemnity or other term or condition in its *energy contract* with a *customer* the effect of which is to entitle the *retailer* to recover from the *customer* in respect of:

- (a) any breach by the *customer* of their *energy contract*; or
- (b) any negligence by the *customer* in relation to their *energy contract*,

any greater amount than that which, under the common law (including in equity) or statute, the *retailer* is entitled to as compensation for the *customer's* breach of their *energy contract* or negligence.

18. FORCE MAJEURE

- (a) If but for this clause 18 a *retailer* or a *customer* would commit a *force majeure breach* of their *energy contract*:
 - the obligations of the *retailer* or the *customer* under their *energy contract* are suspended to the extent to which they are affected by the *force majeure event* as long as the *force majeure event* continues; and
 - the *retailer* or the *customer* must give the other prompt notice of that fact including full particulars of the *force majeure event*, an estimate of its likely duration, the obligations affected by it and the extent of its effect on those obligations and the steps taken to remove, overcome or minimise its effects.
- (b) For the purposes of clause 18(a), if the effects of a *force majeure event* are widespread the *retailer* will be deemed to have given a *customer* prompt notice if it makes the necessary information available by way of a 24 hour telephone service within 30 minutes of being advised of the *force majeure event* or otherwise as soon as practicable.
- (c) A *retailer* may agree with a *customer* that the *retailer* is not to have the benefit of clause 18(a) in respect of any *force majeure event*.
- (d) A *retailer* or a *customer* claiming a *force majeure event* must use its *best endeavours* to remove, overcome or minimise the effects of the *force majeure event* as quickly as possible. However, this does not require the *retailer* or the *customer* to settle any industrial dispute in any way it does not want to.
- (e) Nothing in this clause 18 nor in any term or condition of a *retailer* and *customer's energy contract* which is not inconsistent with this clause 18 varies or excludes the operation of:
 - for electricity, section 120 of the *National Electricity Law* as set out in the Schedule to the *National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996*; and
 - for gas, section 232 or 233 of the *Gas Act* or section 33 of the *Gas Safety Act 1997*.

PART 6 MARKET CONTRACTS AND VARIATION

19. MARKET CONTRACTS

19.1 Creation of a new market contract

If:

- (a) a *retailer* and a *customer* agree to a new term or condition in addition to the terms and conditions of an existing *deemed contract* or an existing *energy contract* which resulted from the acceptance by the *customer* of the *retailer's* relevant *standing offer*,² or instead of one of those terms and conditions; and
- (b) the new term or condition is inconsistent with a term or condition set out in this Code marked with an asterisk (*),²

the existing *energy contract* terminates and the *retailer* and the *customer* enter into a new *market contract* on new terms and conditions which include the inconsistent term or condition.

20. VARIATIONS REQUIRE CUSTOMER'S AGREEMENT

- (a) The structure and nature of *tariff* and any terms and conditions of an *energy contract* between a *customer* and a *retailer* may only be varied by agreement in *writing* between the *customer* and the *retailer*.³
- (b) If the structure or nature of the *tariff* changes in accordance with a term or condition of an *energy contract* previously agreed between the *customer* and the *retailer*, no further agreement is required: between the *retailer* and the *customer* to effect such *tariff* change, provided that, where the contract is a *market contract*, the *customer* had given its *explicit informed consent* to the inclusion of the relevant term or condition in the *energy contract*.
- (c) Also for the avoidance of doubt, if the *tariff* and terms and conditions of a *dual fuel contract* vary on *disconnection* by a *retailer* of a *domestic customer's* gas in accordance with and as contemplated by a *disconnection* warning, no further agreement is required.

² A list of asterisked (*) terms and conditions appears in appendix 1.

³ In the case of the variation of some terms and conditions of an *energy contract*, the *customer's explicit informed consent* may also be required if an agreement between the *customer* and the *retailer* to vary the term or condition is to be effective. See clauses 5.1 and 10.1 and the list of asterisked (*) terms and conditions in appendix 1.

21. GAZETTE BASED VARIATIONS

21.1 Gazetted tariffs and gazetted terms and conditions

- (a) This clause 21.1 applies despite clause 20(a) in respect of any *energy contract* between a *customer* and a *retailer* which resulted from the acceptance by the *customer* of the *retailer's* relevant *standing offer*.
- (b) Any *energy contract* to which this clause 21.1 applies may provide for variation of a *tariff* applicable to the *customer* but not so that the *tariff* may at any time exceed the corresponding *gazetted tariff* at that time.
- (c) Any *energy contract* to which this clause 21.1 applies may provide that, if a *gazetted term or condition* is varied then, with effect from when that variation takes effect, the terms and conditions of the *energy contract* are varied as follows:
 - if the variation effectively amends an existing *gazetted term or condition*, by amending in the same way the corresponding term or condition of the *energy contract*; or
 - if the variation effectively includes an additional *gazetted term or condition*, by including in the same way a corresponding term or condition in the *energy contract*.

21.2 Deemed contracts

Clause 20(a) does not apply to an *energy contract deemed* to apply between a *customer* and a *retailer* under:

- (a) for electricity, section 37 or section 39 of the *Electricity Act*; or
- (b) for gas, section 44 or section 46 of the *Gas Act*,

to the extent that the *tariff* and terms and conditions under that *deemed contract* may be varied as contemplated by:

- (c) for electricity, section 35(3) of the *Electricity Act*; or
- (d) for gas, section 42(3) of the *Gas Act*.

PART 7 TERM AND TERMINATION

22. TERM

22.1 Intentionally left blank

22.2 Commencement of financial responsibility

In respect of each *supply address* of a *customer* which is the subject of an *energy contract* with a *retailer*, the *retailer's* obligation under the energy contract to sell *energy* and the *customer's* obligation under the energy contract to pay for *energy* consumed at the *supply address* do not become binding unless and until:

- (a) for:
- electricity, the *retailer* is *responsible* for the *supply address*; and
 - gas, if the *retailer* acquires gas in a wholesale gas market for retail sale, the *retailer* is *responsible* for the *supply address*; and
- (b) if the *energy contract* is entered into by the *customer* and the *retailer* in connection with the termination of another *energy contract* between them for the *supply address*, the expiry of any *cooling-off period* in respect of the new *energy contract*.

23. INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

24. TERMINATION

24.1 Termination by customer

- (a) A *customer* may terminate an *energy contract* with a *retailer*.
- * (b) If a *customer* is not a *deemed customer* and wants to terminate an *energy contract* with a *retailer* under clause 24.1(a), the *customer* must give the *retailer* 28 days notice.
- (c) If a *customer* is a *deemed customer* and wants to terminate an *energy contract* with a *retailer* under clause 24.1(a), the *deemed customer* need not give any notice.
- (d) If an *energy contract* is:
- a *fixed term contract* and it is terminated by the *customer* under clause 24.1(a); or

- an *evergreen contract* and it is terminated by the *customer* under clause 24.1(a) before the *maturity date*,

the *retailer* may, subject to clause 24.6, impose an early termination fee on the *customer* if:

- their *energy contract* includes details of the amount or manner of calculating the early termination fee (consistent with clause 31); and
- the imposition of an early termination fee in the circumstances is not prohibited by any relevant *guideline*.

24.2 Termination for customer's breach

A *retailer* may not terminate an *energy contract* with a *customer* for the *customer's* breach of their *energy contract* unless:

- (a) the breach is one conferring on the *retailer* a right to *disconnect* the *customer* under clause 13, the *retailer* has *disconnected* the *customer* at all relevant *supply addresses* and the *customer* no longer has a right under clause 15.1 to be *reconnected*; or
- (b) the *customer* and the *retailer* enter into a new *energy contract*, or the *customer* has *transferred* to another *retailer*, in respect of all relevant *supply addresses*,

(whichever occurs first).

24.3 Expiry of fixed term contract

If the *energy contract* between a *customer* and a *retailer* is a *fixed term contract*:

- (a) prior to the expiry of the fixed term, the *retailer* must notify the *customer* of the following information:
 - that the *energy contract* is due to expire;
 - when the expiry will occur;
 - of the *tariff* and terms and conditions that will apply to the *customer* beyond the expiry of the fixed term if the *customer* does not exercise any other option (which the *retailer* may determine at its discretion); and
 - what the *customer's* other options are. These include:
 - (A) the *customer* requesting that the *customer's local retailer*, which may be the *retailer*, make the *customer* a *standing offer*; and
 - (B) the *customer* entering into a *market contract* with the *retailer* or any other *retailer*.

The information must be given no sooner than two months before, and no later than one month before, the expiration of the fixed term (unless the fixed term is less than one month in which case the information must be given to the *customer* at the commencement of the fixed term); and

- (b) on and from the expiry of the fixed term unless by then the *customer* has entered into another energy *contract* for the relevant *supply address*, the *energy contract* between the *customer* and the *retailer* continues at the *tariff* and on the terms and conditions the subject of the *retailer's* notice under clause 24.3(a). Despite clause 20(a), the agreement of the *customer* to any variation in the *tariff*, terms and conditions is not required.

24.4 Termination of deemed contract

For the purposes of:

- (a) section 39(5)(b) of the *Electricity Act*; or
- (b) section 46(5)(b) of the *Gas Act*,

a *deemed contract* under that section comes to an end at the end of the period covered by the second bill issued by the *retailer* to the *customer*.

24.5 From when termination is effective

Despite any other term or condition of their *energy contract*, the termination of an *energy contract* between a *customer* and a *retailer* is not effective until:

- (a) if the *energy contract* is terminated because the *customer* and the *retailer* enter into a new *energy contract* for a relevant *supply address*, the expiry of any *cooling-off period* in respect of the new *energy contract*;
- (b) if the *energy contract* is terminated because the *customer* wants to *transfer* to another *retailer* in respect of a relevant *supply address*, when the other *retailer* becomes *responsible* for that *supply address*; or
- (c) if the *energy contract* is terminated in connection with a relevant *supply address* having been *disconnected*, when the *customer* no longer has a right under clause 15.1 to be *reconnected*,

(whichever occurs last).

24.6 Termination in the event of a last resort event

- (a) Where a *retailer* and a *customer* have entered into an *energy contract*, other than a *dual fuel contract*, and a *last resort event* occurs in relation to the *retailer*, that *energy contract* will automatically terminate and the *customer* will not be liable for any termination fee or other penalty.
- (b) Where a *retailer* and a *customer* have a *dual fuel contract* under which both gas and electricity are sold under the one contract and:

- (i) ***last resort events*** simultaneously occur in relation to the ***retailer*** in relation to both fuels, that ***energy contract*** will automatically terminate and the ***customer*** will not be liable for any early termination fee or other penalty; or
- (ii) a ***last resort event*** occurs in relation to the ***retailer*** in relation to one of the fuels
 - A. the ***energy contract*** will automatically terminate to the extent it applies to the fuel in relation to which the ***last resort event*** occurred and, subject to cl 24.6(b)(ii)(B) below, will continue in relation to the other fuel on the same terms and conditions in so far as they apply to the sale of that other fuel; and
 - B. the ***customer*** may, within fourteen (14) days of the ***last resort event*** occurring, terminate the ***energy contract*** in relation to that other fuel by giving the ***retailer*** seven (7) days notice; andin either case, the ***customer*** will not be liable for any early termination fee.
- (c) Where a ***retailer*** and a ***customer*** have a ***dual fuel contract*** which comprises two separate ***energy contracts***, one each for gas and electricity, with synchronised billing cycles, and:
 - (i) ***last resort events*** simultaneously occur in relation to the ***retailer*** in relation to both fuels, those ***energy contracts*** will automatically terminate and the ***customer*** will not be liable for any early termination fee or other penalty; or
 - (ii) a ***last resort event*** occurs in relation to the ***retailer*** in relation to one of the fuels:
 - A. the ***energy contract*** for the fuel in relation to which the ***last resort event*** occurred will automatically terminate and the ***customer*** will not be liable for any early termination fee or other penalty; and
 - B. the ***energy contract*** for the other fuel will continue on the same terms and conditions.

PART 8 GENERAL

25. ACCESS TO SUPPLY ADDRESS

A *customer* must allow a *retailer* or the *retailer's* representative safe, convenient and unhindered access to the *customer's supply address* and *meter* for the purpose of reading the *customer's meter* and for *connection, disconnection* and *reconnection*. The *retailer* or the *retailer's* representative must carry or wear official identification and, on request, show that identification to the *customer*.

26. PROVISION OF INFORMATION

26.1 Contact details

A *customer* must inform a *retailer* as soon as possible of any relevant change to contact details.

26.2 Retailer's charter

- (a) A *retailer* must give a copy of its charter to a *domestic customer*:
- at or as soon as practicable after the time the *domestic customer* is *connected* at a new *supply address* or *transfers* from another *retailer* to the *retailer*;
 - on request by the customer following which the copy is to be handed to the *domestic customer* or posted to the customer's address within two *business days* of the request.
 - where the *domestic customer* is a *deemed customer*, as soon as practicable after their *energy contract* begins.
- (b) The charter must include details of the rights, entitlements and obligations of *retailers* and *domestic customers* relating to the sale of *energy* and other aspects of their relationship under this Code and other applicable law and codes.
- (c) On request, a *retailer* must provide the charter to a *domestic customer* in large print or, if the *retailer* has a significant number of *domestic customers* from the same non-English speaking background as the *domestic customer*, in the *domestic customer's* non-English language.
- (d) A *retailer* must periodically include a statement on a *domestic customer's* bills that, on request, the *domestic customer* is entitled to a free copy of the *retailer's* charter.

26.3 This Code

On request, a *retailer* must give to a *customer* a copy of this Code (which, if so requested, must be a large print copy). The *retailer* may impose an *additional retail charge* on the *customer* for this. A *retailer* must also inform a *customer* of any

amendment to this Code that materially affects the *customer's* rights, entitlements and obligations as soon as reasonably practicable after this Code is amended.

26.4 Advice on available tariffs

- (a) On request, a *retailer* must provide a *customer* with reasonable information on *tariffs* the *retailer* may offer to the *customer*. The information must be given to the *customer* within 10 *business days* of the *customer's* request and, if the *customer* requests it, in *writing*.
- (b) A *retailer* must give notice to a *customer* of any variation to the amount and/or structure *retailer's tariffs* that affects the *customer*. The notice must be given as soon as practicable and in any event:
 - in the case of *customers* with *smart meters*, 20 *business days* prior to the variation; and
 - otherwise, no later than the *customer's* next bill.

26.5 Concessions

On request, a *retailer* must provide to a *domestic customer* information on all *concessions*.

26.6 Energy efficiency advice

On request, a *retailer* must provide *energy* efficiency advice to a *domestic customer*.

26.7 Information about customers on life support from retailer to distributor

A *retailer* must:

- (a) maintain a register of customers on life support and, as soon as practicable, provide the relevant *distributor* with confirmation from a registered medical practitioner or a hospital that a person residing at a *customer's supply address* requires a life support machine or otherwise has a medical condition that requires continued supply, if the *customer* provides that confirmation to the *retailer*
- (b) at least once in each year, take all reasonable steps to ensure the accuracy and completeness of its records of *customer supply addresses* and, as soon as practicable, provide the relevant *distributor* with details of any changes
- (c) as soon as practicable, inform the relevant *distributor* that the *customer's supply address* is affected by a fault, if the *customer* provides that information to the *retailer*

27. HISTORICAL BILLING AND METERING INFORMATION

27.1 Records

A *retailer* must retain a *customer's* historical billing and metering data for at least two years, even though in the meantime the *customer's energy contract* with the *retailer* may have terminated.

27.2 Historical billing and metering data

- (a) On request, a *customer's* current *retailer* must provide to the *customer* any of the *customer's* historical billing and *metering data* then retained by the *retailer* for any period nominated by the *customer*. The *retailer* may impose an *additional retail charge* on the *customer* but only if the request is not the first request made by the *customer* within the preceding year or the data requested relates to a period prior to the preceding two years.
- (b) If a *customer* has *transferred* to another *retailer* and requests from its previous *retailer* historical billing and *metering data* relating to a period within two years prior to the date of the request then, even though the *customer's energy contract* with the previous *retailer* may otherwise have terminated, the previous *retailer* must provide the *customer* with any of the data then retained by the *retailer* and requested by the *customer*. The previous *retailer* may impose an *additional retail charge* on the *customer* for the provision of this information.
- (c) A *retailer* must use its *best endeavours* to provide historical billing and *metering data* to a *customer* within 10 *business days* of the *customer's* request or such other period they agree.
- (d) If historical billing and *metering data* is required for the purposes of handling a genuine complaint made by a *customer*, in no circumstances may a *retailer* charge the *customer* for providing the data.
- (e) If requested by a *customer* with a *smart meter*, a *retailer* must provide interval data electronically, or by some other form, in a way which makes the information understandable and accessible to the *customer*.

28. COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

28.1 Complaint handling

A *retailer* must handle a complaint by a *customer* in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard on Complaints Handling. The *retailer* must include information on its complaint handling processes in the *retailer's* charter.

28.2 Advice on customer's rights

When a *retailer* responds to a *customer's* complaint, the *retailer* must inform the *customer*:

- (a) that the *customer* has a right to raise the complaint to a higher level within the *retailer's* management structure; and

- (b) if, after raising the complaint to a higher level the *customer* is still not satisfied with the *retailer's* response, the *customer* has a right to refer the complaint to the Energy and Water Ombudsman Victoria or other relevant external dispute resolution body. This information must be given in *writing*.

28.3 Energy and Water Ombudsman Victoria

A *retailer* must include the phone number of the Energy and Water Ombudsman Victoria on any *disconnection* warning.

29. ILLEGAL CONSUMPTION

- (a) Despite clause 6.2, if a *retailer* has undercharged or not charged a *customer* as a result of the *customer's* fraud or consumption of electricity intentionally otherwise than in accordance with applicable law or codes, the *retailer* may estimate the consumption for which the *customer* has not paid and take debt recovery action for all of the unpaid amount.
- (b) Clause 11.2 does not apply if, in the *customer's* dealings with the *retailer*, the *customer* is convicted of an offence involving fraud or theft.

30. ADDITIONAL RETAIL CHARGES

A *retailer* may impose an *additional retail charge* on a *customer*:

- (a) if their *energy contract* is a *market contract*, whether or not the imposition of an *additional retail charge* is expressly provided for in a term or condition set out in this Code; and
- (b) otherwise, only where the imposition of an *additional retail charge* is expressly provided for in a term or condition set out in this Code.

The amount of any *additional retail charge* must be fair and reasonable having regard to related costs incurred by the *retailer*.

31. AGREED DAMAGES TERMS

- (a) Any *agreed damages term*, whether providing for an early termination fee or otherwise, must either include the amount that will be payable by the *customer* to the *retailer* for the *customer's* breach of their *energy contract* or include a simple basis for determining that amount.
- (b) Subject to clause 31(c), the amount payable by a *customer* under an *agreed damages term* must be a fair and reasonable pre-estimate of the damage the *retailer* will incur if the *customer* breaches their *energy contract*, having regard to related costs likely to be incurred by the *retailer*.
- (c) Any amount of an early termination fee payable by a *customer* upon the *customer* breaching their *energy contract* must be determined by reference to, and must not exceed, the total of the following direct costs incurred by the *retailer* in relation to that particular *customer* which remain unamortised at the time of termination:

- (i) pro-rata costs of procuring the *customer* to enter into the contract; and
- (ii) \$20:
 - which comprises:
 - the additional costs of giving effect to the early termination of the contract, final billing and ceasing to be *responsible* for the *supply address*; and
 - the value of any imbalance in the *retailer's* electricity or gas hedging program to the extent that it is directly attributable to that breach of contract.

32. NOTICES

- (a) A notice, consent, document or other communication given by a *retailer* under an *energy contract* must be in *writing* and given by hand, by fax, by mail or by e-mail.
- (b) Clause 33(a) does not apply if a term or condition set out in this Code provides or otherwise contemplates that a notice, consent, document or other communication may be given by a *retailer* otherwise than in *writing*.

33. ASSIGNMENT

- (a) A *retailer* may only *assign* the *retailer's energy contract* with a *customer* with the *customer's* consent.
- (b) Clause 33(a) does not apply if the *assignment* forms part of the transfer to the same third party of all or substantially all of the *retailer's* retail sales business.

PART 9 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

34. DEFINITIONS

In this Code, including the preamble, unless the context otherwise requires:

acceptable identification in relation to:

- (a) a *domestic customer*, includes one or more of the following: a driver's licence, a current passport or other form of photographic identification, a Pensioner Concession Card or other current entitlement card issued by the Commonwealth or a birth certificate;
- (b) a *business customer* which is a sole trader or partnership, includes one or more of the forms of identification for a *domestic customer* for each of the individuals that conduct the business; and
- (c) a *business customer* which is a company, includes the company's Australian Company Number or Australian Business Number.

additional retail charge means a charge relating to the sale of *energy* by a *retailer* to a *customer* other than a charge based on the *tariff* applicable to the *customer* and which must be calculated in accordance with clause 30 of this Code. To avoid doubt:

- (a) any network charge relating to the supply, but not sale, of *energy* to a *customer's supply address* is not an *additional retail charge* (whether or not the network charge is bundled in the *retailer's tariff*);
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), any charge the *retailer* may impose as a direct pass through of a distribution tariff, excluded service charge for electricity, ancillary reference tariff for gas or other charge imposed on the *retailer* by a *distributor* for *connection* to, or use of, the *distributor's* distribution system is not an *additional retail charge*; and
- (c) any amount payable by a *customer* to a *retailer* for the *customer's* breach of their *energy contract*, whether under an *agreed damages term* or otherwise, is not an *additional retail charge*.

agreed damages term means a term or condition of an *energy contract* under which a *customer* and a *retailer* have agreed the amount, or a basis for determining the amount, that will be payable by the *customer* to the *retailer* for the *customer's* breach of their *energy contract*.

amount outstanding, in respect of an *energy* or water bill issued to a *domestic customer*, means:

- (a) unless paragraph (b) applies, any amount which is not paid by the due date specified on the bill; or
- (b) if the *domestic customer* and the relevant service provider enter into an agreement or arrangement for the *domestic customer* to pay the amount or an

instalment on a later date, any amount or instalment which is not paid by that later date in accordance with the agreement or arrangement.

applicable regulatory instruments may include (but is not necessarily limited to) one or more of the following:

(a) for electricity:

- the *National Electricity Rules*;
- the *Metrology Procedure: Part A (National Electricity Market)*;
- the *Metrology Procedure: Part B (National Electricity Market)*;
- the *Electricity Customer Transfer Code*; and
- the *Electricity Customer Metering Code*; and

(b) for gas:

- the *Gas Distribution System Code*;
- the *Retail Rules*; and
- the *National Gas Rules*;

or any other regulatory instrument which substitutes, amends or supplements any of the above.

assigned meter identifier means:

- (a) for electricity, the National Meter Identifier assigned to the *customer's* metering installation; and
- (b) for gas, the Meter Installation Reference Number assigned to the *customer's* metering installation.

assignment includes dispose of, declare a trust over or otherwise create an interest in rights under an *energy contract*.

bank bill rate in respect of the interest a *retailer* must pay to a *customer* on the amount of a *refundable advance*, means a daily published rate no less than the pre-tax rate of return the *retailer* would earn over the period the *retailer* retains that amount if it were invested in bank bills that have a tenor equal to 90 days.

best endeavours in relation to a person, means the person must act in good faith and do what is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

billing cycle means the regular recurrent period in which a *customer* receives a bill from a *retailer*.

business customer means a **customer** who is not a **domestic customer**.

business day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday or a **public holiday**.

checksum means:

- (a) for electricity, the National Meter Identifier checksum; and
- (b) for gas, the Meter Installation Reference Number checksum.

Commission means the Essential Services Commission under the *Essential Services Commission Act 2001*.

concession means a concession, rebate or grant including, without limitation, those known as or relating to:

- (a) Winter Energy Concession;
- (b) Life Support Machines;
- (c) Group Homes;
- (d) Multiple Sclerosis or Associated Conditions;
- (e) Service to Property Charge Supply Concession;
- (f) Property Transfer Fee Waiver; and
- (g) Utility Relief Grant Scheme.

connect means:

- (a) for electricity, the making and maintaining of contact between the electrical systems of two persons allowing the supply of electricity between those systems; and
- (b) for gas, the joining of a **natural gas installation** to a distribution system **supply point** to allow the flow of gas.

cooling-off period in respect of an **energy contract** means any period within which the **customer** has a right to cancel the **energy contract** under clause 3.4 of the Code of Conduct for Marketing Retail Energy in Victoria issued by the Commission in January 2009 or the Australian Consumer Law as set out in Schedule 2 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth).

customer means a person other than:

- (a) for electricity, a **retailer**; and
- (b) for gas, a participant or market participant as defined in the *National Gas Rules*, who buys or proposes to buy energy from a **retailer**.

date of receipt in relation to a notice given by a *retailer* means:

- (a) if the *retailer* hands the notice to the *customer*, the date the *retailer* does so;
- (b) if the *retailer* leaves the notice at the *customer's supply address*, the date the *retailer* does so; or
- (c) if the *retailer* gives the notice by post, a date two *business days* after the date the *retailer* posts the notice.

deemed in respect of an *energy contract* means an *energy contract* deemed to apply between a *customer* and a *retailer* under the *Electricity Act* or the *Gas Act* and *deemed contract* has a corresponding meaning.

deemed customer means a person who is *deemed* to have an *energy contract*.

disconnect means:

- (a) for electricity, the disconnection of contact between the electrical systems of two persons preventing the supply of electricity between those systems; and
- (b) for gas, the separation of a *natural gas installation* from a distribution system to prevent the flow of gas.

distributor means a person who holds, or in the case of electricity only is exempt from holding, a distribution licence under the *Electricity Act* or the *Gas Act*.

domestic customer means a *customer* who purchases *energy* principally for personal, household or domestic use at the relevant *supply address*.

dual fuel contract means an *energy contract* for the sale of electricity and for the sale of gas by a *retailer* to a *customer*, or two *energy contracts* between the same *customer* and the same *retailer*, one an *electricity contract* and one a *gas contract*, under which *billing cycles* for electricity and gas are synchronised. The *dual fuel contract* may also oblige the *retailer* to *connect* the *customer's supply address* or to otherwise procure the supply of electricity or of gas or of both electricity and gas.

electric bulk hot water means water centrally heated by electricity and delivered to a number of *customer supply addresses* where the *customer's* consumption of hot water is measured with a *meter* and where an *energy* bill is issued by a *retailer*.

electric bulk hot water conversion factor means the *conversion factor* used by *retailers* to bill *electric bulk hot water customers*. The *electric bulk hot water conversion factor* will have a maximum value of 89kWh per kilolitre. Where *customers* are currently billed using a lower *electric bulk hot water conversion factor*, or a lower *electric bulk hot water conversion factor* for the site is assessed, *retailers* must bill *customers* using the lower *electric bulk hot water conversion factor*.

Electricity Act means the *Electricity Industry Act 2000*.

electricity contract means a contract for the sale of electricity by a *retailer* to a *customer*. The *electricity contract* may also oblige the *retailer* to *connect* the *customer's supply address* or to otherwise procure the supply of electricity.

Electricity Customer Metering Code means the industry code of that name certified by the *Commission*.

Electricity Customer Transfer Code means the industry code of that name certified by the *Commission*.

energy means electricity or gas or both electricity and gas.

energy contract means an *electricity contract* or a *gas contract* and may include a *dual fuel contract*.

evergreen contract means an *energy contract*, other than a *fixed term contract*, which includes a *maturity date*.

explicit informed consent means consent given:

- (a) by the *customer* directly to the *retailer* or the *retailer's marketing representative*:
 - (i) in writing or by electronic communication signed by the *customer*; or
 - (ii) except for the purposes of clause 5.1 and 10.1 of this Code, orally;
- (b) only after the *retailer* or the *retailer's marketing representative* has clearly, fully and adequately disclosed in plain English all matters relevant to the consent of the *customer*, including each specific purpose and use of the consent; and
- (c) by a person competent to do so.

fixed term contract means an *energy contract* the term of which continues for a fixed, certain or definite period including, in the case of a *deemed contract*, any fixed, certain or definite period under or contemplated by the *Electricity Act* or the *Gas Act*.

force majeure breach means a breach by a *retailer* or a *customer* of their *energy contract* which, but for clause 18, the *retailer* or the *customer* would commit arising only through a *force majeure event*.

force majeure event means an event outside the reasonable control of a *retailer* or a *customer*.

franchise customer in relation to the period ending on:

- (a) for electricity, 31 December 2000; and
- (b) for gas, 31 August 2001,

means a franchise customer within the meaning of:

- (a) for electricity, the *Electricity Industry Act* 1993 immediately before 1 January 2001; and

(b) for gas, the *Gas Industry Act* 1994 immediately before 1 September 2001.

FRC date means the date on which there ceases to be in effect an Order made under section 35 of the *Gas Act* (i.e., the date from which all *customers* will be able to choose their gas *retailer*).

Gas Act means the *Gas Industry Act* 2001.

gas bulk hot water means water centrally heated by gas and delivered to a number of *customer supply addresses* where the *customer's* consumption of hot water is measured with a *meter* and where an *energy* bill is issued by a *retailer*.

gas bulk hot water rate means the gas price in cents per litre that is used by a *retailer* to charge *customers* for *energy* in delivering *gas bulk hot water*.

gas contract means a contract for the sale of gas by a *retailer* to a *customer*. The *gas contract* may also oblige the *retailer* to *connect* the *customer's supply address* or to otherwise procure the supply of gas.

Gas Distribution System Code means the code of that name certified by the *Commission*.

gazetted tariff at any time means a *tariff* determined by a *retailer* and published by the *retailer* in the Government Gazette and at that time effective under:

- (a) for electricity, section 35 of the *Electricity Act*; and
- (b) for gas, section 42 of the *Gas Act*.

A **gazetted tariff** corresponds with a *tariff* applicable to a *customer* under an *energy contract* if it is the *tariff* that a *retailer* would be required to offer to the *customer* if the *customer* at that time made a request for a *standing offer* in respect of the relevant *supply address*.

gazetted term or condition at any time means a term or condition determined by a *retailer* and approved by the *Commission* and published by the *retailer* in the Government Gazette and at that time effective under:

- (a) for electricity, section 35 of the *Electricity Act*.
- (b) for gas, section 42 of the *Gas Act*.

guideline means a guideline published by the *Commission*.

index read in relation to smart meters, has the meaning given under section 3.3.4 of Meter Data File Format Specification NEM12 & NEM13, published by the Australian Energy Market Operator

late payment fee means an amount payable by a *customer* to a *retailer* in connection with the *customer* having breached the *customer's* obligation to pay an amount due on or before the pay by date on the *retailer's* initial bill.

last resort event in respect of a *retailer* means when:

- (a) the *retailer's* retail licence is suspended or revoked; or
- (b) the right of the *retailer* to acquire:
 - for electricity, electricity from the wholesale electricity market; and
 - for gas, gas from a wholesale gas market or a producer,is suspended or terminated,

whichever first occurs.

local retailer has the same meaning :

- (a) for electricity, as made under Order-in-Council S315 dated 25.11.08 in accordance with section 35 of the *Electricity Act*; and
- (b) for gas, as made under Order-in-Council S315 dated 25.11.08 in accordance with section 42 of the *Gas Act*.

market contract means an *energy contract* between a *customer* and a *retailer* which is not a *deemed contract* nor an *energy contract* arising from the acceptance of a *standing offer*.

marketing representative includes an employee, agent, representative, contractor or person acting on behalf of a *retailer*, who is engaged in marketing and or selling the *retailer's energy contracts*.

maturity date in respect of an *energy contract* means a date included in the *energy contract* on which a fixed, certain or definite period ends:

- (a) before which, if the *customer* terminates the *energy contract*, the *retailer* may have a right to impose an early termination fee; and
- (b) after which, if the *customer* terminates the *energy contract*, the *retailer* has no right to impose an early termination fee.

meter in respect of a *customer* means:

- (a) for electricity, the device which measures and records the consumption of electrical energy consumed at the *customer's supply address*;
- (b) for gas, an instrument that measures the quantity of gas passing through it and includes associated equipment attached to the instrument to filter, control or regulate the flow of gas and;
- (c) for *electricity bulk hot water* or *gas bulk hot water*, the device which measures and records the consumption of bulk hot water consumed at the *customer's supply address*.

metering data for **smart meters** means the half hourly data collected from the **meter**, including any substituted and estimated data that was used in the preparation of **customers' bills**

Metrology Procedure: Part A (National Electricity Market) is the procedure as published by the Australian Energy Market Operator in accordance with clause 7.14.1(a) of the **National Electricity Rules**.

Metrology Procedure: Part B (National Electricity Market) is the procedure as published by the Australian Energy Market Operator in accordance with clause 7.14.1(a) of the **National Electricity Rules**.

National Electricity Rules means the Rules made under the National Electricity (Victoria) Law applicable in Victoria as a result of the operation of section 6 of the **National Electricity (Victoria) Act 2005**.

National Gas Rules means the Rules made under the **National Gas Law** as contained in a Schedule to the **National Gas (South Australia) Act 2008**.

natural gas installation means any gas equipment located at a **customer's supply address** downstream of the **supply point** that is not part of a distribution system.

public holiday means a public holiday appointed under the **Public Holidays Act 1993**.

reasonable assurance in relation to a **customer's** willingness to pay means a fair and reasonable expectation, based on all the circumstances leading to, and which are anticipated to follow, the assurance that the **customer** will pay.

reconnect means to connect following a disconnection.

refundable advance means an amount of money or other arrangement acceptable to a **retailer** as security against a **customer** defaulting on a final bill.

relevant customer means a person, or a member of a class of persons, to whom an Order under:

(a) for electricity, section 36 of the **Electricity Act**; and

(b) for gas, section 43 of the **Gas Act**,

applies.

relevant default in relation to a **domestic customer**, occurs where:

(a) within the previous five years, the **domestic customer** has failed to pay a bill under an **energy** contract with the **retailer** or any former or other **retailer** or in respect of the **customer's** water consumption, where:

- the **amount outstanding** is greater than or equal to \$120;
- the payment is at least 60 days overdue; and

- the **retailer**, the former or other **retailer** or water provider has taken steps to recover the whole or any part of the **amount outstanding**;
- (b) within the past five years, a court has issued judgment against the **domestic customer** in relation to a debt; or
- (c) the **domestic customer** has been declared bankrupt and the bankruptcy order has not been discharged.

responsible in respect of a **retailer** and a **supply address** means the **retailer** is responsible for the **energy** supplied at the **supply address** for the purposes of settlement of a relevant wholesale **energy** market under **applicable regulatory instruments**.

retailer means a person who holds a retail licence under the **Electricity Act** or under the **Gas Act**.

Retail Rules means the *Retail Market Procedures (Victoria)* issued by the Australian Energy Market Operator and authorised under the *National Gas Law* and the **National Gas Rules**.

second tier electricity customer means, in respect of the relevant **supply address**, the **customer** who purchases electricity otherwise than directly and in its entirety from the **retailer** that is the **local retailer** in respect of that **supply address**.

smart meter means an interval **meter** designed to transmit data to a remote locality that meets the functionality requirements for advanced metering infrastructure set out in any relevant Order made under section 46D of the **Electricity Act**.

standing offer means an offer made by a **retailer** as contemplated by:

- (a) for electricity, section 35 of the **Electricity Act**; and
- (b) for gas, section 42 of the **Gas Act**.

supply capacity control means the use, other than the emergency use, of the **smart meter** to temporarily interrupt electricity supply to a **customer**

supply address includes:

- (a) for electricity, the relevant market connection point (as defined in the **National Electricity Rules**) in respect of that supply address; and
- (b) for gas, the point where gas leaves the distribution system before being supplied to a **customer**, whether or not it passes through facilities owned or operated by another person after that point and before being so supplied.

supply point means the point where gas or electricity leaves the distribution system before being supplied to the customer, whether or not it passes through facilities owned or operated by another person after that point and before being so supplied.

tariff means a price for the supply or sale of **energy**.

transfer in respect of a *customer* and two *retailers*, means that *responsibility* for the relevant *supply address* of the *customer* has transferred from one of the *retailers* to the other.

writing includes any mode of representing or reproducing words, figures, drawings or symbols in visible form.

35. INTERPRETATION

35.1 Connection, disconnection and reconnection

A *retailer* is not in a position to *connect*, *disconnect* or *reconnect* the electrical system or *natural gas installation* at a *customer's supply address* to a *distributor's* distribution system. In this Code unless the context otherwise requires, a reference in a term or condition to a *retailer*:

- (a) having a right or not having a right to *disconnect a customer* is to be construed as a reference to the *retailer* having a right or not having a right to procure the *distributor to disconnect*; or
- (b) being obliged to *connect, disconnect or reconnect a customer* is to be construed as a reference to the *retailer* being obliged to use its *best endeavours* to procure the *distributor to connect, disconnect or reconnect*,

the electrical system or *natural gas installation* at the *customer's supply address* to the *distributor's* distribution system.

35.2 General

In this Code including the preamble, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) headings and footnotes are for convenience or information only and do not affect the interpretation of this Code or of any term or condition set out in this Code;
- (b) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (c) an expression importing a natural person includes any company, partnership, trust, joint venture, association, corporation or other body corporate and any governmental agency and vice versa;
- (d) a reference to a clause or appendix is to a clause or appendix of this Code;
- (e) a reference to any statute includes all statutes varying, consolidating, re-enacting, extending or replacing them and a reference to a statute includes all regulations, proclamations, ordinances, by-laws and determinations issued under that statute;
- (f) a reference to a document or a provision of a document includes an amendment or supplement to, or replacement of or novation of, that document or that provision of that document;
- (g) a reference to a person includes that person's executors, administrators, successors, substitutes (including, without limitation, persons taking by novation)

- and permitted assigns;
- (h) other parts of speech and grammatical forms of a word or phrase defined in this Code have a corresponding meaning;
- (i) a period of time:
- which dates from a given day or the day of an act or event is to be calculated exclusive of that day; or
 - which commences on a given day or the day or an act or event is to be calculated inclusive of that day;
- (j) a reference to:
- time is a reference to Standard Time within the meaning of the *Summer Time Act 1972* and not Summer Time within the meaning of that Act;
 - a day is a reference to a period commencing immediately after midnight and ending the following midnight; and
 - a month is a reference to a calendar month; and
- (k) an event which is required under any term or condition set out in this Code to occur on or by a stipulated day which is not a ***business day*** may occur on or by the next ***business day***.

Appendix 1

Variation by Agreement

A list of the terms and conditions set out in this Code which are marked with an asterisk (*), are allowed to be varied by agreement between customers and retailers in the formation of market contracts. These terms and conditions are:

- Clause 3.1(a) and (b)
- Clause 4.2(m).
- Clause 4.4(a).
- Clause 5.3.
- Clause 5.4(a).
- Clause 7.1(b).
- Clause 7.2(a).
- Clause 7.3.
- Clause 24.1(b).

Appendix 2

Bulk Hot Water Charging

Gas Bulk Hot Water Pricing Formulae

A. *Gas bulk hot water rate* (cents per litre) = CF (MJ per litre)
* *gas bulk hot water tariff* (cents per MJ)

Where *customers* are charged by their *retailer* for *energy* in delivering *gas bulk hot water*:

CF = the *gas bulk hot water conversion factor*
= 0.49724 MJ per litre
gas bulk hot water tariff = the *standing offer* tariff applicable to the *gas bulk hot water* unit (gas tariff 10/11)

Where *customers* are charged for *energy* in delivering *gas bulk hot water* pursuant to a *market contract*:

CF = the *gas bulk hot water conversion factor*
= 0.49724 MJ per litre
gas bulk hot water tariff = the market tariff applicable to the *bulk hot water* unit

B. *Retailer* provided *gas bulk hot water* per customer supply charge (cents) = the supply charge under the tariff applicable to the relevant *gas bulk hot water* unit divided by the number of *customers* supplied by the relevant *gas bulk hot water* unit.

Retailers may decide not to charge the supply charge or may decide to roll-in the supply charge into the commodity charge of the applicable tariff.

C. *Customer gas bulk hot water* charge (cents) = the *customer's* metered consumption of hot water (litres)
* *gas bulk hot water* price (cents per litre)
+ *customer's* supply charge (cents)

Electric Bulk Hot Water Billing Formulae

- A. Where *customers* are charged for *energy* in delivering *electric bulk hot water* either by their *retailer* under a *standing offer* contract or pursuant to a *market contract* the:

Customer electricity bulk hot water charge (cents) = the *customer's* metered consumption of hot water (kilolitres)
* electricity tariff rate(s) applicable to the *customer* for the applicable *electric bulk hot water* unit (cents per kWh)
* CF (kWh per kilolitre)

Where:

CF = *electric bulk hot water conversion factor* used by *retailers* to bill *electric bulk hot water* customers. The *electric bulk hot water conversion factor* will have a maximum value of 89 kWh per kilolitre. Where *customers* are currently billed using a lower *electric bulk hot water conversion factor*, or a lower *electric bulk hot water conversion factor* for the site is assessed, *retailers* must bill *customers* using the lower *electric bulk hot water conversion factor*.

The *customer's* electricity tariff must be an off-peak tariff if supplied from an off-peak *electric bulk hot water* unit.

