



Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 5 March 2016 (the **compilation date**).

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

Uncommenced amendments

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

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

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

Editorial changes

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

Modifications

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

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

Contents

Part 1—Preliminary	1
1 Short title	1
2 Commencement	1
3 Objects and regulatory policy	1
4 Simplified outline	1
5 Definitions	3
6 Standard telephone service	6
7 Application of this Act	8
7A Application of the <i>Criminal Code</i>	8
Part 2—Public interest telecommunications services	9
Division 1—Introduction	9
8 Simplified outline of this Part	9
8BA Special meaning of <i>standard telephone service</i>	10
8J Declaration about alternative contractual arrangements relating to standard telephone services	10
8K Declaration about alternative contractual arrangements relating to payphones	12
Division 2—Universal service obligation	15
Subdivision A—What is the universal service obligation?	15
9 Universal service obligation	15
9B What is a <i>service obligation</i> ?	17
9C Payphones	17
9E Supply of standard telephone services	18
Subdivision B—Primary universal service provider	19
12A Determination of primary universal service providers	19
12B Effect of determination	19
12C Obligations of primary universal service providers	20
12D Transitional: when Telstra is taken to be a primary universal service provider	20
12E Former universal service provider may be required to provide information to current universal service provider	20
Subdivision C—USO standards and rules	23
12EB Performance standards—standard telephone service	23
12EC Performance benchmarks—standard telephone service	24
12ED Performance standards—payphones	26

12EE	Performance benchmarks—payphones.....	27
12EF	Rules about the location of payphones	29
12EG	Rules about the process for public consultation on the location or removal of payphones.....	29
12EH	Rules about the process for resolution of complaints about the location or removal of payphones.....	30
12EI	Directions by the ACMA about the removal of payphones	30
Division 3—Public interest telecommunications service contracts and grants		32
Subdivision A—Policy objectives		32
13	Policy objectives.....	32
Subdivision B—Contracts and grants		33
14	Contracts and grants	33
15	Terms and conditions of grants.....	34
16	Condition about compliance with Ministerial determination	34
17	Exemption of designated transitional contracts from Ministerial determination	36
18	Secretary has powers etc. of the Commonwealth	37
19	Conferral of powers on the Secretary	37
20	Monitoring of performance	37
21	Executive power of the Commonwealth.....	38
22	Transitional—pre-commencement contracts	38
Division 4—Disclosure of information		40
Subdivision A—Access to information or documents held by a carriage service provider		40
23	Access to information or documents held by a carriage service provider	40
24	Copying documents—compensation	41
25	Copies of documents	41
26	Secretary may retain documents	41
27	Law relating to legal professional privilege not affected	42
28	Disclosure of information.....	42
29	Consent to customer contact.....	42
Subdivision B—Access to information or documents held by an NBN corporation		44
30	Access to information or documents held by an NBN corporation	44
31	Copying documents—compensation	45

32	Copies of documents	45
33	Secretary may retain documents	45
34	Law relating to legal professional privilege not affected	46
35	Severability	46
Subdivision C—Disclosure of information to certain bodies or persons		47
36	Disclosure of information to certain bodies or persons	47
Division 5—Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account		48
37	Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account	48
38	Credits to the Account	48
39	Purposes of the Account	48
40	Distribution of remaining balance of the Account	49
Division 6—Assessment, collection and recovery of levy		49
Subdivision A—Overall levy target amount		49
41	Overall levy target amount	49
42	Statement of overall levy target amount	50
Subdivision B—Eligible revenue of participating persons		53
43	Participating person must lodge return of eligible revenue	53
44	Participating person	53
45	Eligible revenue	54
46	ACMA may inquire into correctness of return	55
47	ACMA to assess eligible revenue	55
48	Assessment based on estimate of eligible revenue	56
49	Levy contribution factor	57
Subdivision C—Levy amount		57
50	Levy amount of a participating person	57
51	ACMA to make written assessment	58
52	Publication of assessment	59
Subdivision D—Assessments		59
53	Variation of assessments	59
54	ACMA may accept statements	59
55	Multiple assessments in the same document	59
Subdivision E—Collection and recovery of levy		59
56	When levy payable	59
57	Recovery of levy	60

58	Validity of assessment.....	60
59	Evidence of assessment	60
60	Onus of establishing incorrectness of assessment.....	61
61	Set-off.....	61
62	Refund of overpayment of levy	62
63	Cancellation of certain exemptions from levy	62
64	Commonwealth not liable to levy	62
65	Performance bonds and guarantees.....	62
Subdivision F—Disclosure of information		63
66	Public may request information	63
67	Request for information that is unavailable under section 66	63
68	How the ACMA is to comply with a request.....	65
Subdivision G—Other matters		65
69	Offence of failing to lodge eligible revenue return	65
70	Late payment penalty	66
Division 7—Other matters		67
71	Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Contracts	67
72	Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Grants.....	67
73	Delegation by the Minister	68
74	Delegation by the Secretary.....	68
Part 4—Continued access to untimed local calls		70
103	Simplified outline	70
104	Requirement to provide an untimed local call option	70
105	Untimed local call option	70
106	Eligible local calls	71
107	Benefits for customers outside standard zones	74
108	Standard zones.....	74
109	Applicable zones	75
110	Eligible customer.....	77
111	Points.....	77
112	Application of this Part.....	77
Part 5—Customer service guarantee		78
Division 1—Introduction		78
113	Simplified outline	78
114	Interpretation	79
114A	Wholesale carriage service and wholesale customer	79

Division 2—Retail performance standards and benchmarks	80
115 Performance standards.....	80
116 Damages for breach of performance standards.....	81
117 Scale of damages for breach of performance standards.....	82
117A Time for payment of damages for breach of performance standards.....	83
117B Performance benchmarks.....	85
117C Compliance with performance benchmarks.....	85
Division 3—Wholesale performance standards and benchmarks	86
117D Performance standards.....	86
117E Performance benchmarks.....	86
117F Compliance with performance benchmarks.....	87
Division 4—Other provisions	88
118 Remedial directions—compliance with performance standards.....	88
118A Right of contribution.....	89
119 Evidentiary certificate issued by the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.....	90
120 Waiver of customer service guarantee.....	91
120A Carriage service may be supplied on condition that the customer waives the customer service guarantee.....	92
121 Savings of other laws and remedies.....	92
122 Breach of performance standard is not an offence.....	92
122A Failure to meet or exceed a minimum benchmark is not an offence.....	93
123 Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> does not apply to a breach of a performance standard.....	93
124 Minister may direct the ACMA about the use of its powers under this Part.....	93
125 Review of performance standards following Ministerial direction.....	93
Part 6—The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman	95
126 Simplified outline.....	95
127 Eligible carriage service providers.....	95
128 Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.....	96
129 Exemptions from requirement to join scheme.....	97
130 Direction to join scheme.....	98
131 Determination that a class of carriage service providers must join scheme.....	99

132	Members of scheme must comply with scheme	100
133	Register of members of scheme	100
133A	Reviews of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme	100
Part 8—Provision of emergency call services		102
146	Simplified outline	102
147	Provision of emergency call services	102
148	Compliance with determination	106
149	Access to emergency call services	107
150	Ministerial pricing determinations	108
151	Access to be provided	108
Part 9—Price control arrangements for Telstra		110
152	Simplified outline	110
153	Definitions	110
154	Minister may determine price control arrangements	111
155	Effect of price control arrangements	111
156	Alteration of charges subject to price control arrangements	111
157	Carrier charges subject to notification and disallowance	112
158	Alteration of charges subject to notification and disallowance	113
Part 9B—Independent reviews of regional telecommunications		114
Division 1—Independent reviews of regional telecommunications		114
158P	Reviews of regional telecommunications to be conducted by the RTIRC	114
158Q	Report of review	116
Division 2—Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee (RTIRC)		118
158R	Establishment of the RTIRC	118
158S	Functions of the RTIRC	118
158T	Membership of the RTIRC	118
158U	Appointment of RTIRC members	120
158V	Acting appointments—RTIRC Chair	120
158W	Procedures	120
158X	Disclosure of interests	121
158Y	Remuneration and allowances	122
158Z	Leave of absence	122
158ZA	Resignation	122

158ZB	Termination of appointment	122
158ZC	Other terms and conditions	123
158ZD	Assistance to RTIRC	123
Part 10—Miscellaneous		125
160	Regulations	125
Endnotes		126
Endnote 1—About the endnotes		126
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key		128
Endnote 3—Legislation history		129
Endnote 4—Amendment history		135

An Act about telecommunications, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the 28th day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

3 Objects and regulatory policy

The following provisions of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* apply to this Act in a corresponding way to the way in which they apply to that Act:

- (a) section 3 (objects);
- (b) section 4 (regulatory policy).

4 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Act:

- A universal service regime is established. The main object of the universal service regime is to ensure that all people in Australia, wherever they reside or carry on business, should have reasonable access, on an equitable basis, to:
 - (a) standard telephone services; and
 - (b) payphones.

Section 4

- The universal service regime established by this Act is to be phased out and replaced by alternative contractual arrangements.
- The Secretary is responsible for entering into contracts, and making grants, to support the provision of public interest telecommunications services.
- Public interest telecommunication services include:
 - (a) standard telephone services; and
 - (b) payphones; and
 - (c) emergency call services; and
 - (d) the National Relay Service.
- The ACMA will assess and collect the levy imposed on carriers by the *Telecommunications (Industry Levy) Act 2012*.
- The proceeds of the levy will be used to:
 - (a) pay contractors and grant recipients; and
 - (b) pay eligible administrative costs.
- Local calls are to be charged for on an untimed basis.
- The ACMA may make performance standards to be complied with by carriage service providers in relation to customer service.
- Certain carriers and carriage service providers must enter into the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.
- The ACMA may impose requirements on carriers, carriage service providers and certain other persons in relation to emergency call services.
- Telstra is subject to price control arrangements.

5 Definitions

- (1) Unless the contrary intention appears, expressions used in this Act and in the *Telecommunications Act 1997* have the same meaning in this Act as they have in that Act.

- (2) In this Act:

Appropriation Act means an Act appropriating money for expenditure out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in relation to a particular financial year.

contractor has the meaning given by section 14.

data call has the meaning generally accepted within the telecommunications industry.

eligible administrative costs of the Commonwealth means:

- (a) remuneration, and other employment-related costs and expenses, in respect of APS employees whose duties relate to the performance of the Secretary's functions, or the exercise of the Secretary's powers, under Division 3 of Part 2; or
- (b) any other costs, expenses and other obligations incurred by the Commonwealth in connection with the performance of the Secretary's functions, or the exercise of the Secretary's powers, under Division 3 of Part 2;

but does not include:

- (c) amounts incurred under contracts made under section 14; and
- (d) amounts incurred by way of grants made under section 14.

eligible levy period means:

- (a) the 2014-15 financial year; or
- (b) a later financial year.

eligible revenue for an eligible levy period has the meaning given by section 45.

eligible revenue period means:

- (a) the 2013-14 financial year; or

Section 5

(b) a later financial year.

eligible revenue return means a return under section 43.

engage in conduct means:

- (a) do an act; or
- (b) omit to perform an act.

grant recipient has the meaning given by section 14.

levy means levy imposed by section 4C of the *Telecommunications (Industry Levy) Act 2012*.

levy amount has the meaning given by section 50.

levy contribution factor has the meaning given by section 49.

national broadband network has the same meaning as in the *National Broadband Network Companies Act 2011*.

National Relay Service means a service that provides persons who:

- (a) are deaf; or
 - (b) have a hearing and/or speech impairment;
- with access to a standard telephone service on terms, and in circumstances, that are comparable to those on which other Australians have access to a standard telephone service.

NBN Co has the same meaning as in the *National Broadband Network Companies Act 2011*.

overall levy target amount has the meaning given by section 41.

participating person for an eligible revenue period has the meaning given by section 44.

payphone carriage service means a carriage service supplied by means of a payphone.

price-related terms and conditions means terms and conditions relating to price or a method of ascertaining price.

primary universal service provider has the meaning given by section 12A.

Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account means the Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account established by section 37.

RTIRC means the Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee established by section 158R.

RTIRC Chair means the Chair of the Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee.

RTIRC member means a member of the Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee, and includes the RTIRC Chair.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department.

service obligation has the meaning given by section 9B.

SMS relay service means a service that allows users of the National Relay Service to communicate using SMS.

Note: ***SMS*** is short for short message service.

standard telephone service has the meaning given by section 6.

Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman means the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman appointed under the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.

Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme means the scheme referred to in section 128.

this Act includes the regulations.

universal service obligation has the meaning given by section 9.

universal service provider means a primary universal service provider.

video relay service means a service that allows persons who:

Section 6

- (a) are deaf: or
 - (b) have a hearing and/or speech impairment;
- to communicate with other persons using video as well as voice.

VOIP service means a carriage service that enables a voice call to originate on customer equipment by means of the internet protocol.

6 Standard telephone service

- (1) A reference in a particular provision of this Act to a **standard telephone service** is a reference to a carriage service for each of the following purposes:
- (a) the purpose of voice telephony;
 - (b) if:
 - (i) voice telephony is not practical for a particular end-user with a disability (for example, because the user is deaf or has a hearing and/or speech impairment); and
 - (ii) another form of communication that is equivalent to voice telephony (for example, communication by means of a device that enables text-based communication) would be required to be supplied to the end-user in order to comply with the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*;the purpose of that form of communication;
 - (c) a purpose declared by the regulations to be a designated purpose for the purposes of that provision;
- where:
- (d) the service passes the connectivity test set out in subsection (2); and
 - (e) to the extent that the service is for the purpose referred to in paragraph (a)—the service has the characteristics (if any) declared by the regulations to be the designated characteristics in relation to that service for the purposes of that provision; and
 - (f) to the extent that the service is for the purpose referred to in paragraph (b)—the service has the characteristics (if any) declared by the regulations to be the designated

characteristics in relation to that service for the purposes of that provision; and

- (g) to the extent that the service is for a particular purpose referred to in paragraph (c)—the service has the characteristics (if any) declared by the regulations to be the designated characteristics in relation to that service for the purposes of that provision.
- (2) A service passes the connectivity test if an end-user supplied with the service for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) is ordinarily able to communicate, by means of the service, with each other end-user who is supplied with the same service for the same purpose, whether or not the end-users are connected to the same telecommunications network.
 - (3) The following are examples of purposes that could be declared by regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c):
 - (a) the purpose of the carriage of data;
 - (b) the purpose of tone signalling.
 - (4) In making a recommendation to the Governor-General at a particular time about the making of regulations for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), the Minister must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) whether a carriage service for the purpose proposed to be declared by the regulations can be supplied using the same infrastructure as is, at that time, being used by universal service providers, contractors or grant recipients to supply a standard telephone service for the purpose referred to in paragraph (1)(a);
 - (b) such other matters (if any) as the Minister considers relevant.
 - (5) This section does not prevent a characteristic declared by regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (1)(e), (f) or (g) from being a performance characteristic.
 - (6) In this section:

this Act includes the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Section 7

7 Application of this Act

The following provisions of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* apply to this Act in a corresponding way to the way in which they apply to that Act:

- (a) section 8 (Crown to be bound);
- (b) section 9 (extra-territorial application);
- (c) section 10 (extension to external Territories);
- (d) section 11 (extension to offshore areas);
- (e) section 12 (Act subject to Radiocommunications Act);
- (f) section 13 (continuity of partnerships).

7A Application of the *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* (except for Part 2.5) applies to all offences against this Act.

Note 1: Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

Note 2: For criminal liability of corporations under this Act, see sections 574A and 575 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Part 2—Public interest telecommunications services

Division 1—Introduction

8 Simplified outline of this Part

- This Part establishes a universal service regime.
- The main object of the universal service regime is to ensure that all people in Australia, wherever they reside or carry on business, should have reasonable access, on an equitable basis, to:
 - (a) standard telephone services; and
 - (b) payphones.
- The universal service regime is to be phased out and replaced by alternative contractual arrangements.
- The Secretary is responsible for entering into contracts, and making grants, to support the provision of public interest telecommunications services.
- Public interest telecommunication services include:
 - (a) standard telephone services; and
 - (b) payphones; and
 - (c) emergency call services; and
 - (d) the National Relay Service.
- The Secretary will monitor the performance of contractors and grant recipients.
- The ACMA will assess and collect the levy imposed on carriers by the *Telecommunications (Industry Levy) Act 2012*.
- The proceeds of the levy will be used to:

Section 8BA

- (a) pay contractors and grant recipients; and
- (b) pay eligible administrative costs.

8BA Special meaning of *standard telephone service*

- (1) A reference in this Part to a *standard telephone service* is a reference to a *standard telephone service* (within the meaning of section 6) that has the characteristics (if any) specified in a determination under subsection (2).
- (2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine specified characteristics for the purposes of subsection (1).

8J Declaration about alternative contractual arrangements relating to standard telephone services

Initial declaration

- (1) During the period of 24 months that began at the commencement of this section, the Minister must make either of the following declarations:
 - (a) a declaration that, in his or her opinion, there are satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to standard telephone services;
 - (b) a declaration that the 24-month period starting immediately after the declaration is made is the *declaration deferral period* for the purposes of this section.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a declaration is made under paragraph (1)(a) or (b); and
 - (b) the declaration is not in force as at the later of the following times:
 - (i) the end of the period of 26 months that began at the commencement of this section;
 - (ii) the start of the day immediately after the last day on which a resolution referred to in subsection 42(1) of the

Legislation Act 2003 disallowing the declaration could be passed;

the 24-month period starting immediately after the declaration was made is the ***declaration deferral period*** for the purposes of this section.

Subsequent declarations

- (3) Before the end of the declaration deferral period, the Minister must make either of the following declarations:
- (a) a declaration that, in his or her opinion, there are satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to standard telephone services;
 - (b) a declaration that, in his or her opinion, there are not satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to standard telephone services.

Criteria for making declaration

- (4) The Minister must not make a declaration under paragraph (1)(a) or (3)(a) unless:
- (a) Telstra has entered into a contract under section 14; and
 - (b) the contract was entered into for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a); and
 - (c) the contract is in force; and
 - (d) neither party to the contract has given notice of termination of the contract; and
 - (e) the Minister is satisfied that Telstra is likely to substantially comply with the contract, having regard to:
 - (i) Telstra's record of compliance with its obligations under the contract; and
 - (ii) the nature of Telstra's obligations under the contract; and
 - (iii) Telstra's record of compliance with its obligations under this Part, to the extent that the obligations relate

Section 8K

- to the service obligation mentioned in paragraph 9(1)(a); and
- (iv) Telstra's record of compliance with its obligations under Part 5; and
- (v) such other matters (if any) as the Minister considers relevant; and
- (f) the Minister has obtained advice from:
 - (i) the ACMA; and
 - (ii) the Secretary;about the making of the declaration.
- (5) Subparagraphs (4)(e)(iii) and (iv) do not apply to an act, omission, matter or thing that occurs before the commencement of this section.
- (6) Subsection (4) does not limit the matters to which the Minister may have regard in making a declaration under this section.

Declarations

- (7) A declaration under this section cannot be varied or revoked.
- (8) A declaration under this section is a legislative instrument.

8K Declaration about alternative contractual arrangements relating to payphones

Initial declaration

- (1) During the period of 24 months that began at the commencement of this section, the Minister must make either of the following declarations:
 - (a) a declaration that, in his or her opinion, there are satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to payphones;
 - (b) a declaration that the 24-month period starting immediately after the declaration is made is the ***declaration deferral period*** for the purposes of this section.

Section 8K

- (2) If:
- (a) a declaration is made under paragraph (1)(a) or (b); and
 - (b) the declaration is not in force as at the later of the following times:
 - (i) the end of the period of 26 months that began at the commencement of this section;
 - (ii) the start of the day immediately after the last day on which a resolution referred to in subsection 42(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003* disallowing the declaration could be passed;
- the 24-month period starting immediately after the declaration was made is the ***declaration deferral period*** for the purposes of this section.

Subsequent declarations

- (3) Before the end of the declaration deferral period, the Minister must make either of the following declarations:
- (a) a declaration that, in his or her opinion, there are satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to payphones;
 - (b) a declaration that, in his or her opinion, there are not satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to payphones.

Criteria for making declaration

- (4) The Minister must not make a declaration under paragraph (1)(a) or (3)(a) unless:
- (a) Telstra has entered into a contract under section 14; and
 - (b) the contract was entered into for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(b); and
 - (c) the contract is in force; and
 - (d) neither party to the contract has given notice of termination of the contract; and
 - (e) the Minister is satisfied that Telstra is likely to substantially comply with the contract, having regard to:

Section 8K

- (i) Telstra's record of compliance with its obligations under the contract; and
 - (ii) the nature of Telstra's obligations under the contract; and
 - (iii) Telstra's record of compliance with its obligations under this Part, to the extent that the obligations relate to the service obligation mentioned in paragraph 9(1)(b); and
 - (iv) such other matters (if any) as the Minister considers relevant; and
 - (f) the Minister has obtained advice from:
 - (i) the ACMA; and
 - (ii) the Secretary;about the making of the declaration.
- (5) Subparagraph (4)(e)(iii) does not apply to an act, omission, matter or thing that occurs before the commencement of this section.
- (6) Subsection (4) does not limit the matters to which the Minister may have regard in making a declaration under this section.

Declarations

- (7) A declaration under this section cannot be varied or revoked.
- (8) A declaration under this section is a legislative instrument.

Division 2—Universal service obligation

Subdivision A—What is the universal service obligation?

9 Universal service obligation

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the *universal service obligation* is the obligation:

- (a) to ensure that standard telephone services are reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on an equitable basis, wherever they reside or carry on business; and
- (b) to ensure that payphones are reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on an equitable basis, wherever they reside or carry on business.

(2) The obligation mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) includes the obligation to supply standard telephone services to people in Australia on request.

(2A) The obligation mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) includes the obligation to supply, install and maintain payphones in Australia.

(2AAA) If:

- (a) the Minister makes a declaration under section 8J that, in the Minister's opinion, there are satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to standard telephone services; and
- (b) neither House of the Parliament passes a resolution under section 42 of the *Legislation Act 2003* disallowing the declaration;

an obligation does not arise under paragraph (1)(a) or subsection (2) of this section after the last day on which such a resolution could have been passed by a House of the Parliament.

(2AA) If:

Section 9

- (a) the Minister makes a declaration under section 8K that, in the Minister's opinion, there are satisfactory alternative contractual arrangements relating to payphones; and
 - (b) neither House of the Parliament passes a resolution under section 42 of the *Legislation Act 2003* disallowing the declaration;
- an obligation does not arise under paragraph (1)(b) or subsection (2A) of this section after the last day on which such a resolution could have been passed by a House of the Parliament.
- (2C) An obligation does not arise under paragraph (1)(a) or subsection (2) in relation to the supply of a standard telephone service to a person on request unless the request complies with the requirements (if any) set out in a determination under subsection (2D).
- (2D) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine requirements for the purposes of subsection (2C).
- (2E) An obligation does not arise under paragraph (1)(a) or subsection (2) in relation to the supply of a standard telephone service in the circumstances (if any) specified in a determination under subsection (3).
- (3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine circumstances for the purposes of subsection (2E).
- (4) An obligation does not arise under paragraph (1)(a) or subsection (2) in relation to particular equipment, goods or services the supply of which is treated under section 9E as the supply of a standard telephone service if the customer concerned requests not to be supplied with the equipment, goods or services.
- (6) To avoid doubt, an obligation arising under paragraph (1)(a) or subsection (2) in relation to customer equipment requires the customer concerned to be given the option of hiring the equipment.

9B What is a *service obligation*?

- (1) Unless the Minister makes a determination under subsection (2), each of the following is a ***service obligation***:
 - (a) the obligation referred to in paragraph 9(1)(a) (dealing with the standard telephone services);
 - (b) the obligation referred to in paragraph 9(1)(b) (dealing with payphones).
- (2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine the ***service obligations*** by dividing the universal service obligation in another way.
- (3) The determination must also specify, in respect of each service obligation, what must be supplied or done in order to fulfil the service obligation.

9C Payphones

For the purposes of this Part, a ***payphone*** is a fixed telephone that:

- (a) is a means by which a standard telephone service is supplied; and
- (b) when in normal working order, cannot be used to make a telephone call (other than a free call or a call made with operator assistance) unless, as payment for the call, or to enable payment for the call to be collected:
 - (i) money, or a token, card or other object, has been put into a device that forms part of, is attached to, or is located near, the telephone; or
 - (ii) an identification number, or a code or other information (in numerical or any other form) has been input into a device that forms part of, is attached to, or is located near, the telephone; or
 - (iii) a prescribed act has been done.

Section 9E

9E Supply of standard telephone services

- (1) A reference in this Part to the **supply** of a standard telephone service includes a reference to the supply of:
- (a) if the regulations prescribe customer equipment for the purposes of this paragraph—whichever of the following is applicable:
 - (i) that customer equipment;
 - (ii) if other customer equipment is supplied, instead of the first-mentioned customer equipment, in order to comply with the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*—that other customer equipment; and
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—whichever of the following is applicable:
 - (i) a telephone handset that does not have switching functions;
 - (ii) if other customer equipment is supplied, instead of such a handset, in order to comply with the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*—that other customer equipment; and
 - (c) other goods of a kind specified in the regulations; and
 - (d) services of a kind specified in the regulations;
- where the equipment, goods or services, as the case may be, are for use in connection with the standard telephone service.
- (2) A reference in this Part to the **supply** of a standard telephone service includes a reference to the supply, to a person with a disability, of:
- (a) customer equipment of a kind specified in the regulations; and
 - (b) other goods of a kind specified in the regulations; and
 - (c) services of a kind specified in the regulations;
- where the equipment, goods or services, as the case may be, are for use in connection with the standard telephone service.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, **supply**, in relation to customer equipment or other goods, includes supply by way of hire.
-

- (4) For the purposes of this section, *disability* has the same meaning as in the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.

Subdivision B—Primary universal service provider

12A Determination of primary universal service providers

- (1) The Minister may determine in writing that a specified carrier or carriage service provider is the *primary universal service provider* in respect of a service obligation.
- (2) The Minister may determine:
- (a) different primary universal service providers in respect of different service obligations; and
 - (b) the same person as the primary universal service provider in respect of one or more service obligations.
- (3) In exercising his or her powers under this section, the Minister must ensure that at all times there is one primary universal service provider, in respect of each service obligation.
- (4) In deciding whether to make a determination that a person is a primary universal service provider, the Minister is limited to considering factors that are relevant to achieving the objects of this Act.
- (5) The Minister must give to the person and to the ACMA a copy of the determination.
- (6) A determination under this section is a legislative instrument.

Note: A determination that the Minister is taken to have made under this section because of section 12D is not a legislative instrument (see subsection 12D(2)).

12B Effect of determination

- (1) A determination under section 12A takes effect on the day specified in the determination.

Section 12C

- (2) If such a determination is expressed to cease to have effect at a specified time, the determination ceases to have effect at that time.
- (3) A variation or revocation of a determination under section 12A takes effect on the day specified for the purpose in the instrument of variation or revocation.
- (4) If the Minister revokes a determination under section 12A, the Minister may determine in writing arrangements to deal with any issues of a transitional nature that may arise as a result of the revocation.

12C Obligations of primary universal service providers

A primary universal service provider in respect of a service obligation must fulfil that service obligation.

12D Transitional: when Telstra is taken to be a primary universal service provider

Until a determination of a primary universal service provider under section 12A takes effect for the first time in respect of a service obligation, the Minister is taken to have made a determination under section 12A that Telstra is the primary universal service provider in respect of that service obligation.

12E Former universal service provider may be required to provide information to current universal service provider

Scope

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) the Minister determines under section 12A that a carrier or carriage service provider (the **current provider**) is the primary universal service provider in respect of a service obligation; and

Section 12E

- (b) another person, who is or was a universal service provider in respect of the obligation, is determined to be a former provider under subsection (4).
- (2) This section also applies if:
- (a) either:
 - (i) the Minister revokes or varies a determination under section 12A so that a person (the **former provider**) ceases to be a universal service provider in respect of a service obligation; or
 - (ii) a person (the **former provider**) otherwise ceases to be a universal service provider in respect of a service obligation; and
 - (b) another person (the **current provider**), who was also a universal service provider in respect of the service obligation, continues to be a universal service provider in respect of that obligation:
 - (i) if subparagraph (a)(i) applies—after the revocation or variation; or
 - (ii) if subparagraph (a)(ii) applies—after the cessation.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) can apply before the determination, revocation or variation under section 12A takes effect.

Former provider

- (4) The Minister may determine in writing that a person is a former provider for the purposes of this section.

Requirement to give information

- (5) The current provider may, by written notice given to the former provider, require the former provider to give to the current provider specified information of the kind referred to in subsection (6). A notice of this kind cannot be given more than 6 months after:
- (a) if subsection (1) applies—the later of the following days:
 - (i) the day on which the current provider became a universal service provider;

Section 12E

- (ii) the day on which the determination under section 12A was made in respect of the current provider; or
 - (b) if subsection (2) applies—the day on which the former provider ceases to be a universal service provider.
- (6) The information that may be required to be given must be information that will assist the current provider in doing something that the current provider is or will be required or permitted to do by or under a provision of this Part. The notice must identify the doing of that thing as the purpose for which the information is required.
 - Note 1: If, for example, information about service location and customer contact details will assist the current provider in fulfilling its obligation under section 12C, the former provider may be required to provide that kind of information.
 - Note 2: See also subsection (8), which allows the Minister to determine that a specified kind of information is information referred to in this subsection.
- (7) If a requirement made by a notice under subsection (5) is reasonable, the former provider must comply with the requirement as soon as practicable after receiving the notice. However, if the requirement is unreasonable, the former provider does not have to comply with it.
- (8) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make a determination to the effect that, either generally or in a particular case, information of a kind specified in the determination is taken to be information that will assist a person in doing a specified thing that the person is or will be required or permitted to do by or under a provision of this Part.
- (9) If a former provider has been given notice of a requirement under subsection (5), the ACMA may, in writing, direct the former provider to comply with the requirement or with specified aspects of the requirement. The former provider must comply with the direction.
- (10) In deciding whether to give a direction under subsection (9), the ACMA must consider whether the requirement under subsection (5) is reasonable.

Subdivision C—USO standards and rules

12EB Performance standards—standard telephone service

Determination

- (1) The Minister may make a written determination setting out standards to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to any or all of the following matters:
 - (a) the terms and conditions of the supply of a standard telephone service to a customer, other than price-related terms and conditions;
 - (b) the reliability of a standard telephone service supplied to a customer;
 - (c) the supply of a temporary standard telephone service to a customer;
 - (d) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must supply a standard telephone service following the making of a request by a prospective customer;
 - (e) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must rectify a fault or service difficulty relating to a standard telephone service following the making of a report by a customer about the fault or service difficulty;
 - (f) any other matter concerning the supply, or proposed supply, of a standard telephone service to a customer or prospective customer.
- (2) A determination under subsection (1) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the determination.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Compliance

- (4) A primary universal service provider must comply with a standard in force under subsection (1).

Section 12EC

Service supplied in fulfilment of the universal service obligation

- (6) This section does not apply to a standard telephone service unless the service is supplied, or proposed to be supplied, in fulfilment of the universal service obligation.

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (7) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

12EC Performance benchmarks—standard telephone service

Determination

- (1) The Minister may make a written determination setting out standards to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to any or all of the following matters:
- (a) the terms and conditions of the supply of a standard telephone service to a customer, other than price-related terms and conditions;
 - (b) the reliability of a standard telephone service supplied to a customer;
 - (c) the supply of a temporary standard telephone service to a customer;
 - (d) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must supply a standard telephone service following the making of a request by a prospective customer;
 - (e) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must rectify a fault or service difficulty relating to a standard telephone service following the making of a report by a customer about the fault or service difficulty;
 - (f) any other matter concerning the supply, or proposed supply, of a standard telephone service to a customer or prospective customer.
- (2) A determination under subsection (1) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the instrument.

Section 12EC

- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (5) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

Performance benchmarks

- (6) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, set minimum benchmarks in relation to compliance by a primary universal service provider with a standard in force under subsection (1).
- (7) An instrument under subsection (6) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the instrument.
- (8) Subsection (7) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Provider must meet or exceed minimum benchmarks

- (9) A primary universal service provider must meet or exceed a minimum benchmark set by an instrument under subsection (6).

Clause 1 of Schedule 1 to the Telecommunications Act 1997 does not apply to a breach of a standard

- (10) Clause 1 of Schedule 1 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* does not apply to a contravention of a standard in force under subsection (1).

Note: Clause 1 of Schedule 1 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* requires carriers to comply with this Act.

Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the Telecommunications Act 1997 does not apply to a breach of a standard

- (11) Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* does not apply to a contravention of a standard in force under subsection (1).

Section 12ED

Note: Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* requires carriage service providers to comply with this Act.

12ED Performance standards—payphones

Determination

- (1) The Minister may make a written determination setting out standards to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to any or all of the following matters:
 - (a) the characteristics of a payphone carriage service;
 - (b) the supply, installation or maintenance of a payphone;
 - (c) the supply of a payphone carriage service;
 - (d) the reliability of a payphone;
 - (e) the reliability of a payphone carriage service;
 - (f) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must rectify a fault or service difficulty relating to a payphone following the making of a report about a fault or service difficulty;
 - (g) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must rectify a fault or service difficulty relating to a payphone carriage service following the making of a report about a fault or service difficulty;
 - (h) the handling of requests for the removal of a payphone;
 - (i) any other matter concerning:
 - (i) the supply, installation or maintenance of a payphone;
or
 - (ii) the supply of a payphone carriage service.
- (2) A determination under subsection (1) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the determination.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Compliance

- (4) A primary universal service provider must comply with a determination under subsection (1).

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (6) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

12EE Performance benchmarks—payphones

Determination

- (1) The Minister may make a written determination setting out standards to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to any or all of the following matters:
- (a) the characteristics of a payphone carriage service;
 - (b) the supply, installation or maintenance of a payphone;
 - (c) the supply of a payphone carriage service;
 - (d) the reliability of a payphone;
 - (e) the reliability of a payphone carriage service;
 - (f) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must rectify a fault or service difficulty relating to a payphone following the making of a report about a fault or service difficulty;
 - (g) the maximum period within which a primary universal service provider must rectify a fault or service difficulty relating to a payphone carriage service following the making of a report about a fault or service difficulty;
 - (h) the handling of requests for the removal of a payphone;
 - (i) any other matter concerning:
 - (i) the supply, installation or maintenance of a payphone;
or
 - (ii) the supply of a payphone carriage service.
- (2) A determination under subsection (1) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the determination.

Section 12EE

- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (5) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

Performance benchmarks

- (6) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, set minimum benchmarks in relation to compliance by a primary universal service provider with a standard in force under subsection (1).
- (7) An instrument under subsection (6) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the instrument.
- (8) Subsection (7) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Provider must meet or exceed minimum benchmarks

- (9) A primary universal service provider must meet or exceed a minimum benchmark set by an instrument under subsection (6).

Clause 1 of Schedule 1 to the Telecommunications Act 1997 does not apply to a breach of a standard

- (10) Clause 1 of Schedule 1 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* does not apply to a contravention of a standard in force under subsection (1).

Note: Clause 1 of Schedule 1 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* requires carriers to comply with this Act.

Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the Telecommunications Act 1997 does not apply to a breach of a standard

- (11) Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* does not apply to a contravention of a standard in force under subsection (1).

Section 12EF

Note: Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* requires carriage service providers to comply with this Act.

12EF Rules about the location of payphones

- (1) The Minister may make a determination setting out rules to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to the places or areas in which payphones are to be located.

Compliance

- (2) A primary universal service provider must comply with a determination under subsection (1).
- (3) If a primary universal service provider complies with a determination under subsection (1), the provider is taken to have complied with an obligation under paragraph 9(1)(b) or subsection 9(2A), to the extent to which the obligation relates to the location of payphones.

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (5) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

12EG Rules about the process for public consultation on the location or removal of payphones

- (1) The Minister may make a determination setting out rules to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to the process for public consultation on the location or removal of payphones.
- (2) The Minister must ensure that a determination under subsection (1) provides that, if:
- (a) a primary universal service provider makes a decision to remove a payphone from a particular location; and
 - (b) that payphone is the only payphone at that location;
- then:

Section 12EH

- (c) the provider must undertake a process for public consultation on the removal of that payphone; and
- (d) if, in accordance with that process, a person makes a submission to the provider—the provider must notify the person, in writing, of the outcome of that process.

Compliance

- (3) A primary universal service provider must comply with a determination under subsection (1).

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (5) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

12EH Rules about the process for resolution of complaints about the location or removal of payphones

- (1) The Minister may make a determination setting out rules to be complied with by a primary universal service provider in relation to the process for resolution of complaints about the location or removal of payphones.

Compliance

- (2) A primary universal service provider must comply with a determination under subsection (1).

Determination is a legislative instrument

- (4) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

12EI Directions by the ACMA about the removal of payphones

Scope

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) a primary universal service provider has made a decision to remove a payphone from a particular location; and

Section 12EI

- (b) a person notifies the ACMA, in writing, that the person objects to the removal; and
- (c) the ACMA is satisfied that:
 - (i) the removal would breach, or has breached, a determination under subsection 12EF(1); or
 - (ii) the provider has breached a determination under subsection 12EG(1) in relation to the removal.

Direction

- (2) If the payphone has not been removed, the ACMA may, by written notice given to the provider, direct the provider not to remove the payphone from that location.
- (3) If the payphone has been removed, the ACMA may, by written notice given to the provider, direct the provider:
 - (a) to supply and install a payphone at that location; and
 - (b) to do so within the period specified in the notice.
- (4) A period specified under paragraph (3)(b) must not be shorter than 30 days after the notice is given.
- (5) A direction under subsection (2) or (3) must not be inconsistent with a determination under subsection 12EF(1).

Compliance

- (6) A primary universal service provider must comply with a direction under subsection (2) or (3).

Direction is not a legislative instrument

- (7) A direction under subsection (2) or (3) is not a legislative instrument.

Section 13

Division 3—Public interest telecommunications service contracts and grants

Subdivision A—Policy objectives

13 Policy objectives

- (1) The policy objectives of this Division are:
 - (a) that standard telephone services are to:
 - (i) be reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on an equitable basis, wherever they reside or carry on business; and
 - (ii) be supplied to people in Australia on request; and
 - (b) that payphones are to:
 - (i) be reasonably accessible to all people in Australia on an equitable basis, wherever they reside or carry on business; and
 - (ii) be supplied, installed and maintained in Australia; and
 - (c) that end-users of standard telephone services in Australia are to have access, free of charge, to an emergency call service; and
 - (d) that the National Relay Service is to be reasonably accessible to all persons in Australia who:
 - (i) are deaf; or
 - (ii) have a hearing and/or speech impairment;wherever they reside or carry on business; and
 - (e) that there are to be such:
 - (i) customer information programs; and
 - (ii) customer cabling installation programs; and
 - (iii) carriage service development programs; and
 - (iv) other measures (if any) as are specified in the regulations;as are necessary to support the continuity of supply of carriage services during the transition to the national broadband network; and

- (f) that all persons in Australia outside a standard zone are to have access to untimed voice calls on a basis that is comparable to the access provided to persons in standard zones for voice calls made:
 - (i) using a standard telephone service; or
 - (ii) using a payphone; and
 - (g) that all persons in Australia outside a standard zone are to have access to untimed data calls on a basis that is comparable to the access provided to persons in standard zones for data calls made to an internet service provider using a data network access number; and
 - (h) that an SMS relay service is reasonably accessible to all persons in Australia who:
 - (i) are deaf; or
 - (ii) have a hearing and/or speech impairment; and
 - (i) that a video relay service is reasonably accessible to all persons in Australia who communicate in Auslan; and
 - (j) that a software application is reasonably available to assist all users of the National Relay Service in communication with emergency call services; and
 - (k) the objectives (if any) specified in the regulations, where those objectives relate to the supply of carriage services.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(f) and (g), **standard zone** has the meaning given by section 108.

Subdivision B—Contracts and grants

14 Contracts and grants

- (1) The Secretary may, on behalf of the Commonwealth:
- (a) enter into a contract; or
 - (b) make a grant of financial assistance;
- for a purpose relating to the achievement of any or all of the policy objectives of this Division.

Note 1: For the policy objectives, see subsection 13(1).

Section 15

Note 2: For transitional provisions, see section 22.

- (2) For the purposes of this Act, if the Secretary enters into a contract with a person under subsection (1), the person is a ***contractor***.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, if the Secretary makes a grant of financial assistance to a person under subsection (1), the person is a ***grant recipient***.

15 Terms and conditions of grants

Scope

- (1) This section applies to a grant of financial assistance made under section 14.

Terms and conditions

- (2) The terms and conditions on which that financial assistance is granted are to be set out in a written agreement between the Commonwealth and the grant recipient.
- (3) An agreement under subsection (2) is to be entered into by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to a condition under section 16.

16 Condition about compliance with Ministerial determination

Condition

- (1) It is a condition of:
 - (a) a contract entered into under section 14; or
 - (b) a grant made under section 14;that the contractor or grant recipient, as the case may be, must comply with a determination under subsection (2) in so far as the determination applies to the contract or grant, as the case may be.

Determination

- (2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make a determination that sets out either or both of the following:
- (a) standards or rules that must be complied with by contractors or grant recipients, as the case may be, in relation to contracts entered into, or grants made, under section 14;
 - (b) minimum benchmarks that must be met or exceeded by contractors or grant recipients, as the case may be, in relation to contracts entered into, or grants made, under section 14.

Application of determinations

- (3) A determination under subsection (2) may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the determination.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Other terms and conditions

- (5) This section does not, by implication, limit:
- (a) the terms and conditions that may be included in a contract entered into under section 14; or
 - (b) the terms and conditions that may be included in an agreement under section 15.

Determination prevails over inconsistent contract or agreement

- (6) A term or condition:
- (a) of a contract entered into under section 14; or
 - (b) set out in an agreement under section 15;
- has no effect to the extent to which it is inconsistent with a determination under subsection (2) that applies to the contract or to the grant to which the agreement relates, as the case may be.
- (7) Despite subsection (6), a determination under subsection (2) has no effect to the extent to which it overrides a term or condition:
- (a) of a contract entered into under section 14; and

Section 17

- (b) that gives the contractor a right to adjustment of payment for a change in the services, facilities or customer equipment to be supplied by the contractor in accordance with the contract.
- (8) Despite subsection (6), a determination under subsection (2) has no effect to the extent to which it specifies the price, or a method of ascertaining the price, for any of the services, facilities or customer equipment to be supplied by a contractor in accordance with a section 14 contract.
- (9) Despite subsection (6), a determination under subsection (2) has no effect to the extent to which it overrides a term or condition:
 - (a) set out in an agreement under section 15; and
 - (b) that gives the grant recipient a right to adjustment of payment for a change in the services, facilities or customer equipment to be supplied by the grant recipient in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grant.
- (10) Despite subsection (6), a determination under subsection (2) has no effect to the extent to which it specifies the price, or a method of ascertaining the price, for any of the services, facilities or customer equipment to be supplied by the grant recipient of a section 14 grant in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grant.

17 Exemption of designated transitional contracts from Ministerial determination

If:

- (a) a contract is in force as at the commencement of this section; and
- (b) the contract was entered into before 1 July 2012; and
- (c) the contract was a designated transitional contract within the meaning of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*;

the contract is exempt from a determination under subsection 16(2) of this Act.

18 Secretary has powers etc. of the Commonwealth

- (1) The Secretary, on behalf of the Commonwealth, has all the rights, responsibilities, duties and powers of the Commonwealth in relation to the Commonwealth's capacity as:
 - (a) a party to a contract entered into under section 14; or
 - (b) the grantor of a grant made under section 14.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1):
 - (a) an amount payable by the Commonwealth under a section 14 contract is to be paid by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth; and
 - (b) an amount payable to the Commonwealth under a section 14 contract is to be paid to the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth; and
 - (c) a section 14 grant is to be paid by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth; and
 - (d) an amount payable to the Commonwealth by way of the repayment of the whole or a part of a section 14 grant is to be paid to the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth; and
 - (e) the Secretary may institute an action or proceeding on behalf of the Commonwealth in relation to a matter that concerns:
 - (i) a section 14 contract; or
 - (ii) a section 14 grant.

19 Conferral of powers on the Secretary

The Secretary may exercise a power conferred on the Secretary by:

- (a) a contract entered into under section 14; or
- (b) an agreement under section 14.

20 Monitoring of performance

- (1) The Secretary must monitor, and report each financial year to the Minister on, all significant matters relating to:
 - (a) the performance of contractors; and
 - (b) the performance of grant recipients.

Section 21

- (2) A report under subsection (1) for a financial year must set out details of the following matters:
- (a) the adequacy of each contractor's compliance, during that year, with the terms and conditions of a section 14 contract;
 - (b) the adequacy of each grant recipient's compliance, during that year, with the terms and conditions of a section 14 grant;
 - (c) any notice of breach by a contractor of a section 14 contract, where the notice was given during that year;
 - (d) any notice of breach by a grant recipient of a term or condition of a section 14 grant, where the notice was given during that year;
 - (e) any remedial action taken by the Secretary during that year in response to a breach of a section 14 contract;
 - (f) any remedial action taken by the Secretary during that year in response to a breach of the terms or conditions of a section 14 grant;
 - (g) the result of any such remedial action.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit subsection (1).
- (4) A report under subsection (1) for a financial year must be included in the annual report prepared by the Secretary and given to the Minister under section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the financial year.

21 Executive power of the Commonwealth

This Division does not, by implication, limit the executive power of the Commonwealth.

22 Transitional—pre-commencement contracts

- (1) If:
- (a) a contract is in force as at the commencement of this section; and
 - (b) the contract was entered into before 1 July 2012; and

Section 23

- (c) under section 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*, that Act had effect as if the contract had been entered into under section 13 of that Act for a purpose relating to the achievement of a particular policy objective; this Act, and any other law of the Commonwealth, has effect as if the contract had been entered into by the Secretary under section 14 of this Act for a purpose relating to the achievement of the corresponding policy objective.
- (2) If:
- (a) a contract is in force as at the commencement of this section; and
 - (b) the contract was entered into on or after 1 July 2012; and
 - (c) the contract was entered into under section 13 of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012* for a purpose relating to the achievement of a particular policy objective;
- this Act, and any other law of the Commonwealth, has effect as if the contract had been entered into by the Secretary under section 14 of this Act for a purpose relating to the achievement of the corresponding policy objective.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, **contract** includes a part of a contract.

Division 4—Disclosure of information

Subdivision A—Access to information or documents held by a carriage service provider

23 Access to information or documents held by a carriage service provider

Scope

- (1) This section applies to a carriage service provider if the Secretary believes on reasonable grounds that the carriage service provider has information or a document that is relevant to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e).

Requirement

- (2) The Secretary may, by written notice given to the carriage service provider, require the carriage service provider:
 - (a) to give to the Secretary, within the period and in the manner and form specified in the notice, any such information; or
 - (b) to produce to the Secretary, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, any such documents; or
 - (c) to make copies of any such documents and to produce to the Secretary, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, those copies.
- (3) A period specified under subsection (2) must not be shorter than 14 days after the notice is given.

Compliance

- (4) A carriage service provider must comply with a requirement under subsection (2) to the extent that the carriage service provider is capable of doing so.
- (5) A carriage service provider commits an offence if:

- (a) the Secretary has given a notice to the carriage service provider under subsection (2); and
- (b) the carriage service provider engages in conduct; and
- (c) the carriage service provider's conduct contravenes a requirement in the notice.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 50 penalty units.

24 Copying documents—compensation

A carriage service provider is entitled to be paid by the Commonwealth reasonable compensation for complying with a requirement covered by paragraph 23(2)(c).

25 Copies of documents

- (1) The Secretary may:
 - (a) inspect a document or copy produced under subsection 23(2); and
 - (b) make and retain copies of, or take and retain extracts from, such a document.
- (2) The Secretary may retain possession of a copy of a document produced in accordance with a requirement covered by paragraph 23(2)(c).

26 Secretary may retain documents

- (1) The Secretary may take, and retain for as long as is necessary, possession of a document produced under subsection 23(2).
- (2) The carriage service provider otherwise entitled to possession of the document is entitled to be supplied, as soon as practicable, with a copy certified by the Secretary to be a true copy.
- (3) The certified copy must be received in all courts and tribunals as evidence as if it were the original.

Section 27

- (4) Until a certified copy is supplied, the Secretary must, at such times and places as the Secretary thinks appropriate, permit the carriage service provider otherwise entitled to possession of the document, or a person authorised by that carriage service provider, to inspect and make copies of, or take extracts from, the document.

27 Law relating to legal professional privilege not affected

This Subdivision does not affect the law relating to legal professional privilege.

28 Disclosure of information

Scope

- (1) This section applies to information that:
- (a) was obtained by the Secretary under section 23; or
 - (b) is contained in a document, or a copy of a document, that was produced to the Secretary under section 23.

Disclosure

- (2) The Secretary may disclose the information to a carriage service provider if the disclosure is for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e).

29 Consent to customer contact

Scope

- (1) This section applies to a carriage service provider if:
- (a) the Secretary believes on reasonable grounds that, if the carriage service provider were to consent to another person (the ***third person***) contacting:
 - (i) the carriage service provider's customers; or
 - (ii) customers included in a particular class of the carriage service provider's customers;

for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e), that consent would be likely to facilitate the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e); and

- (b) the carriage service provider is not a contractor in relation to a section 14 contract entered into for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e); and
- (c) the carriage service provider is not a grant recipient in relation to a section 14 grant made for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e).

Requirement

- (2) The Secretary may, by written notice given to the carriage service provider, require the carriage service provider:
 - (a) to consent to the third person contacting:
 - (i) if subparagraph (1)(a)(i) applies—the carriage service provider’s customers; or
 - (ii) if subparagraph (1)(a)(ii) applies—customers included in a specified class of the carriage service provider’s customers;for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(e); and
 - (b) to do so within the period and in the manner specified in the notice.
- (3) A period specified under subsection (2) must not be shorter than 14 days after the notice is given.

Compliance

- (4) A carriage service provider must comply with a requirement under subsection (2).
- (5) A carriage service provider commits an offence if:

Section 30

- (a) the Secretary has given a notice to the carriage service provider under subsection (2); and
- (b) the carriage service provider engages in conduct; and
- (c) the carriage service provider's conduct contravenes a requirement in the notice.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 50 penalty units.

Subdivision B—Access to information or documents held by an NBN corporation

30 Access to information or documents held by an NBN corporation

Scope

- (1) This section applies to an NBN corporation if the Minister believes on reasonable grounds that the NBN corporation has information or a document that is relevant to the exercise of any of the Secretary's powers under Division 3.

Requirement

- (2) The Minister may, by written notice given to the NBN corporation, require the NBN corporation:
 - (a) to give to the Secretary, within the period and in the manner and form specified in the notice, any such information; or
 - (b) to produce to the Secretary, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, any such documents; or
 - (c) to make copies of any such documents and to produce to the Secretary, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, those copies.
- (3) A period specified under subsection (2) must not be shorter than 14 days after the notice is given.

Compliance

- (4) An NBN corporation must comply with a requirement under subsection (2) to the extent that the NBN corporation is capable of doing so.
- (5) An NBN corporation commits an offence if:
 - (a) the Minister has given a notice to the NBN corporation under subsection (2); and
 - (b) the NBN corporation engages in conduct; and
 - (c) the NBN corporation's conduct contravenes a requirement in the notice.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 50 penalty units.

31 Copying documents—compensation

An NBN corporation is entitled to be paid by the Commonwealth reasonable compensation for complying with a requirement covered by paragraph 30(2)(c).

32 Copies of documents

- (1) The Secretary may:
 - (a) inspect a document or copy produced under subsection 30(2); and
 - (b) make and retain copies of, or take and retain extracts from, such a document.
- (2) The Secretary may retain possession of a copy of a document produced in accordance with a requirement covered by paragraph 30(2)(c).

33 Secretary may retain documents

- (1) The Secretary may take, and retain for as long as is necessary, possession of a document produced under subsection 30(2).

Section 34

- (2) The NBN corporation otherwise entitled to possession of the document is entitled to be supplied, as soon as practicable, with a copy certified by the Secretary to be a true copy.
- (3) The certified copy must be received in all courts and tribunals as evidence as if it were the original.
- (4) Until a certified copy is supplied, the Secretary must, at such times and places as the Secretary thinks appropriate, permit the NBN corporation otherwise entitled to possession of the document, or a person authorised by that NBN corporation, to inspect and make copies of, or take extracts from, the document.

34 Law relating to legal professional privilege not affected

This Subdivision does not affect the law relating to legal professional privilege.

35 Severability

- (1) Without limiting its effect apart from this section, this Subdivision also has effect as provided by this section.

Corporations power

- (2) This Subdivision also has the effect it would have if:
 - (a) subsection (3) had not been enacted; and
 - (b) each reference in this Subdivision to an NBN corporation were, by express provision, confined to an NBN corporation that is a constitutional corporation.

Communications power

- (3) This Subdivision also has the effect it would have if:
 - (a) subsection (2) had not been enacted; and
 - (b) each reference in this Subdivision to an NBN corporation were, by express provision, confined to an NBN corporation that:
 - (i) carries on; or

- (ii) proposes to carry on; or
 - (iii) has the object of carrying on;
- a business that consists of or includes the supply of a carriage service.

Subdivision C—Disclosure of information to certain bodies or persons

36 Disclosure of information to certain bodies or persons

- (1) The Secretary may disclose information to any of the following bodies or persons:
 - (a) the ACMA;
 - (b) the ACCC;
 - (c) the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman;
 - (d) the Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee;if:
 - (e) the information was obtained under, or for the purposes of, this Division; and
 - (f) the Secretary is satisfied that the information will enable or assist the body or person to perform or exercise any of the functions or powers of the body or person.
- (2) The Secretary may, by writing, impose conditions to be complied with in relation to information disclosed under subsection (1).
- (3) An instrument made under subsection (2) that imposes conditions relating to one particular disclosure identified in the instrument is not a legislative instrument.
- (4) Otherwise, an instrument made under subsection (2) is a legislative instrument.

Division 5—Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account

37 Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account

- (1) The Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account is established by this section.
- (2) The Account is a Special Account for the purposes of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.
- (3) The Account is to be administered by the Secretary.

38 Credits to the Account

There must be credited to the Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account:

- (a) an amount equal to an amount paid to the Commonwealth by way of levy; and
- (b) an amount equal to an amount paid to the Commonwealth under a section 14 contract; and
- (c) an amount equal to an amount paid to the Commonwealth by way of damages or compensation for a breach of a section 14 contract; and
- (d) an amount equal to an amount paid to the Commonwealth by way of the repayment of the whole or a part of a section 14 grant.

Note: An Appropriation Act may contain a provision to the effect that, if any of the purposes of a special account is a purpose that is covered by an item in the Appropriation Act (whether or not the item expressly refers to the special account), then amounts may be debited against the appropriation for that item and credited to that special account.

39 Purposes of the Account

The purposes of Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account are as follows:

- (a) to pay amounts payable by the Commonwealth under a contract entered into under section 14;
- (b) to make grants under section 14;
- (c) to pay the eligible administrative costs of the Commonwealth;
- (d) to make distributions in accordance with section 40;
- (e) to pay refunds under section 62.

Note: See section 80 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (which deals with special accounts).

40 Distribution of remaining balance of the Account

- (1) The Secretary, on behalf of the Commonwealth, may distribute to persons who are or were participating persons any balance standing to the credit of the Public Interest Telecommunications Services Special Account that remains after all payments payable by the Commonwealth, in respect of debits from the Account for an eligible levy period, have been paid.
- (2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine rules for making those distributions.
- (3) The Secretary must comply with any rules determined under subsection (2).

Division 6—Assessment, collection and recovery of levy

Subdivision A—Overall levy target amount

41 Overall levy target amount

General rule

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the **overall levy target amount** for an eligible levy period (other than the first eligible levy period) is the sum of:

Section 42

- (a) the total amount paid by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth during the period under contracts made under section 14; and
 - (b) the total amount paid by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth during the period by way of grants made under section 14; and
 - (c) the total amount of the eligible administrative costs of the Commonwealth incurred during the period;
- reduced by the total of the amounts appropriated by Appropriation Acts for the purposes of:
- (d) making payments under section 14 contracts during the period; and
 - (e) making section 14 grants during the period; and
 - (f) the eligible administrative costs of the Commonwealth in relation to the period.

Note 1: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

Note 2: See also subsections 61(3) and (4) (set-off).

First eligible levy period

- (2) For the purposes of this Act, the **overall levy target amount** for the first eligible levy period is the amount that would have been the overall levy target amount (within the meaning of section 88 of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*) for the eligible levy period (within the meaning of that section) that began on 1 July 2014 if the 2014-15 financial year were treated as an eligible levy period for the purposes of that section.

42 Statement of overall levy target amount

Overall levy target amount

- (1) After the end of an eligible levy period, the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out the overall levy target amount for the period.

Components of overall levy target amount—general rule

- (2) After the end of an eligible levy period (other than the first eligible levy period), the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out the total amount paid by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth during the period under contracts made under section 14.

Note 1: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

Note 2: See also subsection 61(3) (set-off).

- (3) After the end of an eligible levy period (other than the first eligible levy period), the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out the total amount paid by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth during the period by way of grants made under section 14.

Note 1: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

Note 2: See also subsection 61(4) (set-off).

- (4) After the end of an eligible levy period (other than the first eligible levy period), the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out:
- (a) the total amount of the eligible administrative costs of the Commonwealth incurred during the period; and
 - (b) a breakdown of the amount referred to in paragraph (a) into categories specified in the regulations.

Note: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

Components of overall levy target amount—first eligible levy period

- (5) After the end of the first eligible levy period, the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out the total amount paid by the Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency on behalf of the Commonwealth during the period under contracts

Section 42

made under section 13 of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*.

Note: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

- (6) After the end of the first eligible levy period, the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out the total amount paid by the Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency on behalf of the Commonwealth during the period by way of grants made under section 13 of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*.

Note: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

- (7) After the end of the first eligible levy period, the Secretary must prepare a written statement setting out:
- (a) the total amount of the Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency's administrative costs (within the meaning of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*) incurred during the period; and
 - (b) a breakdown of the amount referred to in paragraph (a) into categories specified in the regulations.

Note: The first eligible levy period is the 2014-15 financial year (see section 5).

Timing

- (8) The Secretary must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a statement under this section is prepared within 4 months after the end of the eligible levy period to which the statement relates.

Other matters

- (9) The Secretary must give a copy of a statement under this section to the ACMA.

- (10) As soon as practicable after the Secretary gives the ACMA a copy of a statement under this section, the ACMA must cause the copy to be published on the ACMA's website.
- (11) A statement under this section is not a legislative instrument.

Subdivision B—Eligible revenue of participating persons

43 Participating person must lodge return of eligible revenue

- (1) A participating person for an eligible revenue period (other than the first eligible revenue period) must:
 - (a) give the ACMA a written return of the person's eligible revenue for that period; and
 - (b) do so within the period specified in an instrument in force under subsection (5).
- (2) The return must be in a form approved in writing by the ACMA.
- (3) The approved form may require verification, by a statutory declaration, of statements made in the return.
- (4) The return must set out:
 - (a) the eligible revenue for the eligible revenue period of the participating person; and
 - (b) details of how the eligible revenue was worked out; and
 - (c) such other information (if any) as the approved form of return requires.
- (5) The ACMA may, by legislative instrument, specify a period for the purposes of paragraph (1)(b). The period must begin at or after the end of the eligible revenue period.

Note: See also section 69 (offence of failing to lodge eligible revenue return).

44 Participating person

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a person is a *participating person* for an eligible revenue period if:

Section 45

- (a) the person was a carrier at any time during the eligible revenue period; or
- (b) both:
 - (i) the Minister makes a written determination that carriage service providers are participating persons for the eligible revenue period; and
 - (ii) the person was a carriage service provider at any time during the eligible revenue period.
- (2) However, a person is not a **participating person** for an eligible revenue period if the person is of a kind, determined in writing by the Minister for the purposes of this subsection, to be exempt from this section.
- (3) A determination under subsection (1) or (2) is a legislative instrument.

45 Eligible revenue

General rule

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, **eligible revenue** of a person for an eligible revenue period (other than the first eligible revenue period) is the amount ascertained in accordance with a written determination made by the ACMA for the purposes of this subsection.
- (2) Subsection (1) has effect subject to subsection (3).
- (3) The **eligible revenue** of a participating person for an eligible revenue period (other than the first eligible revenue period):
 - (a) is taken to be zero if the person's eligible revenue is less than the amount (the **threshold amount**) determined in writing by the Minister for the purposes of this subsection; or
 - (b) in any other case—must be reduced by the threshold amount.
- (4) To avoid doubt, a determination under subsection (1) may, in providing how to work out the eligible revenue of a person, refer to revenue of other persons.

- (5) A determination under subsection (1) must not provide that:
- (a) an amount payable under a contract entered into under section 14; or
 - (b) a grant under section 14;
- is included in a person's eligible revenue.
- (6) A determination under subsection (1) or (3) is a legislative instrument.

First eligible revenue period

- (7) For the purposes of this Act, **eligible revenue** of a person for the first eligible revenue period is the person's eligible revenue (within the meaning of the repealed *Telecommunications Universal Service Management Agency Act 2012*) for the eligible revenue period (within the meaning of that Act) that began on 1 July 2013.

Note: The first eligible revenue period is the 2013-14 financial year (see section 5).

46 ACMA may inquire into correctness of return

The ACMA may make whatever inquiries it thinks necessary or desirable in order to determine whether or not a participating person's eligible revenue return for an eligible revenue period correctly states the person's eligible revenue for that period.

47 ACMA to assess eligible revenue

- (1) The ACMA must make a written assessment of each participating person's eligible revenue for an eligible revenue period (other than the first eligible revenue period).

Note: The assessment may be included in the same document as any other assessment the ACMA makes under this Division (see section 55).

- (2) The assessment must be based on:
- (a) the person's eligible revenue return; and
 - (b) the information and documents obtained by the ACMA because of its inquiries into the correctness of the return; and

Section 48

- (c) any other information or documents that the ACMA has and that it thinks relevant to making the assessment.
- (3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to section 48.
- (4) The ACMA must give a copy of an assessment of a person's eligible revenue to the person concerned.
- (5) The assessment is not a legislative instrument.

48 Assessment based on estimate of eligible revenue

- (1) If a participating person fails to give the ACMA an eligible revenue return for an eligible revenue period (other than the first eligible revenue period), the ACMA may:
 - (a) estimate the person's eligible revenue for that period; and
 - (b) make a written assessment under section 47 of the person's eligible revenue for that period based on that estimate.
- (2) The ACMA must give the person at least 14 days' written notice of:
 - (a) the amount of eligible revenue proposed to be assessed; and
 - (b) the ACMA's proposal to make the assessment based on the estimate.
- (3) However, the ACMA is not required to:
 - (a) give the person a notice under subsection (2); or
 - (b) make a written assessment under section 47 of the person's eligible revenue for the period based on the estimate;if the estimate is nil.
- (4) The ACMA must not make an assessment based on an estimate after receiving an eligible revenue return for the period from the person concerned.
- (5) However, if the ACMA has made an assessment based on the estimate, the ACMA is not required to change it if an eligible revenue return is later given to the ACMA.

49 Levy contribution factor

- (1) The rule in subsection (2) applies if the ACMA has assessed the eligible revenue of participating persons for an eligible revenue period.
- (2) For the eligible levy period starting immediately after the eligible revenue period, the ACMA must work out a levy contribution factor for each of those participating persons.

Note: The levy contribution factor is used to work out the levy amount of a participating person (see section 50).

- (3) For the purposes of this Act, the **levy contribution factor** of a person for an eligible levy period is the amount worked out using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Individual eligible revenue}}{\text{Total eligible revenue}}$$

where:

individual eligible revenue means the assessed eligible revenue of the person for the eligible revenue period ending immediately before the eligible levy period.

total eligible revenue means the total assessed eligible revenue, for the eligible revenue period ending immediately before the eligible levy period, of all the participating persons for the eligible revenue period.

Subdivision C—Levy amount

50 Levy amount of a participating person

- (1) If a person is a participating person for an eligible revenue period (the **relevant eligible revenue period**), then, for the purposes of this Act, the **levy amount** of the person for the eligible levy period starting immediately after the relevant eligible revenue period is the amount worked out using the formula:

Section 51

Levy contribution factor \times Overall levy target amount

where:

levy contribution factor means the person's levy contribution factor for the eligible levy period worked out under section 49.

overall levy target amount means the overall levy target amount for the eligible levy period worked out under section 41.

Note: The *Telecommunications (Industry Levy) Act 2012* imposes levy on the levy amount.

- (2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, modify the formula in subsection (1).

51 ACMA to make written assessment

- (1) For each eligible levy period, the ACMA must make a written assessment setting out the matters in subsection (2).
- (2) For each participating person for the eligible revenue period ending immediately before the eligible levy period, the assessment must set out:
 - (a) the person's levy amount under section 50 for the eligible levy period; and
 - (b) the levy payable by the person on that amount.

Note: Section 56 sets out when the levy is payable.

- (3) The ACMA must act expeditiously in preparing its assessment. However, a failure to comply with this subsection does not affect the validity of the assessment.
- (4) The assessment is not a legislative instrument.

52 Publication of assessment

As soon as practicable after making an assessment under section 51, the ACMA must:

- (a) publish a copy of the assessment on the ACMA's website;
and
- (b) give a copy of the assessment to the participating person to whom the assessment relates.

Subdivision D—Assessments

53 Variation of assessments

- (1) The ACMA may vary an assessment made under this Division by making such alterations and additions as it thinks necessary, even if levy has been paid in respect of an assessment.
- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, an amended assessment is taken, for the purposes of this Division, to be an assessment under section 47 or 51, as the case may be.

54 ACMA may accept statements

Despite anything in this Division, the ACMA may, for the purposes of making an assessment under this Division, partly or completely accept a statement in an eligible revenue return.

55 Multiple assessments in the same document

The ACMA may include in the same document more than one assessment made under this Division.

Subdivision E—Collection and recovery of levy

56 When levy payable

- (1) Levy assessed under section 51 becomes due and payable on:
 - (a) the 28th day; or

Section 57

- (b) such later day as is determined in writing by the ACMA;
after the ACMA gives a copy of the assessment to the participating
person to whom the assessment relates.
- (2) A copy of a determination under paragraph (1)(b) must be
published on the ACMA's website.
- (3) A determination under paragraph (1)(b) is not a legislative
instrument.

57 Recovery of levy

Levy:

- (a) is a debt due to the ACMA on behalf of the Commonwealth;
and
- (b) may be recovered by the ACMA, on behalf of the
Commonwealth, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

58 Validity of assessment

The validity of an assessment under this Division is not affected by
a contravention of this Division.

59 Evidence of assessment

Scope

- (1) This section applies if a document that purports to be a copy of an
assessment under section 51 is produced in a proceeding.

Evidence

- (2) Except so far as the contrary is established, it must be presumed:
 - (a) that the document is a copy of the assessment; and
 - (b) that the ACMA has duly made the assessment; and
 - (c) that the amounts and other particulars set out in the
assessment are correct.

60 Onus of establishing incorrectness of assessment

In any proceeding, the onus of establishing that an assessment under section 51 is incorrect is on the party making that assertion.

61 Set-off

- (1) If:
- (a) an amount of levy (the *first amount*) is payable by a person; and
 - (b) an amount (the *second amount*) is payable by the Commonwealth to the person:
 - (i) under a section 14 contract; or
 - (ii) as a section 14 grant;
- the ACMA may, on behalf of the Commonwealth, set off the whole or a part of the first amount against the whole or a part of the second amount.
- (2) Before doing so, the ACMA must consult the Secretary.

Overall levy target amount

- (3) For the purposes of sections 41 and 42, if the second amount is payable by the Commonwealth to the person under a section 14 contract, the amount set off is taken to have been paid by the Secretary, on behalf of the Commonwealth, under a section 14 contract.
- (4) For the purposes of sections 41 and 42, if the second amount is payable by the Commonwealth to the person as a section 14 grant, the amount set off is taken to have been paid by the Secretary, on behalf of the Commonwealth, by way of a section 14 grant.

Grant taken to be payable by the Commonwealth

- (5) For the purposes of this section, if a person is eligible to receive a section 14 grant, the amount of the grant is taken to be an amount payable by the Commonwealth to the person.

Section 62

62 Refund of overpayment of levy

If there is an overpayment of levy, the overpayment is to be refunded by the Secretary on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Note: For the appropriation for the refund, see section 77 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

63 Cancellation of certain exemptions from levy

- (1) This section cancels the effect of a provision of another Act that would have the effect of exempting a person from liability to pay levy.
- (2) The cancellation does not apply if the provision of the other Act is enacted after the commencement of this section and refers specifically to levy imposed by the *Telecommunications (Industry Levy) Act 2012*.

64 Commonwealth not liable to levy

- (1) The Commonwealth is not liable to pay levy.
- (2) A reference in this section to the **Commonwealth** includes a reference to an authority of the Commonwealth that cannot, by law of the Commonwealth, be made liable to taxation by the Commonwealth.

65 Performance bonds and guarantees

- (1) The Minister may, by written determination, require a person who has a liability to pay levy, or an anticipated liability to pay levy, to obtain, in accordance with the determination, performance bonds or guarantees in respect of the person's liability or anticipated liability.
- (2) The person must comply with the determination.
- (3) A determination under this section is a legislative instrument.
- (4) In this section:

performance bond has the meaning given by the determination.

Subdivision F—Disclosure of information

66 Public may request information

- (1) A person may request the ACMA to make available to the person:
 - (a) specified information or documents on the basis of which the ACMA may make, or has made, its assessment under section 51 for an eligible levy period; or
 - (b) specified information about how the ACMA may work out, or has worked out, the matters mentioned in paragraphs 51(2)(a) and (b).
- (2) The ACMA must comply with a request as provided in section 68. This subsection has effect subject to subsection (3).
- (3) The ACMA must not make available under this section:
 - (a) information (other than information prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph):
 - (i) that was obtained from, or relates to, a person who is a participating person for an eligible revenue period; and
 - (ii) the making available of which under this section can reasonably be expected to cause substantial damage to the person's commercial or other interests; or
 - (b) information prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph; or
 - (c) so much of a document as sets out information of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

67 Request for information that is unavailable under section 66

- (1) A person who is a participating person for an eligible revenue period may request the ACMA to make available to the person specified information or documents of a kind referred to in subsection 66(1) that subsection 66(3) prevents the ACMA from making available to the person under section 66.

Section 67

- (2) The ACMA must comply with a request as provided for in section 68. This subsection has effect subject to subsection (3) of this section.
- (3) The ACMA must not, under this section, make available to a person (the **first person**) information, or so much of a document as sets out information:
 - (a) that was obtained from, or relates to, another person (the **second person**) who is a participating person for an eligible revenue period; and
 - (b) the making available of which to the first person can reasonably be expected to cause substantial damage to the second person's commercial or other interests;unless the ACMA is satisfied:
 - (c) that the information could be obtained by the first person lawfully, and without the second person's consent, from a source other than the ACMA; or
 - (d) that:
 - (i) the first person has made the request in good faith for the sole purpose of informing itself about the basis on which, or the methods by which, the ACMA made the assessment concerned; and
 - (ii) having regard to the policy objectives in section 13, the first person's interest in being able to examine that basis and those methods in order to see how its liability to pay levy has been assessed outweighs the second person's interest in avoiding the damage referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (4) In determining the question referred to in paragraph (3)(b), the ACMA must have regard to:
 - (a) whether any undertakings have been given under subsection (5) and, if so, the nature of those undertakings; and
 - (b) such other matters (if any) as the ACMA considers relevant.

- (5) For the purposes of this section, a person may give the ACMA a written undertaking that, if specified information, or the whole or a part of a specified document, is made available to the person under this section, the person will not:
- (a) disclose the information, or the contents of the document, except to one or more specified persons; or
 - (b) use the information, or the document, except for the purpose of informing itself about the basis on which, or the methods by which, the ACMA made the assessment concerned.

Note: Information, documents or persons may be specified by name, by inclusion in a class or in any other way.

- (6) If a person gives an undertaking under subsection (5), the person must comply with the undertaking.

68 How the ACMA is to comply with a request

- (1) The ACMA may comply with a request by a person under section 66 or 67 by:
- (a) communicating information to the person in writing or in some other form; or
 - (b) making documents available for inspection by the person or by an employee, agent or professional adviser of the person; or
 - (c) giving to the person copies of, extracts from, or summaries of, documents.

- (2) In this section:

document includes a part of a document.

Subdivision G—Other matters

69 Offence of failing to lodge eligible revenue return

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person is subject to a requirement under section 43; and
 - (b) the person omits to do an act; and

Section 70

(c) the omission breaches the requirement.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits a separate offence in respect of each day (including a day of a conviction for the offence or any later day) during which the contravention continues.

70 Late payment penalty

(1) If an amount of levy that is payable by a person remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due and payable, the person is liable to pay a penalty (**late payment penalty**) on the unpaid amount for each day until all of the levy has been paid.

(2) The late payment penalty rate is 20% per year, or such lower rate as the ACMA determines in writing for the purposes of this subsection.

(3) The ACMA may remit the whole or part of a late payment penalty that a person is liable to pay under subsection (2).

(4) The late payment penalty for a day is due and payable at the end of that day.

(5) Late payment penalty:

(a) is a debt due to the ACMA on behalf of the Commonwealth;
and

(b) may be recovered by the ACMA, on behalf of the Commonwealth, in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) If the amount of the late payment penalty for a day is not an amount of whole dollars, the late payment penalty is rounded to the nearest dollar (rounding 50 cents upwards).

(7) A determination under subsection (2) is a legislative instrument.

Division 7—Other matters**71 Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Contracts**

- (1) The Secretary is to maintain a register, to be known as the Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Contracts, in which the Secretary includes the following for each section 14 contract that is in force:
 - (a) the name of the contractor;
 - (b) the duration of the contract;
 - (c) a summary of the actions to be undertaken by the contractor under the contract;
 - (d) a description of the services, facilities or customer equipment to be supplied by the contractor in accordance with the contract;
 - (e) one of the following:
 - (i) the total amount paid or to be paid by the Commonwealth under the contract;
 - (ii) an estimate of the total amount paid or to be paid by the Commonwealth under the contract;
 - (iii) the method of working out the total amount paid or to be paid by the Commonwealth under the contract.
- (2) The Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Contracts is to be maintained by electronic means.
- (3) The Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Contracts is to be made available for inspection on the Department's website.
- (4) The Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Contracts is not a legislative instrument.

72 Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Grants

- (1) The Secretary is to maintain a register, to be known as the Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Grants, in which the Secretary includes the following for each section 14 grant that has been made:

Section 73

- (a) the name of the grant recipient;
 - (b) a summary of the terms and conditions of the grant that require action to be undertaken by the grant recipient;
 - (c) a description of the services, facilities or customer equipment to be supplied by the grant recipient in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grant;
 - (d) either:
 - (i) the amount of the grant; or
 - (ii) the method for working out the amount of the grant.
- (2) The Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Grants is to be maintained by electronic means.
- (3) The Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Grants is to be made available for inspection on the Department's website.
- (4) The Register of Public Interest Telecommunications Grants is not a legislative instrument.

73 Delegation by the Minister

- (1) The Minister may, by writing, delegate any or all of his or her functions or powers under this Part to a member of the staff of the ACMA who is:
 - (a) an SES employee; or
 - (b) an acting SES employee.

Note: The expressions **SES employee** and **acting SES employee** are defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (2) A delegate must comply with any written directions of the Minister.

74 Delegation by the Secretary

- (1) The Secretary may, by writing, delegate any or all of his or her functions or powers under this Part to an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Department.

Section 74

Note: The expressions **SES employee** and **acting SES employee** are defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (2) In exercising powers under a delegation, the delegate must comply with any directions of the Secretary.

Part 4—Continued access to untimed local calls

103 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

- Local calls are to be charged for on an untimed basis.

104 Requirement to provide an untimed local call option

If a carriage service provider charges an eligible customer for eligible local calls made using a standard telephone service supplied to the customer, the provider must give the customer an untimed local call option.

Note 1: *Eligible customer* is defined by section 110.

Note 2: *Eligible local call* is defined by section 106.

Note 3: *Untimed local call option* is defined by section 105.

105 Untimed local call option

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, if a carriage service provider charges an eligible customer for eligible local calls made using a standard telephone service supplied to the customer, the provider gives the customer an untimed local call option if, and only if, the service is supplied to the customer on terms and conditions under which:
 - (a) the customer may choose, on connection of the service, to have the charges for eligible local calls that are made using the service worked out on an untimed basis; and
 - (b) if the customer chooses as mentioned in paragraph (a)—the carriage service provider must not work out the charges for such calls in any other way except with the customer's written consent; and
 - (c) if the customer:

Section 106

- (i) does not choose as mentioned in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) consents to having the charges for such calls worked out otherwise than on an untimed basis;
- the customer may later give the carriage service provider a written notice to the effect that the customer wishes the charges for such calls to be worked out on an untimed basis; and
- (d) if the customer gives the carriage service provider such a notice—the carriage service provider:
 - (i) must, in respect of the earliest practicable period beginning after it receives the notice, work out the charges for such calls on an untimed basis; and
 - (ii) must not, in respect of a period after the period referred to in subparagraph (i), work out the charges for such calls in any other way except with the customer's written consent.

Note 1: *Eligible customer* is defined by section 110.

Note 2: *Untimed basis* is defined by subsection (2).

- (2) For the purposes of this section, charges for eligible local calls are worked out on an untimed basis if, and only if, the charges for those calls are worked out by reference to the number of such calls made during a particular period, regardless of how long each call lasted.

106 Eligible local calls

- (1) For the purposes of the application of this Part to a carriage service provider who charges for a call made using a standard telephone service supplied to an eligible customer in a particular standard zone, being an eligible customer who is a residential/charity customer, if the call:
 - (a) is made between points in the applicable zone in relation to the provider and in relation to the customer; and
 - (b) is either:

Section 106

- (i) of a kind that, immediately before 20 September 1996, a general carrier offered to supply, or supplied, on an untimed basis between points in that standard zone; or
- (ii) made using a standard telephone service supplied to the customer for a universal service purpose;

the call is an **eligible local call** unless the call involves the use, by at least one party to the call, of a public mobile telecommunications service, or a satellite service, that is not supplied to that party for a universal service purpose.

Note 1: **Eligible customer** is defined by section 110.

Note 2: **Standard zone** is defined by section 108.

Note 3: **Applicable zone** is defined by section 109.

Note 4: **Untimed basis** is defined by subsection (3).

- (2) For the purposes of the application of this Part to a carriage service provider who charges for a call made using a standard telephone service supplied to an eligible customer in a particular standard zone, being an eligible customer who is not a residential/charity customer, if the call:
 - (a) is a voice call or, if a voice call is not practical for a particular end-user with a disability, a call that is equivalent to a voice call; and
 - (b) is made between points in the applicable zone in relation to the provider and in relation to the customer; and
 - (c) is either:
 - (i) of a kind that, immediately before 20 September 1996, a general carrier offered to supply, or supplied, on an untimed basis between points in that standard zone; or
 - (ii) made using a standard telephone service supplied to the customer for a universal service purpose;the call is an **eligible local call** unless the call involves the use, by at least one party to the call, of a public mobile telecommunications service, or a satellite service, that is not supplied to that party for a universal service purpose.

Note 1: **Eligible customer** is defined by section 110.

Section 107

Note 2: **Standard zone** is defined by section 108.

Note 3: **Applicable zone** is defined by section 109.

Note 4: **Untimed basis** is defined by subsection (3).

- (3) For the purposes of this section, calls of a particular kind are supplied on an untimed basis if, and only if, the charges for the calls of that kind are worked out by reference to the number of such calls made during a particular period, regardless of how long each call lasted.
- (3A) For the purposes of this section, a service is supplied **for a universal service purpose** if, and only if, the service is supplied:
- (a) in fulfilment of the universal service obligation; or
 - (b) in compliance with the obligations under a contract entered into under section 14 for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a); or
 - (c) in compliance with the terms and conditions of a grant made under section 14 for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a).
- (4) In this section:

general carrier means a person who held a general telecommunications licence under the *Telecommunications Act 1991* immediately before 20 September 1996.

residential/charity customer means:

- (a) a residential customer; or
- (b) a customer that is a registered charity.

satellite service means a carriage service, where customer equipment used in connection with the supply of the service communicates directly with a satellite-based facility.

Section 107

107 Benefits for customers outside standard zones

- (1) For the purposes of this section, if a customer of a carriage service provider is in Australia, but is not in a standard zone, the customer is a *designated customer*.
- (2) The regulations may formulate a scheme to give benefits to designated customers, where the benefits:
 - (a) relate to charges for calls made using a standard telephone service supplied to the customer; and
 - (b) are comparable to the benefits given to eligible customers under section 104 (which deals with the requirement to provide an untimed local call option).
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a comparison of benefits is to have regard to (among other things), the ability to make calls to essential business and community services on an untimed basis.
- (4) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (2) may impose requirements on carriage service providers.
- (5) A carriage service provider must comply with any applicable requirements imposed by regulations made for the purposes of subsection (2).
- (7) For the purposes of this section, charges for particular calls are worked out on an untimed basis if, and only if, the charges for those calls are worked out by reference to the number of such calls made during a particular period, regardless of how long each call lasted.

108 Standard zones

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, if:
 - (a) immediately before 1 July 1991, Telecom supplied, or offered to supply, to persons within a particular area within Australia, a carriage service that was, immediately before that date, a standard telephone service (within the meaning of the *Telecommunications Act 1991*); and

Section 109

- (b) under the terms and conditions on which Telecom supplied, or would supply, that service to persons in that area, the charges for calls of a particular kind between points within that area made using the service were, or would be, worked out on an untimed basis;

that area is a ***standard zone***.

Note: ***Untimed basis*** is defined by subsection (2).

- (2) For the purposes of this section, charges for calls of a particular kind are worked out on an untimed basis if, and only if, the charges for the calls of that kind are worked out by reference to the number of such calls made during a particular period, regardless of how long each call lasted.
- (3) In this section:

Telecom means the Australian Telecommunications Corporation, as it existed immediately before 1 July 1991.

109 Applicable zones

- (1) A reference in this Part to the ***applicable zone*** in relation to a carriage service provider and in relation to an eligible customer, being a customer in a particular standard zone, is a reference to whichever of the following is applicable:
- (a) if:
- (i) the provider is a universal service provider, contractor or grant recipient for the customer; and
 - (ii) there is in force a written notice given to the ACMA by the provider nominating a specified area as a nominated area; and
 - (iii) the customer is in the nominated area and chooses to adopt that nominated area as the applicable zone in relation to the provider and in relation to the customer;
- the nominated area;
- (b) if:

Section 109

- (i) the provider is a universal service provider, contractor or grant recipient for the customer; and
 - (ii) paragraph (a) does not apply;the standard zone;
 - (c) if:
 - (i) the provider is not a universal service provider, contractor or grant recipient for the customer; and
 - (ii) there is in force a written notice given to the ACMA by the provider nominating a specified area as a nominated area; and
 - (iii) the customer is in the nominated area;the nominated area;
 - (d) if:
 - (i) the provider is not a universal service provider, contractor or grant recipient for the customer; and
 - (ii) paragraph (c) does not apply;the standard zone.
- (2) To avoid doubt, an area nominated under subsection (1) may overlap a standard zone.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, if:
- (a) a customer of a carriage service provider is in a particular area; and
 - (b) the provider is a universal service provider;
- the provider is a universal service provider for the customer.
- (4) For the purposes of this section if:
- (a) a customer of a carriage service provider is in a particular area; and
 - (b) the provider is a contractor in relation to a contract entered into under section 14 for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a); and
 - (c) the contract imposes an obligation on the contractor to supply standard telephone services;

the provider is a contractor for the customer.

- (5) For the purposes of this section if:
- (a) a customer of a carriage service provider is in a particular area; and
 - (b) the provider is a grant recipient in relation to a grant made under section 14 for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a); and
 - (c) the terms and conditions of the grant require the grant recipient to supply standard telephone services;
- the provider is a grant recipient for the customer.

110 Eligible customer

For the purposes of this Part, if a customer of a carriage service provider is in a standard zone, the customer is an ***eligible customer***.

111 Points

For the purposes of the application of this Part to a mobile-type carriage service, a ***point*** includes a mobile or potentially mobile point.

112 Application of this Part

This Part does not apply in relation to a contract for the supply of a standard telephone service if:

- (a) the contract was entered into before the commencement of section 231 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*; and
- (b) the contract would not have complied with Part 8 of that Act if the contract had been entered into immediately after the commencement of that section.

Part 5—Customer service guarantee

Division 1—Introduction

113 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

- The ACMA may make performance standards to be complied with by carriage service providers in relation to customer service.
- If a carriage service provider contravenes a performance standard, the carriage service provider is liable to pay damages to the customer for the contravention.
- The amount of damages payable for a particular contravention is equal to the relevant amount specified in the scale of damages determined by the ACMA.
- The Minister may make performance standards to be complied with by carriage service providers in relation to the supply of wholesale carriage services.
- The Minister may set minimum benchmarks in relation to compliance by carriage service providers with performance standards.
- The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman may issue an evidentiary certificate in relation to a contravention of a performance standard.

114 Interpretation

- (1) In this Part:

customer includes prospective customer.

damages includes punitive damages.

- (2) In determining the meaning that an expression has when used in a provision of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*, or in a provision of this Act other than this Part, subsection (1) is to be disregarded.

114A Wholesale carriage service and wholesale customer

For the purposes of this Part, if:

- (a) a carriage service provider (the *first provider*) supplies, or proposes to supply, a carriage service to another carriage service provider (the *second provider*); and
- (b) the carriage service is, or is to be, supplied to the second provider in order that the second provider can provide a carriage service;

then:

- (c) the carriage service that is, or is to be, supplied to the second provider is a *wholesale carriage service*; and
- (d) the second provider is a *wholesale customer* of the first provider.

Division 2—Retail performance standards and benchmarks

115 Performance standards

- (1) The ACMA may, by written instrument, make standards to be complied with by carriage service providers in relation to:
 - (a) the making of arrangements with customers about the period taken to comply with requests to connect customers to specified kinds of carriage services; and
 - (b) the periods that carriage service providers may offer to customers when making those arrangements; and
 - (c) the compliance by carriage service providers with the terms of those arrangements; and
 - (d) the period taken to comply with requests to rectify faults or service difficulties relating to specified kinds of carriage services, where the rectification follows the making of a customer report about a fault or service difficulty; and
 - (e) the keeping of appointments to meet customers, or representatives of customers, where the appointment relates to:
 - (i) a connection of a kind covered by paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) a rectification of a kind covered by paragraph (d); and
 - (f) any other matter concerning the supply, or proposed supply, of a carriage service to a customer.
- (2) A standard under this section that relates to a particular kind of carriage service does not apply to a particular carriage service provider in connection with the supply of that kind of service at a particular location unless the carriage service provider:
 - (a) supplies that kind of service at that location; or
 - (b) offers to supply that kind of service at that location.
- (2A) A standard under this section does not apply in relation to matter concerning the supply, or proposed supply, of a wholesale carriage service.

- (3) The ACMA must not make a standard under this section unless it is directed to do so by the Minister under section 124.
- (4) A standard under this section may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the standard. This subsection does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.
- (5) An instrument under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

116 Damages for breach of performance standards

- (1) If:
 - (a) a carriage service provider contravenes a standard in force under section 115; and
 - (b) the contravention relates to a particular customer;
the carriage service provider is liable to pay damages to the customer for the contravention.
- (2) The amount of damages payable for a particular contravention is equal to the relevant amount specified in the scale in force under section 117.
- (3) However, if:
 - (a) the carriage service provider:
 - (i) credits an amount to an account that the customer has with the provider; or
 - (ii) pays an amount to the customer; and
 - (b) the credit or payment was made as a result of a right or remedy that:
 - (i) was available to the customer otherwise than under this Division; and
 - (ii) arose out of the same event or transaction as the contravention;

the amount of damages payable for the contravention is to be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of the credit or payment.

Section 117

- (4) The customer may recover the amount of the damages by action against the carriage service provider in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (5) The liability of the carriage service provider under this section may be discharged:
 - (a) by giving the customer a credit in an account the customer has with the carriage service provider; or
 - (b) in any other manner agreed between the carriage service provider and the customer.
- (6) An action under this section must be instituted within 2 years after:
 - (a) in the case of a contravention that continued throughout a period—the time when the contravention began; or
 - (b) in any other case—the time when the contravention occurred.
- (7) If the customer dies, a reference in this section to the *customer* includes a reference to the legal personal representative of the customer.

117 Scale of damages for breach of performance standards

- (1) The ACMA may, by legislative instrument, specify a scale of damages for contraventions of standards under section 115.
- (2) The scale must:
 - (a) specify categories of contraventions; and
 - (b) specify a dollar amount as the amount of damages payable for contraventions covered by each of those categories.
- (3) A dollar amount specified in accordance with paragraph (2)(b) must not exceed \$25,000.
- (4) A category may be specified by reference to contraventions that continue over a specified number of days.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not, by implication, limit the ways in which a category may be specified.

117A Time for payment of damages for breach of performance standards

Decision whether to accept liability for damages

- (1) If, at a particular time, a carriage service provider first has reason to believe that an event has occurred that is reasonably likely to result in the carriage service provider being liable to pay damages to a particular customer under section 116, then, within 14 days after that time, the carriage service provider must decide whether to accept that liability.
- (2) In making a decision under subsection (1), the carriage service provider must have regard to whether there is any reasonable basis for the carriage service provider to dispute the liability.
- (3) If a carriage service provider makes a decision under subsection (1) not to accept a liability to pay damages to a particular customer, the carriage service provider must give the customer written notification of the decision within 14 weeks after the decision is made.

Crediting customer account

- (4) If:
 - (a) a carriage service provider makes a decision under subsection (1) to accept a liability to pay damages to a particular customer; and
 - (b) the liability is to be discharged by giving the customer a credit in an account the customer has with the carriage service provider;the liability must be discharged within the period of 14 weeks after the decision is made and:
 - (c) if it is practicable for the carriage service provider to give the customer the credit within that 14-week period and in time for the customer to be notified of the credit in the first bill sent to the customer during that period—by giving the

Section 117A

customer the credit in time for the customer to be notified of the credit in that bill; or

- (d) if paragraph (c) does not apply, but it is practicable for the carriage service provider to give the customer the credit within that 14-week period and in time for the customer to be notified of the credit in the second bill sent to the customer during that period—by giving the customer the credit in time for the customer to be notified of the credit in that bill.

Other manner of discharging liability

- (5) If:

- (a) a carriage service provider makes a decision under subsection (1) to accept a liability to pay damages to a particular customer; and
- (b) the liability is not to be discharged by giving the customer a credit in an account the customer has with the carriage service provider;

the liability must be discharged within 14 weeks after the decision is made.

Customer

- (6) If the customer dies, a reference in this section to the **customer** includes a reference to the legal personal representative of the customer.

Transitional

- (7) The reference in subsection (1) to a **particular time** is a reference to a particular time after the end of the period of 12 months beginning on the date of commencement of this section.

117B Performance benchmarks

- (1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, set minimum benchmarks in relation to compliance by carriage service providers with a standard in force under section 115.
- (2) An instrument under this section may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the instrument.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

117C Compliance with performance benchmarks

Scope

- (1) This section applies if an instrument under section 117B is applicable to a carriage service provider (the **first provider**).

Provider must meet or exceed minimum benchmark

- (2) The first provider must meet or exceed a minimum benchmark set by the instrument.

Contravention caused by another provider

- (3) For the purposes of determining whether the first provider has met or exceeded a minimum benchmark set by the instrument, if:
 - (a) the first provider has contravened a standard in force under section 115; and
 - (b) the contravention is wholly or partly attributable to one or more acts or omissions of another carriage service provider; the first provider is taken not to have contravened the standard.

Division 3—Wholesale performance standards and benchmarks

117D Performance standards

- (1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make standards to be complied with by carriage service providers in relation to a matter that:
 - (a) concerns the supply, or proposed supply, of wholesale carriage services to a wholesale customer; and
 - (b) is capable of affecting the capacity or ability of a wholesale customer to comply with a standard in force under section 115 in relation to a matter concerning the supply, or proposed supply, of a carriage service by the wholesale customer.
- (2) A standard under this section may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the standard.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

117E Performance benchmarks

- (1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, set minimum benchmarks in relation to compliance by carriage service providers with a standard in force under section 117D.
- (2) An instrument under this section may be of general application or may be limited as provided in the instrument.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

117F Compliance with performance benchmarks

Scope

- (1) This section applies if an instrument under section 117E is applicable to a carriage service provider (the ***first provider***).

Provider must meet or exceed minimum benchmark

- (2) The first provider must meet or exceed a minimum benchmark set by the instrument.

Contravention caused by another provider

- (3) For the purposes of determining whether the first provider has met or exceeded a minimum benchmark set by the instrument, if:
- (a) the first provider has contravened a standard in force under section 117D; and
 - (b) the contravention is wholly or partly attributable to one or more acts or omissions of another carriage service provider; the first provider is taken not to have contravened the standard.

Division 4—Other provisions

118 Remedial directions—compliance with performance standards

- (1) This section applies if a carriage service provider is subject to a standard in force under section 115 or 117D.
- (2) The ACMA may give the provider a written direction:
 - (a) requiring the provider to take specified action directed towards ensuring that the provider does not contravene, or is unlikely to contravene, the standard; or
 - (b) requiring the provider to take such action as will ensure that the extent of the provider's compliance with the standard reaches or exceeds a specified goal or target.

Note: Under section 124, the Minister may give the ACMA directions in relation to the exercise of its powers under this Part.

- (3) The following are examples of the kinds of direction that may be given to a carriage service provider under subsection (2):
 - (a) a direction that the provider implement effective administrative systems for monitoring compliance with a standard in force under section 115 or 117D;
 - (b) a direction that the provider take such action as is necessary to ensure that the extent of the provider's compliance with a standard in force under section 115, in so far as that standard relates to the keeping of appointments to meet customers in rural areas, reaches or exceeds a specified goal or target.
- (4) Before giving a direction under subsection (2), the ACMA must consult the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman. However, this rule does not apply if the Minister, under section 124, required the ACMA to give the direction.
- (5) A carriage service provider must not contravene a direction under subsection (2).
- (6) A direction under subsection (2) is a legislative instrument.

118A Right of contribution

- (1) If:
- (a) a carriage service provider (the ***first provider***) contravenes a standard in force under section 115; and
 - (b) the contravention relates to a particular customer; and
 - (c) the first provider is liable, under section 116, to pay damages (the ***primary damages***) to the customer for the contravention; and
 - (d) the contravention is wholly or partly attributable to one or more acts or omissions of another carriage service provider (the ***second provider***); and
 - (e) the first provider has discharged the liability for the primary damages;
- the second provider is liable to pay damages (the ***secondary damages***) to the first provider for the acts or omissions.
- (2) The amount of the secondary damages for the acts or omissions is:
- (a) if the contravention is wholly attributable to the acts or omissions—an amount equal to the primary damages; or
 - (b) if the contravention is partly attributable to the acts or omissions—such amount (not exceeding the primary damages) as the court thinks fair and reasonable.
- (3) If the second provider makes a payment to the first provider as a result of a right or remedy that:
- (a) was available to the first provider otherwise than under this section; and
 - (b) arose out of the same acts or omissions;
- the amount of the secondary damages payable for the acts or omissions is to be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of the payment.
- (4) The first provider may recover the amount of the secondary damages by action against the second provider in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 119

- (5) An action under this section must be instituted within 2 years after the first provider discharged the liability for the primary damages.
- (6) If the customer dies, a reference in this section to the *customer* includes a reference to the legal personal representative of the customer.
- (7) Paragraph (1)(a) does not apply to a contravention that occurs before the end of the period of 6 months beginning on the date of commencement of this section.

119 Evidentiary certificate issued by the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman

- (1) The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman may issue a written certificate:
 - (a) stating that a specified carriage service provider has contravened a standard in force under section 115; and
 - (b) setting out particulars of that contravention.
- (2) In any proceedings under this Part, a certificate under subsection (1) is prima facie evidence of the matters in the certificate.
- (3) A document purporting to be a certificate under subsection (1) must, unless the contrary is established, be taken to be a certificate and to have been properly given.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman unless the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman gives the Minister a written notice consenting to the conferral of the powers conferred by that subsection.
- (5) If no notice is in force under subsection (4), subsection (1) has effect as if the reference in that subsection to the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman were a reference to the ACMA.
- (6) The Minister must cause a copy of a notice under subsection (4) to be published on the Department's website.

- (7) The continuity of a notice under subsection (4) is not affected by:
- (a) a change in the occupancy of the position of Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman; or
 - (b) a vacancy in the position of Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman that does not continue for more than 4 months.

120 Waiver of customer service guarantee

- (1) The ACMA may, by written instrument, make provision for customers of carriage service providers to waive, in whole or in part, their protection and rights under this Part in relation to a particular carriage service supplied, or proposed to be supplied, by the carriage service provider concerned.
- (2) If such a waiver is made, then, to the extent of the waiver, the carriage service provider is not bound by, and need not comply with, any standards in force under section 115 in relation to the supply of that service to that customer.
- (3) A waiver must be made in accordance with the rules set out in the instrument.
- (4) A waiver must be in the form specified in the instrument.
- (5) The form must include a statement that summarises the consequences of the waiver.
- (6) A waiver must not be set out in a standard form of agreement formulated by a carriage service provider for the purposes of section 479 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.
- (7) A customer is not entitled to waive, in whole or in part, the customer's protection and rights under this Part in relation to a particular standard telephone service supplied, or proposed to be supplied, by the carriage service provider concerned if the service is supplied, or proposed to be supplied:
 - (a) in fulfilment of the universal service obligation; or
 - (b) in compliance with the obligations under a contract entered into under section 14 for a purpose relating to the

Section 120A

achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a); or

- (c) in compliance with the terms and conditions of a grant made under section 14 for a purpose relating to the achievement of the policy objective set out in paragraph 13(1)(a).

- (8) An instrument under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument.

120A Carriage service may be supplied on condition that the customer waives the customer service guarantee

This Act does not prevent, and is taken never to have prevented, a carriage service provider from supplying, or proposing to supply, a particular carriage service to a customer on condition that the customer waives, in accordance with section 120, the customer's protection and rights under this Part in relation to the carriage service.

121 Savings of other laws and remedies

- (1) This Part is not intended to exclude or limit the concurrent operation of any law of a State or Territory.
- (2) This Part does not limit, restrict or otherwise affect any right or remedy a person would have if this Part had not been enacted.
- (3) This Part does not limit, restrict or otherwise affect the operation of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme. In particular, this Part does not affect a customer's right to complain to the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not, by implication, limit subsection (2).

122 Breach of performance standard is not an offence

A contravention of a standard in force under section 115 or 117D is not an offence.

122A Failure to meet or exceed a minimum benchmark is not an offence

A contravention of section 117C or 117F is not an offence.

123 Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* does not apply to a breach of a performance standard

Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* does not apply to a contravention of a standard in force under section 115 or 117D.

Note: Clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Telecommunications Act 1997* requires carriage service providers to comply with this Act.

124 Minister may direct the ACMA about the use of its powers under this Part

- (1) The Minister may give the ACMA written directions about how the ACMA is to exercise its powers under this Part.
- (2) The ACMA must comply with a direction under this section.
- (3) This section does not affect the Minister's power to give the ACMA directions under other provisions about other matters.
- (4) A direction under this section is a legislative instrument.
- (5) The Minister must not give the ACMA a direction under section 14 of the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005* about how the ACMA is to exercise its powers under this Part.

125 Review of performance standards following Ministerial direction

- (1) This section applies to a direction under section 124 that requires the ACMA to make a standard under section 115.
- (2) If the Minister revokes a direction, the ACMA must revoke the section 115 standard that is in force because of the direction.

Section 125

- (3) If the Minister varies a direction, the ACMA must either:
 - (a) vary the section 115 standard that is in force because of the direction so that the standard complies with the varied direction; or
 - (b) revoke the section 115 standard and determine a new section 115 standard that so complies.
- (4) If a section 115 standard is in force because of a direction:
 - (a) the ACMA may vary the standard on its own initiative, but only in such a way that the varied standard still complies with the direction; and
 - (b) the ACMA may, on its own initiative, revoke the standard and determine a new section 115 standard that so complies.
- (5) A revocation or variation of a section 115 standard must be in writing.
- (6) An instrument of revocation or variation of a section 115 standard is a legislative instrument.

Part 6—The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman

126 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

- Certain carriers and carriage service providers must enter into the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.
- The membership of the scheme must be open to all carriers and carriage service providers.
- Carriers and carriage service providers must comply with the scheme.

127 Eligible carriage service providers

For the purposes of this Part, an *eligible carriage service provider* is:

- (a) a carriage service provider who supplies:
 - (i) a standard telephone service, where any of the customers are residential customers or small business customers; or
 - (ii) a public mobile telecommunications service; or
 - (iii) a carriage service that enables end-users to access the internet; or
- (b) a carriage service intermediary who arranges for the supply of a service referred to in subparagraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii).

Section 128

128 Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme

- (1) Each carrier and each eligible carriage service provider must, in association with other carriers and other eligible carriage service providers, enter into a scheme providing for a Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.

Note: Section 129 provides for exemptions from subsection (1) of this section.

- (2) The scheme is to be known as the ***Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme***.
- (3) To avoid doubt, there is only one Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme, namely, the scheme operated by Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman Limited (ABN 46 057 634 787).
- (4) The scheme must provide for the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman to:
- (a) investigate; and
 - (b) make determinations relating to; and
 - (c) give directions relating to;
- complaints about carriage services by end-users of those services.
- (4A) An end-user of a carriage service is not liable to pay any fee or charge (however described) to the provider of the carriage service in respect of a complaint made by the end-user about the carriage service.
- (5) The following is an example of such a complaint: a complaint about billing, or the manner of charging, for the supply of carriage services.
- (6) The scheme must not provide for the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman to investigate complaints about:
- (a) the levels at which tariffs charged for the supply of carriage services are set; or
 - (b) the content of a content service.

- (7) The membership of the scheme must be open to all:
 - (a) carriers; and
 - (b) carriage service providers.
- (8) The scheme must comply with any standards determined under subsection (9).
- (9) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine standards for the purposes of subsection (8).
- (10) In making a determination under subsection (9), the Minister must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) accessibility;
 - (b) independence;
 - (c) fairness;
 - (d) accountability;
 - (e) efficiency;
 - (f) effectiveness;
 - (g) such other matters (if any) as the Minister considers relevant.
- (11) Before making a determination under subsection (9), the Minister must consult:
 - (a) the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman; and
 - (b) the ACMA.

129 Exemptions from requirement to join scheme

- (1) The ACMA may, by writing, declare that a specified carrier or eligible carriage service provider is exempt from the requirement set out in subsection 128(1). The declaration has effect accordingly.

Note: Carriers or providers may be specified by name, by inclusion in a particular class or in any other way.
- (2) In deciding whether a carrier or provider should be exempt from the requirement set out in subsection 128(1), the ACMA must have regard to the following matters:

Section 130

- (a) the extent to which the carrier or provider deals with residential customers in relation to the supply of carriage services;
 - (b) the extent to which the carrier or provider deals with proprietors of small businesses in relation to the supply of carriage services;
 - (c) the potential for complaints under the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme about services supplied by the carrier or provider.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit the matters to which the ACMA may have regard.
- (4) Before making a declaration under this section, the ACMA must consult the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.
- (5) The ACMA must publish a copy of a declaration under this section on the ACMA's website.
- (6) A declaration under this section is not a legislative instrument if:
 - (a) the declaration specifies a carrier by name; or
 - (b) the declaration specifies an eligible carriage service provider by name.
- (7) A declaration under this section is a legislative instrument if:
 - (a) the declaration specifies a class of carriers; or
 - (b) the declaration specifies a class of eligible carriage service providers.

130 Direction to join scheme

- (1) The ACMA may give a carriage service provider a written notice directing the provider to enter into the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.
- (2) The provider must comply with the direction.
- (3) In deciding whether to give a direction to a provider under this section, the ACMA must have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the extent to which the provider deals with residential customers in relation to the supply of carriage services;
 - (b) the extent to which the provider deals with proprietors of small businesses in relation to the supply of carriage services;
 - (c) the potential for complaints under the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme about the services supplied by the provider.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not, by implication, limit the matters to which the ACMA may have regard.
- (5) Before giving a direction under this section, the ACMA must consult the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.

131 Determination that a class of carriage service providers must join scheme

- (1) The ACMA may, by legislative instrument, determine that the members of a specified class of carriage service providers must enter into the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.
- (3) In deciding whether to make a determination under this section in relation to a class of carriage service providers, the ACMA must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the extent to which members of that class deal with residential customers in relation to the supply of carriage services;
 - (b) the extent to which members of that class deal with proprietors of small businesses in relation to the supply of carriage services;
 - (c) the potential for complaints under the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme about services supplied by members of that class.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not, by implication, limit the matters to which the ACMA may have regard.
- (5) Before making a determination under this section, the ACMA must consult the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.

Section 132

132 Members of scheme must comply with scheme

A carrier or carriage service provider who is a member of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme must comply with the scheme.

133 Register of members of scheme

- (1) The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman is to maintain a Register of the names of the members of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.
- (2) The Register may be maintained by electronic means.
- (3) The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman must ensure that the Register is open for inspection, at all reasonable times, by members of the public.

133A Reviews of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme

- (1) The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman must cause to be conducted reviews of the operation of the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman scheme.

Timing of reviews

- (2) The first review must be completed within 3 years after the commencement of this section.
- (3) Each subsequent review must be completed within 5 years after the completion of the previous review.

Independent reviews

- (4) A review must be conducted by a person or body who is independent of:
 - (a) the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman; and
 - (b) the telecommunications industry.

Consultation

- (5) A review must make provision for:
- (a) public consultation; and
 - (b) consultation with:
 - (i) the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman; and
 - (ii) the ACMA.

Report of review

- (6) The person or body conducting a review must:
- (a) prepare a report of the review; and
 - (b) give the report to the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.
- (7) The Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman must:
- (a) give a copy of the report to the Minister; and
 - (b) publish the report on the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman's website.

Response to recommendations in report

- (8) If a report of a review sets out one or more recommendations to the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman, the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman must, within 6 months after receiving the report:
- (a) prepare a statement setting out the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman's response to each of the recommendations; and
 - (b) publish a copy of the statement on the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman's website; and
 - (c) give a copy of the statement to the Minister.

Completion of review

- (9) For the purposes of this section, a review is **completed** when the report of the review is given to the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman.

Part 8—Provision of emergency call services

146 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

- The ACMA may impose requirements on any or all of the following:
 - (a) carriers;
 - (b) carriage service providers;
 - (c) emergency call persons;
- in relation to emergency call services.

147 Provision of emergency call services

- (1) The ACMA must make a written determination imposing requirements on any or all of the following:
 - (a) carriers;
 - (b) carriage service providers;
 - (c) emergency call persons;in relation to emergency call services.
- (2) In making a determination under this section, the ACMA must have regard to the following:
 - (a) the objective that a carriage service provider who supplies a standard telephone service should provide each end-user of that standard telephone service with access, free of charge, to an emergency call service, unless the ACMA considers that it would be unreasonable for such access to be provided;

- (b) the objective that, if a carriage service provider who supplies a standard telephone service is required to provide each end-user of that standard telephone service with access to an emergency call service operated by a recognised person, the recognised person should:
 - (i) receive and handle calls made by those end-users to the relevant emergency service number; and
 - (ii) if appropriate—transfer such calls to an appropriate emergency service organisation; and
 - (iii) if appropriate—give information in relation to such calls to an appropriate emergency service organisation;
- (c) the objective that emergency service organisations should not be charged for services provided by a recognised person who operates an emergency call service, being services by way of:
 - (i) receiving and handling calls to an emergency service number; or
 - (ii) transferring such calls to an emergency service organisation; or
 - (iii) giving information in relation to such calls to an emergency service organisation;
- (d) the objective that emergency service organisations should not be charged for the following carriage services:
 - (i) carriage services used to connect calls made to an emergency service number;
 - (ii) carriage services used to transfer such calls to an emergency service organisation;
 - (iii) carriage services used to give information in relation to such calls to an emergency service organisation;
- (e) the objective that, as far as practicable, a common system is used to:
 - (i) transfer calls made to an emergency service number to an emergency service organisation; and
 - (ii) give information in relation to such calls to an emergency service organisation;

Section 147

- (f) the objective that calls made to an emergency service number are transferred to an appropriate emergency service organisation with the minimum of delay;
- (g) the objective that, from the perspective of an ordinary end-user of a standard telephone service, there appears to be a single national emergency call system;
- (h) the objective that reasonable community expectations for the handling of calls to emergency service numbers are met;
- (i) the objective that carriage services used to make calls to an emergency service number should, as far as practicable, provide the emergency call person concerned with automatic information about:
 - (i) the location of the caller; and
 - (ii) the identity of the customer of the service being used by the caller;
- (j) the objective that carriers should provide carriage service providers with access to:
 - (i) controlled carriage services of the carriers; and
 - (ii) controlled networks of the carriers; and
 - (iii) controlled facilities of the carriers;in order that the providers can comply with their obligations under the determination;
- (k) the objective that carriage service providers should provide other carriage service providers with access to:
 - (i) controlled carriage services of the first-mentioned providers; and
 - (ii) controlled networks of the first-mentioned providers; and
 - (iii) controlled facilities of the first-mentioned providers;in order that the other providers can comply with their obligations under the determination;
- (l) the objective that a determination should be consistent with the following:
 - (i) Australian Privacy Principle 6;

Section 147

- (ib) each registered APP code (as defined in the *Privacy Act 1988*), if any, that binds a participant in a section of the telecommunications industry;
 - (ii) codes registered under Part 6 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*;
 - (iii) standards determined under Part 6 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not, by implication, limit the matters to which the ACMA may have regard.
- (4) A determination under this section may deal with ancillary or incidental matters, including the protection of the privacy of information transmitted in connection with a call to an emergency service number.
- (5) A determination under this section may deal with performance standards, including (but not limited to) performance standards relating to:
 - (a) the answering of calls to emergency service numbers; and
 - (b) delays in transferring calls made to an emergency service number to the appropriate emergency service organisation; and
 - (c) the handling of complaints about emergency call services.
- (6) Subsections (4) and (5) do not, by implication, limit subsection (1).
- (7) A determination under this section is a legislative instrument.
- (8) In making a determination under this section, the ACMA may apply, adopt or incorporate (with or without modification) any matter contained in a code or standard proposed or approved by a body or association, either:
 - (a) as in force or existing at a particular time; or
 - (b) as in force or existing from time to time.This subsection does not, by implication, limit section 589 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Section 148

- (9) Before making a determination under this section, the ACMA must consult representatives of each of the following groups:
- (a) carriers;
 - (b) carriage service providers;
 - (c) recognised persons who operate an emergency call service;
 - (d) emergency service organisations;
 - (e) consumers of standard telephone services.
- (9A) Before making a determination under this section, the ACMA must consult the Secretary.
- (10) A carriage service provider may provide the access referred to in paragraph (2)(a) itself or by arranging with another person for the access to be provided.
- (11) In this section:
- emergency service organisation*** means:
- (a) a police force or service; or
 - (b) a fire service; or
 - (c) an ambulance service; or
 - (d) a service specified in the numbering plan for the purposes of this paragraph; or
 - (e) a service for despatching a force or service referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

148 Compliance with determination

- (1) A person on whom a requirement is imposed by a determination in force under section 147 must comply with the determination.
- (2) Subsection (1) has effect subject to sections 149 and 151.
- (3) A person must not:
- (a) aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of subsection (1); or
 - (b) induce, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, a contravention of subsection (1); or

Section 149

- (c) be in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, a contravention of subsection (1); or
 - (d) conspire with others to effect a contravention of subsection (1).
- (4) Subsections (1) and (3) are ***civil penalty provisions***.

Note: Part 31 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* provides for pecuniary penalties for breaches of civil penalty provisions. This provision is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of that Act.

149 Access to emergency call services

- (1) This section applies if:
- (a) an emergency call service is operated by a recognised person; and
 - (b) a determination under section 147 requires a carriage service provider who supplies a standard telephone service to provide each end-user of that standard telephone service with access to that emergency call service; and
 - (c) a determination under section 147 requires the recognised person to:
 - (i) receive and handle calls made by those end-users to the relevant emergency service number; and
 - (ii) if appropriate—transfer such calls to an appropriate emergency service organisation; and
 - (iii) if appropriate—give information in relation to such calls to an appropriate emergency service organisation.
- (2) The recognised person must comply with the requirement mentioned in paragraph (1)(c) on such terms and conditions as are:
- (a) agreed between the following parties:
 - (i) the carriage service provider;
 - (ii) the recognised person; or
 - (b) failing agreement, determined by an arbitrator appointed by the parties.

If the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, the ACCC is to be the arbitrator.

Section 150

- (3) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to the conduct of an arbitration under this section.
- (4) The regulations may provide that, for the purposes of a particular arbitration conducted by the ACCC under this section, the ACCC may be constituted by a single member, or a specified number of members, of the ACCC. For each such arbitration, that member or those members are to be nominated in writing by the Chairperson of the ACCC.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not, by implication, limit subsection (3).
- (6) A determination made in an arbitration under this section must not be inconsistent with a Ministerial pricing determination in force under section 150.

150 Ministerial pricing determinations

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make a determination setting out principles dealing with price-related terms and conditions relating to requirements of a kind referred to in subsection 149(1). The determination is to be known as a *Ministerial pricing determination*.

151 Access to be provided

- (1) This section applies if a determination under section 147 requires a person to provide access as mentioned in paragraph 147(2)(j) or (k).
- (2) The person must provide that access in accordance with the requirements set out in the determination and on such terms and conditions as are:
 - (a) agreed between the following parties:
 - (i) the person;
 - (ii) the carriage service provider to whom access is required to be provided; or
 - (b) failing agreement, determined by an arbitrator appointed by the parties.

Section 151

If the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, the ACCC is to be the arbitrator.

- (3) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to the conduct of an arbitration under this section.
- (4) The regulations may provide that, for the purposes of a particular arbitration conducted by the ACCC under this section, the ACCC may be constituted by a single member, or a specified number of members, of the ACCC. For each such arbitration, that member or those members are to be nominated in writing by the Chairperson of the ACCC.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not, by implication, limit subsection (3).

Part 9—Price control arrangements for Telstra

152 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

- This Part provides for price control arrangements for carriage services, content services and facilities supplied by Telstra.

153 Definitions

In this Part:

carrier charge means:

- (a) a charge for a carriage service, or a content service, supplied by Telstra; or
- (b) a charge for a facility supplied by Telstra.

charge includes:

- (a) any charge or fee (whether payable periodically, in instalments or otherwise); and
- (b) a nil charge or nil fee; and
- (c) in relation to a carriage service, includes:
 - (i) any charge or fee (including of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)) for or in relation to a facility used, or intended for use, in relation to the supply of the service; and
 - (ii) any other charge or fee (including of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)) for or in relation to the supply of the service.

154 Minister may determine price control arrangements

- (1) The Minister may determine in writing that specified carrier charges are subject to price control arrangements.
- (2) An instrument under this section is a legislative instrument.

155 Effect of price control arrangements

- (1) Where a carrier charge is subject to price control arrangements, the Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine:
 - (a) price-cap arrangements and other price control arrangements that are to be applied in relation to the charge; or
 - (b) principles in accordance with which Telstra is to make alterations to the charge;or both.
- (3) To avoid doubt, price-cap arrangements and other price control arrangements determined under this section may relate to charges for untimed local calls in particular areas.
- (4) A determination under this section may make different provision with respect to different customers. This section does not, by implication, limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.
- (5) Telstra must comply with a determination under this section.

156 Alteration of charges subject to price control arrangements

- (1) Where Telstra proposes to alter a carrier charge that is subject to price control arrangements, the following provisions have effect.
- (2) Where, under the applicable determinations under section 155, the consent of the ACCC is not required to the proposed alteration, Telstra may make the proposed alteration.
- (3) Where, under the applicable determinations under section 155, the consent of the ACCC is required to the proposed alteration, Telstra

Section 157

must not make the proposed alteration unless the following paragraphs have been complied with:

- (a) if those determinations require the giving to the ACCC of a period of notice before the proposed alteration is made—that period has ended or the ACCC has waived the giving of the notice;
- (b) if those determinations require the giving to the ACCC of particular information not later than a particular time before the alteration is made:
 - (i) the information was so given; or
 - (ii) some only of the information was so given and the ACCC has waived the giving of the remainder of the information; or
 - (iii) the ACCC has waived the giving of the information;
- (c) subject to paragraph (d), either:
 - (i) the ACCC has consented to the proposed alteration; or
 - (ii) the period within which the ACCC is required under those determinations to give or refuse its consent to the proposed alteration has ended and the ACCC did not before the end of that period refuse its consent to the proposed alteration;
- (d) if, before the end of the period within which, but for this paragraph, the ACCC would be required under the applicable determinations to give or refuse its consent to the proposed alteration, the ACCC requested Telstra to provide further information about the proposed alteration, the first-mentioned period is taken to be extended by a period equal to the number of days commencing on the day on which the request was made and ending on the day on which the further information was provided.

157 Carrier charges subject to notification and disallowance

- (1) The Minister may determine in writing that specified carrier charges are subject to notification and disallowance.
- (2) An instrument under this section is a legislative instrument.

158 Alteration of charges subject to notification and disallowance

- (1) If Telstra proposes to alter a carrier charge that is subject to notification and disallowance, Telstra must, by written notice, inform the Minister of the alteration at least 30 days before it is to take effect.
- (2) The Minister may, within 30 days after receiving the notice:
 - (a) by writing request the ACCC to give a written report as to whether the proposed alteration should be disallowed in the public interest; and
 - (b) direct Telstra in writing not to make the alteration until the Minister has received and considered the report.
- (3) The ACCC must give the report to the Minister within 30 days after receiving the request.
- (4) If the Minister, after taking the ACCC's report into account, is of the opinion that the proposed alteration is not in the public interest, he or she may, by written notice given to Telstra within 30 days after receiving the report, direct Telstra not to make the alteration.
- (5) Telstra must comply with a direction under subsection (4).

Part 9B—Independent reviews of regional telecommunications

Division 1—Independent reviews of regional telecommunications

158P Reviews of regional telecommunications to be conducted by the RTIRC

- (1) The RTIRC must conduct reviews of the adequacy of telecommunications services in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia.

Note: **RTIRC** means the Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee established by section 158R.

- (2) In determining the adequacy of those services, the RTIRC must have regard to whether people in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia have equitable access to telecommunications services that are:
 - (a) significant to people in those parts of Australia; and
 - (b) currently available in one or more urban parts of Australia.

Timing of reviews

- (3) The first review must start:
 - (a) before the end of 2008; or
 - (b) if, before 31 December 2008, the Minister makes a written determination specifying an earlier day—as soon as practicable after that earlier day.
- (4) Each subsequent review must be completed within 3 years after the last day on which a copy of a statement setting out the Commonwealth Government's response to the recommendations of the previous review was tabled in a House of the Parliament under paragraph 158Q(6)(b). For this purpose, a review is completed

when the report of the review is given to the Minister under section 158Q.

Consultation

- (5) In conducting a review, the RTIRC must make provision for:
- (a) public consultation; and
 - (b) consultation with people in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia.

Relevant matters

- (6) In conducting a review, the RTIRC must have regard to:
- (a) any policies of the Commonwealth Government notified to the RTIRC by the Minister; and
 - (b) such other matters as the RTIRC considers relevant.

Determination

- (7) Before making a determination under paragraph (3)(b), the Minister must consult:
- (a) the Prime Minister; and
 - (b) the Treasurer; and
 - (c) the Finance Minister; and
 - (d) the Minister administering the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974*.
- (8) A determination under paragraph (3)(b) is a legislative instrument, but section 42 (disallowance) of the *Legislation Act 2003* does not apply to the determination.

Australia

- (9) Section 11 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (as applied by section 7 of this Act) does not apply to a reference in this section to Australia.

Section 158Q

Definitions

- (10) In this section:

Australia does not include an external Territory prescribed for the purposes of section 10 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

telecommunications services includes:

- (a) carriage services; and
- (b) services provided by means of carriage services.

158Q Report of review

- (1) The RTIRC must:
 - (a) prepare a report of a review under section 158P; and
 - (b) give the report to the Minister.
- (2) The Minister must cause copies of the report to be tabled in each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after receiving the report.

Recommendations

- (3) The report may set out recommendations to the Commonwealth Government.
- (4) In formulating a recommendation that the Commonwealth Government should take particular action, the RTIRC must assess the costs and benefits of that action.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not prevent the RTIRC from taking other matters into account in formulating a recommendation.

Government response to recommendations

- (6) If a report sets out one or more recommendations to the Commonwealth Government:
 - (a) as soon as practicable after receiving the report, the Minister must cause to be prepared a statement setting out the

- Commonwealth Government's response to the recommendations; and
- (b) within 6 months after receiving the report, the Minister must cause copies of the statement to be tabled in each House of the Parliament.
- (6A) A statement prepared under paragraph (6)(a) must contain an explanation of how the Commonwealth Government's response to the recommendations will improve telecommunications services in regional, rural or remote parts of Australia.
- (7) The Commonwealth Government's response to the recommendations may have regard to the views of the following:
- (a) participants in sections of the telecommunications industry (within the meaning of Part 6 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*);
 - (b) the ACMA;
 - (c) the ACCC;
 - (d) the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman;
 - (e) bodies or associations that represent the interests of consumers;
 - (f) such other persons as the Minister considers relevant.

Definitions

- (8) In this section:

Australia has the same meaning as in section 158P.

telecommunications services has the same meaning as in section 158P.

Division 2—Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee (RTIRC)

158R Establishment of the RTIRC

There is to be a Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee.

158S Functions of the RTIRC

The RTIRC has the functions that are conferred on it by this Part.

158T Membership of the RTIRC

- (1) The RTIRC is to consist of a Chair and at least 2 other members.
- (2) A person may only be appointed as an RTIRC member if it appears to the Minister that the person has knowledge of, or experience in:
 - (a) matters affecting regional, rural and remote parts of Australia; or
 - (b) telecommunications.
- (3) The Minister must ensure that:
 - (a) the RTIRC Chair is not a person covered by subsection (4); and
 - (b) a majority of the other RTIRC members are not persons covered by subsection (4).
- (4) This subsection applies to the following persons:
 - (a) an employee of the Commonwealth;
 - (b) an employee of an authority of the Commonwealth;
 - (c) a person who holds a full-time office under a law of the Commonwealth.
- (4A) The Minister must ensure that at least one RTIRC member is nominated by an organisation that represents the interests of people, or bodies, in regional, rural or remote parts of Australia.

- (5) The Minister must ensure that no RTIRC member is:
- (a) a carriage service provider; or
 - (b) a partner in a carriage service provider partnership; or
 - (c) an officer or employee of a carrier; or
 - (d) an officer or employee of a carriage service provider; or
 - (e) an officer or employee of a partner in a carrier partnership; or
 - (f) an officer or employee of a partner in a carriage service provider partnership; or
 - (g) an officer or employee of a body corporate, where a related body corporate is:
 - (i) a carrier; or
 - (ii) a carriage service provider; or
 - (iii) a partner in a carrier partnership; or
 - (iv) a partner in a carriage service provider partnership.
- (6) Section 11 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (as applied by section 7 of this Act) does not apply to a reference in this section to Australia.
- (7) In this section:

Australia does not include an external Territory prescribed for the purposes of section 10 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

carriage service provider partnership means a partnership that is a carriage service provider.

carrier partnership means a partnership that is a carrier.

related body corporate has the same meaning as in the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Section 158U

158U Appointment of RTIRC members

- (1) The RTIRC members are to be appointed by the Minister by written instrument.
- (2) An RTIRC member holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 4 years.
- (3) An RTIRC member holds office on a part-time basis.

158V Acting appointments—RTIRC Chair

The Minister may appoint an RTIRC member to act as the RTIRC Chair:

- (a) during a vacancy in the office of the RTIRC Chair, whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office; or
- (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the RTIRC Chair is absent from duty or from Australia, or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see section 33A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

158W Procedures

- (1) The regulations may prescribe the procedures to be followed at or in relation to meetings of the RTIRC, including matters relating to the following:
 - (a) the convening of meetings of the RTIRC;
 - (b) the number of RTIRC members who are to constitute a quorum;
 - (c) the selection of an RTIRC member to preside at meetings of the RTIRC in the absence of the RTIRC Chair;
 - (d) the manner in which questions arising at a meeting of the RTIRC are to be decided.
- (2) A resolution is taken to have been passed at a meeting of the RTIRC if:

- (a) without meeting, a majority of RTIRC members indicate agreement with the resolution in accordance with the method determined by the RTIRC under subsection (3); and
 - (b) all RTIRC members were informed of the proposed resolution, or reasonable efforts had been made to inform all RTIRC members of the proposed resolution.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies only if the RTIRC:
 - (a) determines that it applies; and
 - (b) determines the method by which RTIRC members are to indicate agreement with resolutions.

158X Disclosure of interests

- (1) An RTIRC member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered by the RTIRC must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest at a meeting of the RTIRC.
- (2) The disclosure is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and, unless the Minister or the RTIRC otherwise determines, the RTIRC member must not:
 - (a) be present during any deliberation by the RTIRC about that matter; or
 - (b) take part in any decision of the RTIRC relating to that matter.
- (3) For the purposes of the making of a determination by the RTIRC under subsection (2) in relation to an RTIRC member who has made a disclosure under subsection (1), an RTIRC member who has an interest in the matter to which the disclosure relates must not:
 - (a) be present during any deliberation of the RTIRC for the purposes of making the determination; or
 - (b) take part in the making by the RTIRC of the determination.

Section 158Y

158Y Remuneration and allowances

- (1) An RTIRC member is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the member is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed.
- (2) An RTIRC member is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed.
- (3) This section has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

158Z Leave of absence

- (1) The Minister may grant leave of absence to the RTIRC Chair on the terms and conditions that the Minister determines.
- (2) The RTIRC Chair may grant leave of absence to an RTIRC member on the terms and conditions that the RTIRC Chair determines.

158ZA Resignation

An RTIRC member may resign his or her appointment by giving the Minister a written resignation.

158ZB Termination of appointment

- (1) The Minister may terminate the appointment of an RTIRC member for misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity.
- (2) The Minister may terminate the appointment of an RTIRC member if:
 - (a) the RTIRC member:
 - (i) becomes bankrupt; or
 - (ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
 - (iii) compounds with his or her creditors; or

- (iv) makes an assignment of remuneration for the benefit of his or her creditors; or
 - (b) the RTIRC member is absent, except on leave of absence, for 3 consecutive meetings of the RTIRC; or
 - (c) the RTIRC member fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 158X.
- (3) The Minister may terminate the appointment of the RTIRC Chair if the RTIRC Chair becomes a person covered by subsection 158T(4).
- (4) The Minister may terminate the appointment of an RTIRC member if the RTIRC member becomes a person covered by paragraph 158T(5)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g).

158ZC Other terms and conditions

An RTIRC member holds office on the terms and conditions (if any) in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are determined by the Minister.

158ZD Assistance to RTIRC

- (1) Any or all of the following:
 - (a) the ACMA;
 - (b) the ACCC;
 - (c) the Department;
 - (d) any other Department, agency or authority of the Commonwealth;may assist the RTIRC in the performance of its functions.
- (2) The assistance may include the following:
 - (a) the provision of information;
 - (b) the provision of advice;
 - (c) the making available of resources and facilities (including secretariat services and clerical assistance).

Section 158ZD

- (3) A reference in Parts 26 and 27 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* to the *ACMA's telecommunications functions* includes a reference to the function conferred on the ACMA by subsection (1).

Part 10—Miscellaneous**160 Regulations**

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:
 - (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) The regulations may prescribe penalties, not exceeding 10 penalty units, for offences against the regulations.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

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

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

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

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

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

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

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

Editorial changes

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

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

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

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

Endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999	50, 1999	5 July 1999	Part 3: 1 July 1999 Remainder: 2 Aug 1999	
Telecommunications Laws Amendment (Universal Service Cap) Act 1999	42, 1999	11 June 1999	Sch 2: 2 Aug 1999 (s 2(3))	—
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Amendment Act 2000	33, 2000	19 Apr 2000	19 Apr 2000	Sch. 1 (items 4, 5)
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Amendment Act (No. 1) 2000	95, 2000	30 June 2000	Schedule 1: 1 July 2000 Remainder: Royal Assent	Sch. 1 (items 81–85)
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Amendment Act (No. 2) 2000	142, 2000	29 Nov 2000	Schedules 1, 2 and Schedule 3 (items 1–9, 12, 14, 15): 1 July 2000 Schedule 3 (items 10, 11, 13): 1 Jan 2001 Remainder: Royal Assent	Sch. 2, Sch. 3 (items 7, 9) and Sch. 5
Privacy Amendment (Private Sector) Act 2000	155, 2000	21 Dec 2000	Schedule 3: Royal Assent Remainder: 21 Dec 2001	—

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Communications and the Arts Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001	5, 2001	20 Mar 2001	s 4 and Sch 1 (items 163–165): 24 May 2001 (s 2(1)(a))	s 4
Communications and the Arts Legislation Amendment Act 2001	46, 2001	5 June 2001	5 June 2001	—
Financial Sector (Collection of Data—Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2001	121, 2001	24 Sept 2001	Sch 2 (item 167): 1 July 2002 (s 2(2))	—
Communications Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2003	114, 2003	27 Nov 2003	Schedule 2: 27 Mar 2003 Remainder: 28 Nov 2003	Sch. 5 (item 13)
Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2005	8, 2005	22 Feb 2005	s. 4 and Schedule 1 (items 429–437, 496): Royal Assent	s. 4 and Sch. 1 (item 496)
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Amendment (National Relay Service) Act 2005	24, 2005	21 Mar 2005	Sch 1 (item 9): never commenced (s 2(1) item 3) Remainder: 21 Mar 2005 (s 2(1) items 1, 2)	—
Australian Communications and Media Authority (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2005	45, 2005	1 Apr 2005	Sch 1 (items 161–165), Sch 2 and Sch 4: 1 July 2005 (s 2(1) items 2, 3, 10)	Sch 4

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Future Proofing and Other Measures) Act 2005	117, 2005	23 Sept 2005	Schedules 1 and 2: Royal Assent	—
Offshore Petroleum (Repeals and Consequential Amendments) Act 2006	17, 2006	29 Mar 2006	Schedule 2 (item 112): 1 July 2008 (<i>see</i> s. 2(1) and F2008L02273)	—
Communications Legislation Amendment (Content Services) Act 2007	124, 2007	20 July 2007	Schedule 2 (items 3–11): 20 July 2008 Schedule 3: Royal Assent	Sch. 2 (item 11)
Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Protecting Services for Rural and Regional Australia into the Future) Act 2007	152, 2007	24 Sept 2007	25 Sept 2007	—
Nation-building Funds (Consequential Amendments) Act 2008	155, 2008	18 Dec 2008	Schedule 2 (items 48–50): 1 Jan 2009 (<i>see</i> s. 2(1))	—
Statute Stocktake (Regulatory and Other Laws) Act 2009	111, 2009	16 Nov 2009	Schedule 1 (items 55–102): 17 Nov 2009	Sch. 1 (items 98–102)
Statute Law Revision Act 2010	8, 2010	1 Mar 2010	Sch 5 (item 137(a)): 1 Mar 2010 (s 2(1) item 38)	—
Trade Practices Amendment (Australian Consumer Law) Act (No. 2) 2010	103, 2010	13 July 2010	Schedule 6 (items 1, 139): 1 Jan 2011	—

Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999

131

Compilation No. 39

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Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Competition and Consumer Safeguards) Act 2010	140, 2010	15 Dec 2010	Schedule 1 (items 214–226): 15 Mar 2011 Schedule 1 (items 227–240): 15 June 2011	Sch. 1 (item 240)
Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 2011	46, 2011	27 June 2011	Schedule 2 (items 1137–1139) and Schedule 3 (items 10, 11): 27 Dec 2011	Sch. 3 (items 10, 11)
Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Universal Service Reform) Act 2012	44, 2012	16 Apr 2012	Schedule 1 (items 56–106, 112–123): 1 July 2012 (<i>see</i> s. 2(1))	Sch. 1 (items 122, 123)
Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (Consequential and Transitional) Act 2012	169, 2012	3 Dec 2012	Schedule 2 (item 215): 3 Dec 2012 (<i>see</i> s. 2(1))	—
Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Act 2012	197, 2012	12 Dec 2012	Sch 5 (items 97, 146) and Sch 6 (items 15–19): 12 Mar 2014 (s 2(1) items 3, 19) Sch 6 (item 1): 12 Dec 2012 (s 2(1) item 16)	Sch 6 (items 1, 15–19)
Statute Law Revision Act 2013	103, 2013	29 June 2013	Sch 3 (items 283–334, 343): Royal Assent	Sch 3 (item 343)
Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Consumer Protection) Act 2014	3, 2014	28 Feb 2014	Sch 1 (items 31, 32): 28 Aug 2014 (s 2(1) item 3)	—

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014	62, 2014	30 June 2014	Sch 12 (items 191–195) and Sch 14: 1 July 2014 (s 2(1) items 6, 14)	Sch 14
as amended by				
Public Governance and Resources Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2015	36, 2015	13 Apr 2015	Sch 2 (items 7–9) and Sch 7: 14 Apr 2015 (s 2)	Sch 7
as amended by				
Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2015	126, 2015	10 Sept 2015	Sch 1 (item 486): 5 Mar 2016 (s 2(1) item 2)	—
Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2015	126, 2015	10 Sept 2015	Sch 1 (item 495): 5 Mar 2016 (s 2(1) item 2)	—
Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2014) Act 2014	109, 2014	16 Oct 2014	Sch 2 (items 43–82, 204–207, 246, 247): 17 Oct 2014 (s 2(1) item 2)	—
Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Deregulation) Act 2015	38, 2015	13 Apr 2015	Sch 1 (items 62–163): 1 July 2015 (s 2(1) item 3) Sch 2 (items 7, 8), Sch 7 and Sch 8: 14 Apr 2015 (s 2(1) items 4, 6)	Sch 1 (items 138–163), Sch 7 (items 6, 7) and Sch 8 (item 2)

Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999

133

Compilation No. 39

Compilation date: 5/3/16

Registered: 17/5/16

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Acts and Instruments (Framework Reform) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2015	126, 2015	10 Sept 2015	Sch 1 (items 622–625): 5 Mar 2016 (s 2(1) item 2)	—

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
s. 2	am. No. 142, 2000; No 109, 2014
s. 4	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009; No. 44, 2012; No 109, 2014; No 38, 2015
s. 5	am. Nos. 95 and 142, 2000; No. 117, 2005; No. 111, 2009; No. 140, 2010; No. 44, 2012; No 109, 2014; No 38, 2015
s. 6	am. No. 140, 2010; No. 44, 2012; No 38, 2015
s. 6A.....	ad. No. 140, 2010 rep No 38, 2015
s. 7	am. No. 17, 2006
s. 7A.....	ad. No. 5, 2001
Part 2	
Part 2 heading	rs No 38, 2015
Part 2.....	rs. No. 142, 2000
Division 1	
s. 8	rs. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009; No. 44, 2012; No 109, 2014 rs No 38, 2015
s. 8A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 111, 2009; No. 44, 2012 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8BA.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s. 8C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 111, 2009; No. 44, 2012; No 103, 2013 rep No 38, 2015

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 8E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8F.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8G.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8H.....	ad. No. 44, 2012 rep No 38, 2015
s. 8J.....	ad. No. 44, 2012 rs No 38, 2015 am No 126, 2015
s. 8K.....	ad. No. 44, 2012 rs No 38, 2015 am No 126, 2015
Division 2	
Subdivision A	
s. 9.....	rs. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 140, 2010; No. 44, 2012; No 38, 2015; No 126, 2015
s. 9A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rs. No. 140, 2010 rep. No. 44, 2012
s. 9B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 44, 2012; No 103, 2013
s. 9C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
s. 9D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 44, 2012
s. 9E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am No 38, 2015
s. 9F.....	ad. No. 142, 2000

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep. No. 44, 2012
Subdivision B	rep No 38, 2015
s. 9G.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 44, 2012
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 9H.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 9J.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 10	rs. No. 142, 2000
	rep. No. 111, 2009
ss. 10A–10G	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep. No. 111, 2009
ss. 10H, 10J.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep. No. 111, 2009
Division 4	rep No 38, 2015
s. 11	rs. No. 142, 2000
	am No 109, 2014
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 11A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 109, 2014
	rep No 38, 2015
s 11B.....	ad No 142, 2000
	am No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013; No 109, 2014
	rep No 38, 2015
s 11C.....	ad No 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 11D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 109, 2014
s 11E.....	ad No 142, 2000

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 11F	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
Subdivision A	rep No 38, 2015
s. 12	rs. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
Subdivision B	
Subdivision B heading	rs No 38, 2015
s. 12A.....	rs. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 44, 2012; No 38, 2015
s. 12B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 38, 2015
s. 12C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 140, 2010
	rs No 109, 2014
	am No 38, 2015
s. 12D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 44, 2012
	rs No 38, 2015
s. 12E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 44, 2012
	rs No 38, 2015
s. 12EA	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No 109, 2014
	rep No 38, 2015
Subdivision BA heading	rep No 38, 2015
Subdivision BA.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
Subdivision C	
Subdivision C heading	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision C	rep No 109, 2014

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 12EB	ad. No. 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014; No 38, 2015
s 12EC	ad No 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014; No 38, 2015
Subdivision BB heading	rep No 38, 2015
Subdivision BB.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s 12ED	ad. No. 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014; No 38, 2015
s 12EE.....	ad No 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014; No 38, 2015
s 12EF.....	ad No 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014
s 12EG	ad No 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014
s 12EH	ad No 140, 2010 am No 109, 2014
s 12EI.....	ad No 140, 2010
s. 12F	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
s 12G.....	ad No 142, 2000 am No 103, 2013 rep No 109, 2014
s. 12H.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
s 12J.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
s 12K.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am No 45, 2005

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12L.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12M.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
Subdivision D	rep No 109, 2014
s. 12P	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12Q.....	ad No 142, 2000
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12R.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12S	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12T	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12U.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
Subdivision E.....	rep No 109, 2014
s. 12V.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12W.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12X.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12Y.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 12Z.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
Division 3	
Division 3	rep. No. 111, 2009
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision A	
s. 13	rs. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 109, 2014
	ad No 38, 2015
s 13A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 13F	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13G.....	ad No 142, 2000
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 13H.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13J.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13K.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13L.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13M.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13N.....	ad No 142, 2000
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13P	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 13Q.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 13R.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
s 13S	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 109, 2014
s 13T.....	ad No. 142, 2000 am No. 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
s 13U.....	ad No. 142, 2000 am No 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
s 13V.....	ad No. 142, 2000 am No 45, 2005 rep No 109, 2014
Subdivision B	
s 14	rs No 142, 2000 am No 45, 2005; No 103, 2013; No 109, 2014 rs No 38, 2015
s. 14A.....	rs. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
Division 8	rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 15	rs. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009 ad No 38, 2015
s. 15A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 15B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep. No. 111, 2009
ss. 15C–15H.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 15J.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 15K.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 15L.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 15M.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep. No. 111, 2009
ss. 15N, 15P.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
Division 9	rep No 38, 2015
s. 16	rs. No. 142, 2000 am No 109, 2014 rs No 38, 2015
s. 16A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 38, 2015
s. 16B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
Division 10	rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 17	rs. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009 ad No 38, 2015
s. 17A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
Division 11	rep No 38, 2015
s. 18	rs. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 44, 2012 rs No 38, 2015

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 18A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 18B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 18C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 18D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 18E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
Division 12	rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 19	rs. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009 ad No 38, 2015
ss. 19A–19C.....	rs. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
ss. 19D, 19E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep. No. 111, 2009
Division 13	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20	am. No. 95, 2000 rs. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 5, 2001; No. 45, 2005 rs No 38, 2015
s. 20A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am No 103, 2013 rep No 38, 2015
s. 20B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009; No 103, 2013 rep No 38, 2015
s. 20C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 44, 2012; No 103, 2013

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20F.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20G.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20H.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20J.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 5, 2001; No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20K.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20L.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 8, 2010
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20M.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rs. No. 111, 2009
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20N.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20P	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20Q.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20R.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20S.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20T.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20U.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20V.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20W.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20X.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20Y.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 20Z.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 20ZA	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 20ZB	ad. No. 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s. 20ZC	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005 rep No 38, 2015
s 20ZD	ad No 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s 20ZE.....	ad No 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s 20ZF.....	ad No 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s 20ZG	ad No 142, 2000 rep No 38, 2015
s 20ZH	ad No 142, 2000 am No 103, 2013 rep No 38, 2015
Division 14	rep No 38, 2015
s. 21	am. No. 95, 2000 rs. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 45, 2005; No 62, 2014 rs No 38, 2015
s. 21A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. No. 8, 2005; No 62, 2014 rep No 38, 2015
s. 21B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 am. Nos. 8 and 45, 2005 No 6, 2014 rep No 38, 2015
s. 21C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000 rs. No. 8, 2005

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 21D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. Nos. 8 and 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 21E.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep No 38, 2015
Division 15	rep No 38, 2015
s. 22	am. No. 95, 2000
	rs. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009
	rs No 38, 2015
s. 22A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 22B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 22C.....	ad No 142, 2000
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 22D.....	ad No. 142, 2000
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
Division 16	rep No 38, 2015
Division 4	
Division 4	rs No 38, 2015
Subdivision A	
s. 23	am. No. 95, 2000
	rs. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 111, 2009

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 109, 2014
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 23A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 23B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 23C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 23D.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. Nos. 8 and 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 24	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 24A.....	ad. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 25	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 26	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 26A.....	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 26B.....	rep. No. 142, 2000
ss. 26C, 26D.....	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 26E.....	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 26F	ad. No. 95, 2000

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 27	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 28	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 29	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision B	
s. 30	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 31	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 32	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 33	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 34	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 35	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision C	
s. 36	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Division 5	
Division 5 heading.....	rs No 38, 2015
Division 5	ad No 38, 2015

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 37	rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 38	am. No. 95, 2000 rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 39	am. No. 95, 2000 rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 40	rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
ss. 40A–40H	rep. No. 142, 2000
ss. 40J–40N.....	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 40P	rep. No. 142, 2000
Division 6	
Division 6	rep No 109, 2014 ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision A	
s. 41	am. No. 95, 2000 rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 42	rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision B	
s. 43	am. No. 95, 2000 rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 44	rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 45	rep. No. 142, 2000 ad No 38, 2015
s. 46	rep. No. 142, 2000

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	ad No 38, 2015
ss. 46A–46F	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 47	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 48	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 49	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision C	
s. 50	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 51	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 52	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision D	
s. 53	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 54	am. No. 42, 1999
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 55	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision E	
s. 56	am. No. 42, 1999
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 57	am. No. 42, 1999; No. 95, 2000

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 58	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 59	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 60	am. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 61	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 61AA.....	ad. No. 95, 2000
	rep. No. 142, 2000
ss. 61A, 61B.....	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 62	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 63	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 64	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 65	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision F	
s. 66	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 67	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 68	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Subdivision G	
s. 69	rep. No. 142, 2000

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 70	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
Division 7	
Division 7	rs No 38, 2015
s. 71	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 72	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 73	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 74	rep. No. 142, 2000
	ad No 38, 2015
s. 75	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 76	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 77	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 78	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 79	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 80	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 81	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 82	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 83	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 84	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 85	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 86	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 87	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 88	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 89	rep. No. 142, 2000
s. 90	rep. No. 142, 2000
	am No 121, 2001 (amdt never applied (Sch 2 item 167))
s. 91	rep. No. 142, 2000

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 92	rep. No. 142, 2000
Part 3.....	rep No 109, 2014
s. 93	am. No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 94	am. No. 114, 2003; No. 24, 2005; No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 94A.....	ad. No. 114, 2003
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 95	am. No. 24, 2005; No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 96	am. No. 33, 2000
	rs. No. 24, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 97	am. Nos. 24 and 45, 2005; No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 98	am. No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 99	rs. No. 142, 2000; No. 114, 2003
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 100	am. Nos. 33 and 142, 2000; No. 114, 2003; No. 24, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 100A.....	ad. No. 114, 2003
	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 101	am. No. 33, 2000; No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 101A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. Nos. 8 and 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 101B.....	ad. No. 142, 2000

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	am No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 101C.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	am. No. 114, 2003; No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
Division 4	rs. No. 8, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 102	rs. No. 8, 2005
	am. No. 24, 2005; No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
Part 4	
s. 106	am. Nos. 44 and 169, 2012; No 38, 2015
s. 107	am. No. 142, 2000; No 38, 2015
s. 109	am. No. 95, 2000; No. 45, 2005; No. 44, 2012; No 38, 2015
Part 5	
Division 1	
Division 1 heading.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s. 113	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 140, 2010
s. 114A.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
Division 2	
Division 2 heading.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s. 115	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 140, 2010
s. 117	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
s. 117A.....	am No 38, 2015
ss. 117B, 117C.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
Division 3	
Division 3	ad. No. 140, 2010
ss. 117D–117F	ad. No. 140, 2010
Division 4	
Division 4 heading.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s. 118	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 140, 2010; No 103, 2013

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s. 119	am. No. 45, 2005; No 38, 2015
s. 120	am. No. 45, 2005; No. 140, 2010; No. 44, 2012; No 38, 2015
s. 120A.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s. 122	am. No. 140, 2010
s. 122A.....	ad. No. 140, 2010
s. 123	am. No. 140, 2010
s. 124	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
s. 125	am. No. 114, 2003; No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
Part 6	
s. 127	am. No. 8, 2010
s. 128	am. No. 46, 2001; No. 114, 2003; No 3, 2014
s. 129	am. No. 45, 2005; No 38, 2015
s. 130	am. No. 45, 2005
s. 131	am. No. 45, 2005; No 38, 2015
s 133A.....	ad No 3, 2014
Part 7.....	rep No 109, 2014
s 134	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 135	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 136	am. No. 44, 2012
	rep No 109, 2014
s 137	am No 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 138	am No 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s 139	am No 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 140	am No 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 141	am No 45, 2005; No 103, 2013

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 109, 2014
s 142	am No 45, 2005; No 103, 2013
	rep No 109, 2014
s 143	rep No 109, 2014
s 144	rep No 109, 2014
s. 145	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
Part 8	
s. 146	am. No. 45, 2005
s. 147	am. No. 155, 2000; No. 45, 2005; No 44 and 197, 2012; No 103, 2013; No 38, 2015
s. 150	am. No. 140, 2010; No 103, 2013
Part 9	
s 154	am No 103, 2013
s 155	am No 103, 2013
s 157	am No 103, 2013
Part 9A.....	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158A.....	rs. No. 124, 2007
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158B.....	am. No. 124, 2007
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158C.....	am. No. 103, 2010
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158D.....	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep. No. 124, 2007
s. 158E.....	am. No. 124, 2007
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158F	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158G.....	rep. No. 124, 2007
s. 158H.....	am. No. 45, 2005; No 103, 2013

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep No 38, 2015
s 158J.....	rep No 38, 2015
s 158K.....	rep No 38, 2015
s 158L.....	rep No 38, 2015
s 158M.....	rep No 38, 2015
s. 158N.....	am. No. 124, 2007
	rep No 38, 2015
Part 9B	
Part 9B.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
Division 1	
s. 158P.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	am. No. 124, 2007; No 62, 2014; No 126, 2015
s. 158Q.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
Division 2	
ss. 158R, 158S.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
s. 158T.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	am. No. 124, 2007
s. 158U.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
s. 158V.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	am. No. 46, 2011
ss. 158W–158Z.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
ss. 158ZA–158ZD.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
Part 9C.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	rep. No. 155, 2008
ss. 158ZE, 158ZF.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	rep. No. 155, 2008
ss. 158ZG–158ZJ.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	rep. No. 155, 2008
s. 158ZJA.....	ad. No. 152, 2007
	rep. No. 155, 2008
ss. 158ZK–158ZN.....	ad. No. 117, 2005

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep. No. 155, 2008
ss. 158ZO–158ZR.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	rep. No. 155, 2008
Part 10	
s. 159	am. No. 45, 2005
	rep No 109, 2014
s. 159A.....	ad. No. 142, 2000
	rep. No. 111, 2009
s. 159B.....	ad. No. 117, 2005
	am. No. 155, 2008
	rep. No. 111, 2009