

**Version No. 032**  
**Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**  
**Act No. 42/1994**

Version incorporating amendments as at 1 September 2000

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**Version No. 032**  
**Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**  
**Act No. 42/1994**

Version incorporating amendments as at 1 September 2000

**The Parliament of Victoria enacts as follows:**

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

**1. Purpose**

The purpose of this Act is to—

- (a) establish the Office of the Regulator-General; and
- (b) create an economic regulatory framework for regulated industries which promotes and safeguards competition and fair and efficient market conduct or, in the absence of a competitive market, which promotes the simulation of competitive market conduct and the prevention of the misuse of monopoly power.

**2. Commencement**

- (1) Section 1 and this section come into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (2) Subject to sub-section (3), the remaining provisions of this Act come into operation on a day or days to be proclaimed.
- (3) If a provision referred to in sub-section (2) does not come into operation with the period of 6 months beginning on, and including, the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent, it

comes into operation on the first day after the end of that period.

**3. Definitions**

(1) In this Act—

**"Associate Regulator-General"** means a person appointed as an Associate Regulator-General under section 17;

**"determination"** means a determination made by the Office under this Act or any other Act;

S. 3(1) def. of "determination" amended by No. 56/1995 s. 43.

**"Office"** means the Office of the Regulator-General established under section 6;

**"regulated entity"** means an entity operating in a regulated industry;

**"regulated industry"** means an industry operating under relevant legislation which is specified by the relevant legislation as, or declared by an Order in Council under subsection (2) to be, a regulated industry;

**"Regulator-General"** means the person appointed as Regulator-General under section 14;

**"relevant legislation"** means legislation which is specified by that legislation as being relevant legislation;

S. 3(1) def. of "statement of government policy" repealed by No. 56/1995 s. 46(1)(a).

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| (2) Subject to sub-sections (3), (5) and (7), the Governor in Council may by Order published in the Government Gazette declare—<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) an industry operating under relevant legislation to be a regulated industry;</li><li>(b) which prices are to be prescribed prices in respect of a regulated industry;</li><li>(c) which goods and services are to be prescribed goods and services in respect of a regulated industry;</li><li>(d) powers that are to be exercised by the Office in respect of a regulated industry under section 26.</li></ul> | S. 3(2) amended by Nos 56/1995 s. 44(1), 91/1998 s. 36(1), 45/1999 s. 49(1). |
| (3) Sub-section (2) does not apply to the electricity industry or to the <b>Electricity Industry Act 1993</b> .  | S. 3(3) inserted by No. 56/1995 s. 44(2).                                    |
| (4) Sub-section (3) does not affect any Order made under sub-section (2) before the commencement of section 44 of the <b>Electricity Industry (Amendment) Act 1995</b> .   | S. 3(4) inserted by No. 56/1995 s. 44(2).                                    |
| (5) Sub-section (2) does not apply to the gas industry or to the <b>Gas Industry Act 1994</b> , except as provided by section 8A of that Act.  | S. 3(5) inserted by No. 91/1998 s. 36(2).                                    |
| (6) Sub-section (5) does not affect any Order made under sub-section (2) before the commencement of section 36 of the <b>Gas Industry Acts (Amendment) Act 1998</b> .  | S. 3(6) inserted by No. 91/1998 s. 36(2), amended by No. 39/1999 s. 36.      |
| (7) Sub-section (2) does not apply to—<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) railways and rail infrastructure; or</li><li>(b) tramways and tram infrastructure.</li></ul>   | S. 3(7) inserted by No. 45/1999 s. 49(2).                                    |
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**4. Interpretation and application of Act and statements of government policy**

- (1) Subject to sub-section (2), if there is any inconsistency between this Act and any other Act, the provisions of this Act prevail.
- (2) If the Office considers that there is a conflict between the objectives specified in or under this Act and the objectives specified in the relevant legislation under which a regulated industry operates, the Office must perform its functions and exercise its powers in such a manner as the Office considers best achieves the objectives specified in the relevant legislation.

S. 4(3)  
repealed by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 46(1)(b).

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**5. Crown to be bound**

This Act binds the Crown, not only in right of Victoria but also, so far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

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**PART 2—OFFICE OF THE REGULATOR-GENERAL**

**6. *Office of the Regulator-General***

- (1) There is established a body corporate called the Office of the Regulator-General.
- (2) The Office—
  - (a) has perpetual succession; and
  - (b) has a common seal; and
  - (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name; and
  - (d) is capable of taking, purchasing, leasing, holding, selling, exchanging and disposing of real and personal property for the purposes of this Act; and
  - (e) may do and suffer all acts and things which a body corporate may by law do and suffer and which are necessary or convenient for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) All courts must take judicial notice of the seal of the Office affixed to a document and, until the contrary is proved, must presume that it was duly affixed.
- (4) The common seal of the Office must be kept in such custody as the Office directs and must not be used except as authorised by the Office.

**7. *Objectives of the Office***

- (1) In performing its functions and exercising its powers the Office has the following objectives—
  - (a) to promote competitive market conduct;
  - (b) to prevent misuse of monopoly or market power;
  - (c) to facilitate entry into the relevant market;



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s. 7A

- (d) to facilitate efficiency in regulated industries;
- (e) to ensure that users and consumers benefit from competition and efficiency.

S. 7(2)  
amended by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 46(1)(c).

- (2) Without derogating from sub-section (1), the Office must also perform its functions and exercise its powers in such a manner as the Office considers best achieves any objectives specified in the relevant legislation under which a regulated industry operates.

S. 7(2)(a)(b)  
repealed by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 46(1)(c).

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S. 7A  
inserted by  
No. 22/1996  
s. 16.

**7A. *Office represents Crown***

The Office represents the Crown.

**8. *Functions of the Office***

The functions of the Office are—

- (a) to perform such functions as are conferred on the Office by the relevant legislation under which a regulated industry operates;
- (b) to advise the Minister on matters relating to the economic regulation and restructuring of regulated industries;
- (c) to conduct inquiries and report under Part 4 on matters relating to regulated industries;
- (d) to advise the Minister in relation to any matter referred to the Office by the Minister;
  
- (e) to perform such other functions as are conferred or imposed on the Office by this Act;

(f) to administer this Act.

S. 8(f)  
substituted by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 45.

**9. Powers of the Office**

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Office has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions and to enable it to achieve its objectives.
- (2) Without derogating from sub-section (1), the Office also has such powers as may be conferred on the Office by the relevant legislation under which a regulated industry operates.

**9A. Savings provision—statements of government policy**

Any statement of government policy made under section 10 which is in force before the commencement of section 46 of the **Electricity Industry (Amendment) Act 1995** continues in force and continues to apply until that statement of government policy is revoked by the Governor in Council by Order published in the Government Gazette as if this Act and the **Electricity Industry Act 1993** had not been amended by section 46 of the **Electricity Industry (Amendment) Act 1995**.

S. 9A  
inserted by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 47.

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S. 10  
repealed by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 46(1)(d).

**11. Office not subject to direction or control**

Except as provided by or under this Act or any other Act, the Office is not subject to the direction

or control of the Minister in respect of any determination, report or inquiry.

**12. *Office may publish statements and guidelines***

The Office may publish statements and guidelines relating to the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

**13. *Membership of the Office***

The Office shall consist of one member appointed as the Regulator-General by the Governor in Council.

**14. *The Regulator-General***

- (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a person as Regulator-General who is qualified for appointment because of his or her knowledge of, or experience in, one or more of the fields of industry, commerce, economics, law or public administration.
- (2) The Regulator-General is to be appointed on such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with this Act, as the Governor in Council determines.
- (3) The **Public Sector Management and Employment Act 1998** does not apply to the Regulator-General in respect of his or her office as Regulator-General.
- (4) The Regulator-General must not directly or indirectly engage in any paid employment outside the duties of the office.
- (5) An act or decision of the Office is not invalid merely because of a defect or irregularity in, or in connection with, the appointment of the Regulator-General or a vacancy in the office of Regulator-General.

**15. *Tenure of office of Regulator-General***

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S. 14(3)  
amended by  
No. 46/1998  
s. 7(Sch. 1).

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- (1) Subject to this Act, the Regulator-General holds office for 5 years and, subject to this section, is eligible for re-appointment.
  - (2) The Regulator-General may be suspended from office by the Governor in Council, but must not be removed from office except in accordance with this Act.
  - (3) The Minister must cause to be laid before each House of the Parliament a full statement of the grounds of any suspension of the Regulator-General within 7 sitting days of the House.
  - (4) The Regulator-General so suspended must be restored to office by the Governor in Council unless each House of the Parliament, within 42 days after the day on which the statement is laid before it, and in the same session, declares by resolution that the Regulator-General ought to be removed from office and, if each House within that time so declares, the Regulator-General must be removed from office by the Governor in Council.
  - (5) The Regulator-General ceases to hold office if he or she becomes bankrupt or applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt debtors or compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her property for their benefit or a deed of arrangement under any law relating to bankruptcy.
  - (6) The Regulator-General ceases to hold office if he or she nominates for election for either House of the Parliament of Victoria or for the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of another State or of a Territory.
  - (7) The Regulator-General may at any time resign by writing signed and addressed to the Governor in Council.
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**16. Acting appointment**

- (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in the office of Regulator-General—
  - (a) during a vacancy in that office; or
  - (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the person holding that office is absent from duty or is, for any other reason, unable to perform the functions of that office—but a person appointed to act during a vacancy must not continue so to act for more than 6 months.
- (2) An appointment of a person under sub-section (1) may be expressed to have effect only in such circumstances as are specified in the instrument of appointment.
- (3) The Governor in Council—
  - (a) subject to this section, may determine the terms and conditions of appointment of a person acting in the office of Regulator-General; and
  - (b) may terminate such an appointment at any time.
- (4) If a person is acting in the office of Regulator-General in accordance with sub-section (1)(b) and that office becomes vacant while that person is so acting, that person may continue so to act until the Governor in Council otherwise directs, the vacancy is filled or a period of 6 months from the date on which the vacancy occurred expires, whichever first happens.
- (5) While a person is acting in the office of Regulator-General in accordance with sub-section (1), the person has, and may exercise, all the

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powers, and shall perform all the functions, of that office under this Act.

- (6) The validity of anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act in the office of Regulator-General under an appointment made under subsection (1) shall not be called in question on the ground that the occasion for his or her appointment has not arisen, that there is a defect or irregularity in or in connection with his or her appointment, that the appointment had ceased to have effect or that the occasion for him or her to act had not arisen or had ceased.

#### **17. Associate Regulators-General**

- (1) The Minister may appoint persons as Associate Regulators-General who are qualified for appointment because of their knowledge of, or experience in, one or more of the fields of industry, commerce, economics, law or public administration.
- (2) An Associate Regulator-General is to be appointed on such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with this Act, as the Minister determines.
- (3) The **Public Sector Management and Employment Act 1998** does not apply to an Associate Regulator-General in respect of his or her office as Associate Regulator-General.
- (4) An Associate Regulator-General must not without the permission of the Minister directly or indirectly engage in any paid employment outside the duties of the office.

S. 17(3)  
amended by  
No. 46/1998  
s. 7(Sch. 1).

#### **18. Tenure of office of Associate Regulators-General**

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- (1) Subject to this Act, an Associate Regulator-General holds office for such period not exceeding five years as is specified in the instrument of appointment and, subject to this section, is eligible for re-appointment.
- (2) An Associate Regulator-General may be appointed on a full-time or part-time basis or in respect of a specific period as the Minister determines.
- (3) The Minister may at any time remove an Associate Regulator-General from office.
- (4) An Associate Regulator-General may at any time resign by writing signed and addressed to the Minister.

#### **19. *Payment of Regulator-General and Associate Regulators-General***

The Regulator-General and each Associate Regulator-General is entitled to be paid such remuneration and any travelling and other allowances as the Governor in Council fixes from time to time or as may be fixed in the relevant instrument of appointment.

#### **20. *Staff***

- (1) Any employees that are necessary for the purposes of this Act may be employed under Part 3 of the **Public Sector Management and Employment Act 1998**.
- (2) The Office may enter into agreements or arrangements for the use of the services of any staff of a Department, statutory authority or other public body.

S. 20(1)  
substituted by  
No. 46/1998  
s. 7(Sch. 1).

#### **21. *Consultants***

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- (1) The Office may engage persons with suitable qualifications and experience as consultants.
- (2) An engagement under sub-section (1) may be on any terms and conditions the Office considers appropriate.

**22. Delegation**

The Office may, by instrument under its common seal, delegate to—

- (a) an Associate Regulator-General; or
- (b) a person referred to in section 20; or
- (c) a member of a committee or panel appointed or designated by the Office—

any function or power of the Office under this Act or any other Act other than this power of delegation.

S. 22  
substituted by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 48.

**23. Declaration of pecuniary interests**

- (1) If the Regulator-General has a pecuniary interest in a matter being considered or about to be considered by the Office, the Regulator-General must as soon as practicable after the relevant facts have come to the Regulator-General's knowledge declare the nature of that interest to the Minister.
- (2) If an Associate Regulator-General has a pecuniary interest in a matter which he or she is considering or is about to consider in the course of performing his or her duties as an Associate Regulator-General, the Associate Regulator-General must as soon as practicable after the relevant facts have come to the Associate Regulator-General's knowledge declare the nature of that interest to the Minister.
- (3) Sub-sections (1) and (2) do not apply if the interest is as a result of the supply of goods or



services that are available to members of the public on the same terms and conditions.

- (4) Unless the Minister otherwise directs, if the Regulator-General or an Associate Regulator-General has made a declaration under this section, the Regulator-General or the Associate Regulator-General must not take any further part in any decision in relation to the matter.
  - (5) A failure to comply with this section does not affect the validity of any act or decision of the Office, the Regulator-General or an Associate Regulator-General.
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**PART 3—SPECIFIC POWERS**

**24. Price Regulation**

- (1) The Office may regulate prescribed prices for or in respect of prescribed goods and services supplied by or within a regulated industry.
- (2) In this section—

**"prescribed goods and services"** means any goods or services made, produced or supplied by or within a regulated industry which goods or services are specified—

S. 24(2) def. of "prescribed goods and services" amended by No. 79/1995 s. 38(a).

- (a) in the relevant legislation under which the regulated industry operates or in an Order made under the relevant legislation; or
- (b) in an Order in Council made under section 3(2) in respect of a regulated industry—

as being goods or services in respect of which the Office has power to regulate prices;

**"prescribed price"** means the price or price-range however designated for the supply or sale of any goods or services by or within a regulated industry or particular factors used in price-fixing or terms and conditions relating to the price at which particular goods or services are supplied or sold, being a price, price-range, factor or term and condition specified—

S. 24(2) def. of "prescribed price" amended by No. 79/1995 s. 38(b).

- (a) in the relevant legislation under which the regulated industry operates or in an Order made under the relevant legislation; or

(b) in an Order in Council made under section 3(2) in respect of a regulated industry—

as being a price, price-range, factor or term and condition which the Office has power to regulate.

### 25. Price determinations

S. 25(1)  
amended by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 49.

(1) This section is subject to anything to the contrary in the relevant legislation or Order in Council under section 3(2) or under section 158A of the **Electricity Industry Act 1993** specifying the prescribed prices or prescribed goods and services in respect of which the Office is exercising its power of regulation.

S. 25(2)  
amended by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 46(1)(e).

- (2) A price determination by the Office may regulate a prescribed price for prescribed goods and services in any manner the Office considers appropriate.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of sub-section (2), the manner may include—
- (a) fixing the price or the rate of increase or decrease in the price;
  - (b) fixing a maximum price or maximum rate of increase or minimum rate of decrease in the maximum price;
  - (c) fixing an average price for specified goods or services or an average rate of increase or decrease in the average price;
  - (d) specifying pricing policies or principles;
  - (e) specifying an amount determined by reference to a general price index, the cost of production, a rate of return on assets employed or any other specified factor;

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- (f) specifying an amount determined by reference to quantity, location, period or other specified factor relevant to the rate or supply of the goods or services.
- (4) In making a determination under this section, the Office must have regard to—
- (a) the costs of making, producing or supplying the goods or services;
  - (b) the return on assets in the regulated industry;
  - (c) any relevant interstate and international benchmarks for prices, costs and return on assets in comparable industries;
  - (d) the financial implications of the determination;
  - (e) any factors specified in the relevant legislation;
  - (f) any other factors that the Office considers relevant.

**26. Other regulatory powers**

- (1) The Office may exercise such powers (including the power to make determinations) for or with respect to—
- (a) standards and conditions of service and supply;
  - (b) licensing;
  - (c) market conduct;
  - (d) other economic regulatory matters—

as may be conferred on the Office by the relevant legislation under which a regulated industry operates or in an Order in Council made under section 3(2) or under section 158A of the **Electricity Industry Act 1993**.

S. 26(1)  
amended by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 50(1).

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(2) In making a determination under this section, the Office must have regard to—

(a) any factors specified in the relevant legislation;

S. 26(2)(b)  
repealed by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 46(1)(f).

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) any other factors that the Office considers relevant.

S. 26(3)  
inserted by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 50(2).

(3) This section is subject to anything to the contrary in the relevant legislation or an Order in Council under section 3(2) or under section 158A of the **Electricity Industry Act 1993**.

**27. General provisions relating to determinations**

(1) A determination must include a statement of the purpose and reasons for the making of the determination.

S. 27(2)  
substituted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 5(1).

(2) Notice of the making of a determination must be published—

(a) in the Government Gazette; and

(b) in a daily newspaper generally circulating in Victoria.

S. 27(2A)  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 5(1).

(2A) The notice must include a brief description of the nature and effect of the determination, and details of when the determination takes effect and how a copy of the determination may be obtained from the Office.

S. 27(2B)  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 5(1).

(2B) The Office must send a copy of a determination—

(a) to each regulated entity in the regulated industry to which the determination applies; and

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- (b) to any person who made a submission to an inquiry to which the determination relates and who has asked for a copy of the determination.
- (3) A determination takes effect on and from the date on which notice of its making is published in the Government Gazette or any later date of commencement as may be specified in the determination.
- (4) A determination has effect until it is amended or revoked by a later determination or until such other date as is specified in the determination.
- (5) A determination is binding on a regulated entity or a regulated industry specified in the determination.
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**S. 27(3)  
amended by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 5(2).**

Pt 3A  
(Heading and  
ss 27A–27G)  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.

**PART 3A—COLLECTION AND USE OF INFORMATION**

S. 27AA  
inserted by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 51.

**27AA. *Application of Part***

This Part does not apply to or in respect of any information or a document—

S. 27AA(a)  
substituted by  
No. 22/1997  
s. 3.

- (a) that is provided to the Office by the holder of a licence issued by the Office under this Act or any relevant legislation in accordance with the requirements of the licence; or
- (b) that is provided to the Office in accordance with the requirements of any relevant legislation.

S. 27A  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.

**27A. *General power to obtain information and documents***

- (1) If the Office has reason to believe that a person has information or a document that may assist it in the performance of any of its functions, it may require the person to give it the information or a copy of the document.
- (2) A requirement must be made in a written notice that identifies the information or document and that specifies—
  - (a) by when the requirement must be complied with; and
  - (b) in what form the information or copy of the document is to be given to the Office.
- (3) The notice must also state that the requirement is made under this section and must include a copy of this Part.
- (4) A person who without lawful excuse fails to comply with any requirement made under this

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section in a notice given to the person is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(5) It is a lawful excuse for the purposes of subsection (4) that compliance may tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty for any other offence.

(6) A person must not, in purported compliance with a requirement, knowingly give the Office information that is false or misleading.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(7) A person must not—

(a) threaten, intimidate or coerce another person;  
or

(b) take, threaten to take, incite or be involved in any action that causes another person to suffer any loss, injury or disadvantage—

because that other person complied, or intends to comply, with a requirement made under this section.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(8) A person is not liable in any way for any loss, damage or injury suffered by another person because of the giving in good faith of a document or information to the Office under this section.

**27B. Right of appeal from section 27A requirement**

(1) A person who is aggrieved by a requirement made by the Office under section 27A may appeal against the requirement.

(2) An appeal may only be made on the ground that—

S. 27B  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.



- (a) the requirement was not made in accordance with the law; or
  - (b) the requirement is unreasonable having regard to all relevant circumstances.
- (3) The person must lodge notice of the appeal with the Office within 7 working days after the person receives written notice of the requirement.
- (4) If a person lodges an appeal against a requirement in accordance with this section, the person need not comply with the requirement until the appeal is withdrawn or dismissed.
- (5) On the hearing of an appeal under this section, the Office bears the onus of establishing that—
- (a) the decision was made in accordance with the law; and
  - (b) the decision is reasonable having regard to all relevant circumstances.
- (6) Sections 38, 38A, 38B and 38C apply to an appeal under this section as if—
- (a) a reference to "section 37" or "this section" was a reference to this section; and
  - (b) a reference to a "determination" was a reference to a requirement under section 27A.
- (7) In addition to the power conferred on the appeal panel by section 38(4), in granting an appeal under this section the appeal panel may cancel the requirement.

S. 27B(5)(b)  
amended by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 29(b).

S. 27B(6)  
amended by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 8(a).

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**27C. Restriction on disclosure of confidential information**

S. 27C  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.

- (1) This section applies if information or a document is given to the Office under section 27A, 32 or 34D and, at the time it is given, the person giving it states that it is of a confidential or commercially-sensitive nature.
- (2) The Office must not disclose the information or the contents of the document to any person unless—
- (a) it is of the opinion—
    - (i) that the disclosure of the information or document would not cause detriment to the person supplying it; or
    - (ii) that although the disclosure of the information or document would cause detriment to the person supplying it, the public benefit in disclosing it outweighs that detriment; and
  - (b) it is of the opinion, in relation to any other person who is aware of the information or the contents of the document and who might be detrimentally affected by the disclosure—
    - (i) that the disclosure of the information or document would not cause detriment to that person; or
    - (ii) that although the disclosure of the information or document would cause detriment to that person, the public benefit in disclosing it outweighs that detriment; and

S. 27C(1)  
amended by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 25(a).

S. 27C(2)(c)(iii)  
substituted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 25(b).

- (c) it gives the person who supplied the information or document a written notice—
  - (i) stating that the Office wishes to disclose the information or contents of the document, specifying the nature of the intended disclosure and setting out detailed reasons why the Office wishes to make the disclosure; and
  - (ii) stating that the Office is of the opinion required by paragraph (a) and setting out detailed reasons why it is of that opinion; and
  - (iii) setting out a copy of this section and section 27D, and as the case requires, section 33 or section 34E; and
- (d) if it is aware that the person who supplied the information or document in turn received the information or document from another person and is aware of that other person's identity and address, it gives that other person a written notice—
  - (i) containing the details required by paragraph (c); and
  - (ii) stating that the Office is of the opinion required by paragraph (b) in relation to him, her or it and setting out detailed reasons why it is of that opinion; and
- (e) no notice of appeal is lodged in respect of any notice given under paragraph (c) or (d) within the time permitted by section 27D(3).

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(3) Sub-section (2) does not prevent the Office—

(a) from disclosing information or the contents of a document to an Associate Regulator-General, an employee employed under section 20(1), a member of staff referred to in section 20(2) or a consultant engaged under section 21 or a member of a committee or panel acting under a delegation under section 22; or

S. 27C(3)(a) amended by Nos 56/1995 s. 52(1), 46/1998 s. 7(Sch. 1), 11/1999 s. 11(1).

(b) from using information or a document for the purposes of an inquiry or investigation; or

S. 27C(3)(b) amended by No. 38/2000 s. 25(c).

(c) from disclosing information or the contents of a document to the Minister in a report prepared in the form required by section 33(1A) or 34E(2); or

S. 27C(3)(c) amended by No. 38/2000 s. 25(d).

(d) from supplying the information or document to the members of any appeal panel hearing an appeal in relation to the information or document.

(4) If an appeal is lodged under section 27D and the appeal—

(a) is withdrawn or dismissed, the Office may disclose any information, or the contents of any document, that was the subject of the appeal in the manner set out in the notice given under sub-section (2)(c);

(b) is granted, the Office may disclose anything that the appeal panel permits it to disclose under section 27D(6)(b) in the manner specified by the appeal panel.

- (5) For the purposes of this section, the disclosure of anything that is already in the public domain at the time the Office wishes to disclose it can not cause detriment to any person referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (b).

S. 27D  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.

**27D. Right to appeal against a disclosure notice**

- (1) A person who is given a notice under section 27C(1)(c) or (d) and who is aggrieved by a decision of the Office to disclose information or the contents of a document may appeal against the decision.
- (2) An appeal may only be made on the ground that—
- (a) the decision was not made in accordance with the law; or
  - (b) the decision is unreasonable having regard to all relevant circumstances.
- (3) The person must lodge notice of the appeal with the Office within 7 working days after the person is given the notice.
- (4) On the hearing of an appeal under this section, the Office bears the onus of establishing that—
- (a) the decision was made in accordance with the law; and
  - (b) the decision is reasonable having regard to all relevant circumstances.
- (5) Sections 38, 38A, 38B and 38C apply to an appeal under this section as if—
- (a) a reference to "section 37" or "this section" was a reference to this section; and
  - (b) a reference to a "determination" was a reference to a decision under section 27C.

S. 27D(5)  
amended by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 8(b).

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- (6) In addition to the power conferred on the appeal panel by section 38(4), in granting an appeal under this section the appeal panel may—
- (a) forbid disclosure by the Office of the information or document that is the subject of the appeal; or
  - (b) restrict the intended disclosure by the Office of the information or document within limits specified by the panel.

**27E. Office must not disclose exempt freedom of information documents**

S. 27E  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.

- (1) The Office must not disclose to any person any document that it has obtained from any agency (as defined in the **Freedom of Information Act 1982**) or Minister that is an exempt document under the **Freedom of Information Act 1982** in the hands of the agency or Minister.
- (2) Sub-section (1) does not prevent the Office from doing anything described in section 27C(3).

**27F. Annual report under this Part**

S. 27F  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3.

The Office must include in its annual report details of—

- (a) the number of notices issued by the Office under section 27A and the general use made by the Office of the information and documents obtained as a result of those notices;
- (b) the number of notices issued by the Office under sections 27C(2)(c) and (d);
- (c) the number of appeals lodged under sections 27B and 27D and the outcome of those appeals.

*Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994*  
*Act No. 42/1994*

**s. 27G**

**S. 27G**  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 3, repealed  
by No.  
11/1999  
s. 11(2).

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**PART 4—INQUIRIES AND REPORTS**

**28. *Inquiry by Office***

The Office may after consultation with the Minister conduct an inquiry if it considers an inquiry is necessary or desirable for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

**29. *Minister may refer matter for inquiry***

- (1) The Office must conduct an inquiry into any matter which the Minister by written notice refers to the Office under this Part.
- (2) The written notice must specify the terms of reference for the inquiry.
- (3) The Minister may—
  - (a) specify a period within which a report is to be submitted to the Minister;
  - (b) require the Office to make a draft report publicly available or available to specified persons or bodies during the inquiry;
  - (c) require the Office to consider specified matters;
  - (d) give the Office specific directions in respect of the conduct of the inquiry.
- (4) The Office must report to the Minister on the results of any inquiry.
- (5) The Minister may amend the terms of reference or extend the period within which a report is to be submitted to the Minister.

S. 29(1)  
amended by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 26.

**30. *Notice of inquiry***

- (1) The Office must after notifying the Minister publish notice of an inquiry in a daily newspaper generally circulating in Victoria.



- (2) The notice must specify—
  - (a) the purpose of the inquiry;
  - (b) the period during which the inquiry is to be held;
  - (c) the period within which, and the form in which, members of the public may make submissions, including details of public hearings;
  - (d) the matters that the Office would like submissions to deal with.
- (3) If the inquiry relates to a matter referred to the Office by the Minister, the notice must include the terms of reference and the matters specified in section 29(3).
- (4) The Office must publish a further notice if the Minister amends the terms of reference or extends the period within which the report is to be submitted to the Minister.
- (5) The Office must send a copy of any notice published under this section to the relevant regulated entities and any person or body that the Office considers should be notified.

### **31. *Conduct of inquiry***

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Office may conduct an inquiry in such a manner as it considers appropriate.
- (2) In conducting an inquiry, the Office is not bound by rules or practice as to evidence but may inform itself in relation to any matter in such manner as the Office considers appropriate.
- (3) The Office may receive written submissions or statements.

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- (4) The Office must hold at least one public hearing and has a discretion as to whether any person may appear before the Office in person or be represented by another person.
  - (5) The Office may determine that a hearing or a part of hearing be held in private if it is satisfied that—
    - (a) it would be in the public interest; or
    - (b) the evidence is of a confidential or commercially-sensitive nature.
  - (6) In conducting an inquiry the Office may—
    - (a) consult with any person that it considers appropriate;
    - (b) hold public seminars and conduct workshops;
    - (c) establish working groups and task forces.

**32. Powers relating to inquiries**

- (1) The Office may serve upon any person a summons to—
  - (a) provide specified information; or
  - (b) produce specified documents; or
  - (c) appear before the Office to give evidence.
- (2) The Office may make an order for the manner of service, including substituted service, of a summons under sub-section (1).

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S. 32(3)  
repealed by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 4.

- (4) A person who without lawful excuse disobeys a summons of the Office is guilty of an offence.  
Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(5) It is a lawful excuse for the purposes of subsection (4) that compliance may tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty for any other offence.

(6) A person must not give information which he or she knows is false or misleading to the Office.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(7) A person must not—

(a) threaten, intimidate or coerce another person;  
or

(b) take, threaten to take, incite or be involved in any action that causes another person to suffer any loss, injury or disadvantage—

because that other person assisted, or intends to assist, any inquiry conducted by the Office.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(8) Civil proceedings do not lie against a person in respect of loss, damage or injury of any kind suffered by another person because of the making in good faith of a statement, or the giving in good faith of a document or information to the Office in connection with an inquiry under this Part, whether or not the statement is made, or the document or information is given, in connection with a written submission or a public hearing.

### **33. Reports**

(1) The Office must submit a copy of its final report on an inquiry to the Minister.

S. 32(7)  
substituted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 6.

- (1A) If, in the opinion of the Office, a final report will contain confidential or commercially-sensitive information, the Office must divide the report into the 2 following separate documents—
- (a) a document containing the confidential or commercially-sensitive information; and
  - (b) a document containing the rest of the report.
- (1B) For the purposes of sub-section (1A), any information that the Office may disclose under section 27C is not confidential or commercially-sensitive unless an appeal panel states that it is in imposing a restriction under section 27D(6)(b).
- (1C) If the office submits a final report to the Minister in the form required by sub-section (1A), a reference to the final report in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) is to be read as a reference to the document described in sub-section (1A)(b).
- (2) The Minister must cause a copy of the final report to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 7 sitting days of the House after receiving the final report.
- (3) The Minister must, after the final report has been laid before each House of the Parliament, or if the Parliament is not sitting, within 30 days after receiving a final report, ensure that a copy of the final report is available for public inspection.
- (4) After the Minister has made a final report publicly available, the Office must ensure that copies are available for purchase by members of the public.

S. 33(1A)  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 7.

S. 33(1B)  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 7.

S. 33(1C)  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 7.

### 34. *Special reports*

- (1) If in the course of an inquiry the Office considers that there is another matter on which the Office should report to the Minister, the Office may do so, in the final report or in a special report.

s. 34

*Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994*

*Act No. 42/1994*

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- (2) If the Office prepares a special report, subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 33 apply to the special report as if it were a final report.
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**PART 4A—SPECIAL REFERENCES<sup>1</sup>**

Pt 4A  
(Heading and  
ss 34A–34E)  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 27.

**34A. Reference by Minister**

S. 34A  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 27.

- (1) The Office must conduct an investigation into any matter relating to a regulated industry which the Minister or the Minister administering the **Electricity Industry Act 1993** by written notice refers to the Office under this Part.
- (2) The written notice must specify the terms of reference for the investigation.
- (3) The Minister—
  - (a) may specify a period within which a report is to be submitted to the Minister;
  - (b) may require the Office to make a draft report publicly available or available to specified persons or bodies during the investigation;
  - (c) may require the Office to consider specified matters;
  - (d) may give the Office specific directions in respect of the conduct of the investigation;
  - (e) may specify objectives that the Office is to have in performing its functions and exercising its powers in relation to the investigation.
- (4) If the Minister has referred a matter to the Office for investigation, the Minister may, by written notice given to the Office, withdraw or amend the reference at any time before the Minister has received the report from the Office.

- (5) The Minister must cause a notice given to the Office under this section to be published in the Government Gazette.

S. 34B  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 27.

**34B. *Conduct of investigation***

- (1) Subject to this Act and any directions under section 34A(3)(d), the Office may conduct an investigation under this Part in such a manner as it considers appropriate.
- (2) In conducting an investigation, the Office is not bound by rules or practices as to evidence but may inform itself in relation to any matter in such manner as the Office considers appropriate.
- (3) The Office may receive written submissions or statements.
- (4) If the Office holds a public hearing—
- (a) the Office has a discretion as to whether any person may appear before the Office in person or be represented by another person;
  - (b) the Office may determine that the hearing, or part of the hearing, be held in private if it is satisfied that—
    - (i) it would be in the public interest; or
    - (ii) the evidence is of a confidential or commercially sensitive nature.
- (5) In conducting an investigation, the Office—
- (a) may consult with any person that it considers appropriate;
  - (b) may hold public seminars and hold workshops;
  - (c) may establish working groups and task forces.

**34C. Objectives under section 7 etc. not to apply**

Except to the extent (if any) that the Minister otherwise determines, the objectives of the Office under this or any other Act do not apply to the functions and powers of the Office under this Part.

S. 34C  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 27.

**34D. Powers relating to investigations**

- (1) The Office may serve upon any person a summons—
  - (a) to provide specified information;
  - (b) to produce specified documents;
  - (c) to appear before the Office to give evidence.
- (2) The Office may make an order for the manner of service, including substituted service, of a summons under sub-section (1).
- (3) A person must not, without lawful excuse, disobey a summons of the Office.  
Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.
- (4) It is a lawful excuse for the purposes of sub-section (3) that compliance may tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty for any other offence.
- (5) A person must not give information to the Office that he or she knows is false or misleading.  
Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.
- (6) A person must not—
  - (a) threaten, intimidate or coerce another person;  
or

S. 34D  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 27.



(b) take, threaten to take, incite or be involved in any action that causes another person to suffer any loss, injury or disadvantage—

because that other person assisted, or intends to assist, any investigation conducted by the Office.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

- (7) Civil proceedings do not lie against a person in respect of loss, damage or injury of any kind suffered by another person because of the making in good faith of a statement, or the giving in good faith of a document or information to the Office in connection with an investigation under this Part, whether or not the statement is made, or the document or information is given, in connection with a written submission or a public hearing.

S. 34E  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 27.

### 34E. *Reports*

- (1) The Office must submit a copy of its report on an investigation to the Minister.
- (2) If, in the opinion of the Office, a report will contain confidential or commercially sensitive information, the Office must divide the report into—
  - (a) a document containing the confidential or commercially sensitive information; and
  - (b) a document containing the rest of the report.
- (3) Any information that the Office may disclose under section 27C is not confidential or commercially sensitive for the purposes of sub-section (2) unless an appeal panel states that it is imposing a restriction under section 27D(6)(b).
- (4) If the Office submits a final report to the Minister in the form required by sub-section (2), a

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reference to the final report in sub-sections (5), (6) and (7) is to be read as a reference to the document described in sub-section (2)(b).

- (5) The Minister must cause a copy of the final report to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 7 sitting days of the House after receiving the final report.
  - (6) The Minister must, after the final report has been laid before each House of the Parliament, or if the Parliament is not sitting, within 30 days after receiving a final report, ensure that a copy of the final report is available for public inspection.
  - (7) After the Minister has made a final report publicly available, the Office must ensure that copies are available for purchase by members of the public.
  - (8) This Part expires on 31 December 2003.
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**PART 5—GENERAL**

**35. *Enforcement orders***

- (1) This section applies if a person is contravening, or in the opinion of the Office is likely to contravene—
  - (a) a determination; or
  - (b) if the Office is under the relevant legislation or by virtue of an Order in Council under section 3(2) responsible for licensing, the conditions of a licence—and the Office considers that the contravention or likely contravention is not of a trivial nature.
- (2) The Office may serve a provisional order or a final order on the person requiring the person to comply with the determination or licence condition.
- (3) Unless sooner withdrawn by the Office, a provisional order has effect for a period of 7 days commencing on the day that it is served.
- (4) The Office may serve another provisional order upon the expiry of a preceding provisional order.
- (5) If the Office has made a provisional order, the Office must not make a final order if—
  - (a) the person has undertaken to comply with the determination or licence condition; or
  - (b) the Office is satisfied that the order would be inconsistent with the objectives of this Act.
- (6) The Office must not make a final order unless the Office has—
  - (a) given the person at least 28 days notice of the intention to do so; and

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- (b) given the person the opportunity to make a submission in respect of the order; and
  - (c) considered any submission or other objection to the order received by the Office.
- (7) The Office must as soon as possible after serving a provisional order or a final order on a person publish a copy of the order in the Government Gazette.
- (8) A person must comply with a provisional order or a final order or an undertaking under sub-section (5)(a).

Penalty: 1000 penalty units and 100 penalty units for each day after service of the order that contravention continues.

### **36. Application to Supreme Court**

The Office may apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction or declaration or both in respect of a provisional order or final order served under section 35.

### **37. Right of appeal**

- (1) A person who is aggrieved by a determination of the Office may appeal against the determination in accordance with this section.
- (2) The ground for an appeal under this section is that—
  - (a) there has been bias; or
  - (b) the determination is based wholly or partly on an error of fact in a material respect.
- (3) Notice of the appeal must be lodged with the Office within 7 working days after the determination is published.

S. 37(2)  
substituted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 4.

### **38. Appeal panel**

**S. 38(1)**  
**amended by**  
**No. 11/1999**  
**s. 5.**

- (1) An appeal under section 37 must be heard by an appeal panel consisting of a chairperson and 2 other persons appointed by the Minister.
- (2) An appeal panel is to be constituted from a pool of persons appointed by the Governor in Council because of their knowledge of, or experience in, one or more of the fields of industry, commerce, economics, law or public administration.
- (3) An appeal must be heard and decided within 2 weeks of the appeal being lodged with the Office.

**S. 38(4)**  
**substituted by**  
**No. 11/1999**  
**s. 6.**

- (4) The appeal panel has such of the powers of the Office under Part 3 as are necessary to enable the appeal panel to determine whether the appeal should be granted and—
  - (a) in the case of an appeal under section 37(2)(a)—
    - (i) may determine whether or not there has been bias; and
    - (ii) if it determines that there has been bias, may set aside the determination of the Office and remit it to the Office for amendment of the determination in accordance with the decision and recommendations (if any) of the appeal panel; and
  - (b) in the case of an appeal under section 37(2)(b)—
    - (i) may affirm the determination of the Office; or
    - (ii) may vary the determination of the Office in order to correct the error; or

- (iii) may set aside the determination of the Office and remit it to the Office for amendment of the determination in accordance with the decision and recommendations (if any) of the appeal panel.
- (5) The Office must give an appeal panel such assistance as the appeal panel may require including the provision of all the information available to the Office.
- (6) The Office must take such action as is necessary to give effect to a decision of the appeal panel.
- (7) Regulations under section 43 may regulate proceedings under this section and provide for procedures to be followed by an appeal panel.

**38A. *Decision if appeal panel not unanimous***

If the members constituting an appeal panel are divided in opinion as to the decision to be made on any question—

- (a) if there is a majority of the one opinion, the question shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority; or
- (b) in any other case, the question shall be decided according to the opinion of the chairperson.

**38B. *Disclosure of interests***

- (1) If a person is, or is to be, a member of an appeal panel and the person has or acquires any interests, pecuniary or otherwise, that could conflict with the proper performance of the functions of that person in relation to an appeal—
  - (a) the person must disclose the interest to the Minister; and

S. 38A  
inserted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 7.

S. 38B  
inserted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 7.

- (b) the person must not take part, or continue to take part, in the hearing of the appeal if—
  - (i) the Minister gives a direction under sub-section (2)(a); or
  - (ii) if the Minister has caused the interest of the person to be disclosed to the parties to the hearing, all the parties do not consent to the person being a member of the appeal panel.
- (2) If the Minister receives a disclosure of an interest under sub-section (1) or becomes aware that a person is, or is to be, a member of an appeal panel in relation to a hearing and that the person has in relation to the hearing such an interest—
  - (a) if the Minister considers that the person should not take part, or should not continue to take part, in the hearing, the Minister must give a direction to the person accordingly; or
  - (b) in any other case, the Minister must cause the interest of the person to be disclosed to the parties to the hearing.

S. 38C  
inserted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 7.

**38C. Member of appeal panel becomes unavailable**

- (1) This section applies where a hearing before an appeal panel has been commenced or completed by the appeal panel but, before the matter has been determined, one of the members constituting the panel has ceased to be a member of the panel or has ceased to be available for the purposes of the hearing.
- (2) If the Minister is satisfied that sub-section (1) applies in relation to a hearing, the Minister may appoint a member of the appeal panels pool to take the place of the person referred to in sub-section (1) for the purposes of the hearing.

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- (3) If sub-section (1) applies in relation to a hearing that has been dealt with by an appeal panel, the Minister may, instead of appointing a member under sub-section (2), direct that the determination of the hearing be completed by the appeal panel constituted by the remaining members.
- (4) An appeal panel as constituted in accordance with any of the provisions of this section for the purposes of a hearing may have regard to any record of proceedings for the appeal panel as previously constituted.

**39. Personal liability**

The Regulator-General, an Associate Regulator-General or any person referred to in section 20 or a member of a committee or panel acting under a delegation under section 22 is not personally subject to any action, liability, claim or demand for any matter or thing done in good faith for the purpose of carrying out a function or exercising a power under this Act or any other Act.

S. 39  
amended by  
No. 56/1995  
s. 52(2).

**39A. Disclosure of information an offence**

- (1) A person must not disclose any confidential or commercially-sensitive information obtained during the course of the person's duties under, or in connection with, this Act.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

- (2) A person must not use any such information to obtain directly or indirectly any pecuniary or other advantage for himself or herself or for any other person.

Penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

S. 39A  
inserted by  
No. 5/1995  
s. 8.  
S. 39A(1)  
amended by  
No. 22/1997  
s. 4(1).



S. 39A(3)(a)  
amended by  
No. 22/1997  
s. 4(2).

- (3) However, the person may disclose or use such information if—
- (a) the disclosure or use is made in the performance of a duty under, or in connection with, this Act or any relevant legislation; or
  - (b) the person has the consent of the person who supplied the information; or
  - (c) the disclosure or use is made in legal proceedings at the direction of a court; or
  - (d) the information is in the public domain at the time it is disclosed or used.
- (4) For the purpose of removing doubt, sub-section (3) is not intended to interfere with any rights another person may have with regard to the disclosure or use of the information.

#### **40. Proceedings**

No proceedings may be brought in respect of a determination or a provisional order or final order other than on the grounds that there was no power to make the determination or provisional order or final order or that the procedural requirements in relation to the making of the determination or provisional order or final order have not been complied with.

S. 41  
amended by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 28 (ILA  
s. 39B(1)).

#### **41. Supreme Court—limitation of jurisdiction**

- (1) It is the intention of this section to alter or vary section 85 of the **Constitution Act 1975** to the extent necessary to prevent the Supreme Court from entertaining applications referred to in section 32(8) or 40.

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- (2) It is the intention of section 34D(7) to alter or vary section 85 of the **Constitution Act 1975**.

S. 41(2)  
inserted by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 28.

**42. Service of documents**

A document may be served on the Office by leaving it at or posting it to the principal office of the Office.

**43. Regulations**

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for or with respect to any matter or thing required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or necessary to be prescribed to give effect to this Act.
- (2) The Regulations are subject to disallowance by a House of the Parliament.

S. 43(2)  
substituted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 11(3).

\* \* \* \* \*

S. 43(3)  
repealed by  
No. 38/2000  
s. 29(b).

Pt 6 (Heading  
and s. 44)  
inserted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 9.

**PART 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

S. 44  
inserted by  
No. 11/1999  
s. 9.

**44. *Transitional provision***

This Act, as in force immediately before the commencement of the **Office of the Regulator-General (Amendment) Act 1999**, continues to apply to an appeal in respect of which a notice of appeal has been lodged with the Office before that commencement.

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**NOTES**

**1. General Information**

*Minister's second reading speech—*

*Legislative Assembly: 5 May 1994*

*Legislative Council: 27 May 1994*

The long title for the Bill for this Act was "A Bill to establish the Office of the Regulator-General and to create an economic regulatory framework for regulated industries and for other purposes."

**Constitution Act 1975:**

*Section 85(5) statement:*

*Legislative Assembly: 5 May 1994*

*Legislative Council: 27 May 1994*

*Absolute majorities:*

*Legislative Assembly: 26 May 1994*

*Legislative Council: 31 May 1994*

The **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994** was assented to on 7 June 1994 and came into operation as follows:

Sections 1, 2 on 7 June 1994: section 2(1); rest of Act on 1 July 1994:  
Special Gazette (No. 39) 29 June 1994 page 1.

*Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994*  
*Act No. 42/1994*

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## 2. Table of Amendments

This Version incorporates amendments made to the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994** by Acts and subordinate instruments.

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### **Office of the Regulator-General (Amendment) Act 1995, No. 5/1995**

*Assent Date:* 28.3.95  
*Commencement Date:* 28.3.95  
*Current State:* All of Act in operation

### **Electricity Industry (Amendment) Act 1995, No. 56/1995**

*Assent Date:* 20.6.95  
*Commencement Date:* Ss 43, 44(1)(2), 45, 48–52 on 20.6.95: Special Gazette (No. 52) 20.6.95 p. 1; ss 46(1), 47 on 8.8.95: Special Gazette (No. 78) 8.8.95 p. 1  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

### **Electricity Industry (Further Amendment) Act 1995, No. 79/1995**

*Assent Date:* 28.11.95  
*Commencement Date:* S. 38 on 3.10.94: s. 2(3)  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

### **Miscellaneous Acts (Omnibus Amendments) Act 1996, No. 22/1996**

*Assent Date:* 2.7.96  
*Commencement Date:* Pt 6 (s. 16) on 2.7.96: s. 2(1)  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

### **Office of the Regulator-General (Amendment) Act 1997, No. 22/1997**

*Assent Date:* 13.5.97  
*Commencement Date:* 13.5.97: s. 2  
*Current State:* All of Act in operation

### **Public Sector Reform (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1998, No. 46/1998**

*Assent Date:* 26.5.98  
*Commencement Date:* S. 7(Sch. 1) on 1.7.98: s. 2(2)  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

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*Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994*

*Act No. 42/1994*

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**Gas Industry Acts (Amendment) Act 1998, No. 91/1998**

*Assent Date:* 24.11.98  
*Commencement Date:* S. 36 on 1.12.98: s. 2(6)  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

**Office of the Regulator-General (Amendment) Act 1999, No. 11/1999**

*Assent Date:* 11.5.99  
*Commencement Date:* 11.5.99  
*Current State:* All of Act in operation

**Gas Industry Acts (Further Amendment) Act 1999, No. 39/1999**

*Assent Date:* 8.6.99  
*Commencement Date:* S. 36 on 8.6.99: s. 2(1)  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

**Rail Corporations and Transport Acts (Amendment) Act 1999, No. 45/1999**

*Assent Date:* 8.6.99  
*Commencement Date:* S. 49 on 24.8.99: Government Gazette 19.8.99 p. 1901  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

**Electricity Industry Acts (Amendment) Act 2000, No. 38/2000**

*Assent Date:* 6.6.00  
*Commencement Date:* S. 29 on 29.6.00; 25–28 on 1.9.00: Government Gazette 29.6.00 p. 1455  
*Current State:* This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Office of the Regulator-General Act 1994**

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### **3. Explanatory Details**

<sup>1</sup> Pt 4A: This Part will expire on 31 December 2003.