

Expanded Renewable Energy Target

Andrew Livingston
Renewable Energy Regulator



Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

Welcome to the Agents Workshop

AIM - Clarify your questions regarding the regulations, provide guidance on day to day administration of the Renewable Energy Target (RET) to ensure you are compliant with the legislation.



Workshop Program

- Implementation of the expanded RET
- Guidance on RET general processing and administration
- Processes for implementation of the updated regulations for solar water heaters and small generation units
- Introduction to ORER's compliance arm



Session outline

- RET introduction
- SWHs and SGUs in the REC market
- RECs and the current market



Objectives of the RET

- Encourage additional generation of electricity from renewable energy sources
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Ensure renewable energy sources are ecologically sustainable



How are the objectives achieved?

- By placing an obligation on wholesale purchasers of electricity known as liable parties
- Liable parties contribute towards increasing the amount of electricity generation from eligible renewable energy sources by buying and surrendering RECs
- Liable parties that do not offer RECs are required to pay \$65 per REC renewable energy shortfall charge



REC Market

SUPPLY

Eligible Parties

- Accredited renewable power stations
- Eligible solar water heaters
- Eligible small generation units



Accreditation and
REC validation

Creation/sale

REGULATOR
(ORER)



REC MARKET
(REC REGISTRY)

DEMAND

Liable Entities

- Wholesale electricity retailers
- Some generators



Setting of RPP
(Annual rate of liability)

Purchase

Surrender

Voluntary surrender



Purchase

- Any registered owner of RECs



Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

- Main responsibilities of ORER:
 - Accrediting renewable energy power stations under RET
 - Overseeing creation, validation and surrender of RECs
 - Assessing Annual Energy Acquisitions Statements and Electricity Generation Returns
 - Ensuring the integrity of the measure by undertaking audits under the Act.



Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

- The role of ORER is established by the:
 - *Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000*
 - *Renewable Energy (Electricity) (Charge) Act 2000*
 - *Renewable Energy (Electricity) Regulations 2001*



Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

- ORER is responsible for the **administration** of the RET scheme
- Department of Climate Change has the **policy** responsibility for the program



Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator (ORER) - Home Page - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.orer.gov.au/index.html

Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator
Increasing Australia's renewable electricity generation

ORER home
Solar Water Heaters
Small Generation Units
Agents
Renewable Energy Power Stations
Wholesale Acquisitions of Electricity
Renewable Power Percentage
Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
REC Registry
Legislation
Compliance
Forms
Publications

About us
About RET
Contact us

You are here: [Home](#)

Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

The Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator is a statutory authority established to oversee the implementation of the Australian Government's mandatory renewable energy target.

Latest news

- **Administration arrangements – Solar Credits and Solar Water Heaters**
The new Regulations to implement Solar Credits and requiring statutory declarations for large Solar Water Heaters are now in force.
To obtain an updated copy of the Act and Regulations visit the [ComLaw](#) website
[Media release – 10 September 2009](#)
The following pages contain new administrative processes resulting from the updated Act and Regulations:
 - [SGU Owners Guide - containing Solar Credits eligibility and REC Calculations](#)
 - [RET - The Basics](#)
 - [Current Agents Guide](#)
 - [SWH Owners Guide - containing statutory declarations process](#)
- **Creating RECs under Solar Credits (REC Multiplier)**
Registered persons are able to create additional RECs as of **10 September 2009** under the Solar Credits mechanism for eligible installations of Small Generation Units.
The Small Generation Units guide on the ORER website contains the following updated information:
 - Eligibility for Solar Credits for Small Generation Units (small-scale solar PV, wind and hydro electricity systems) installed on or after 9 June 2009
 - REC calculation for Solar Credits including REC calculation examples
 - Definition of an eligible premises in terms of Solar Credits.A majority of owners of small generation units choose to assign their RECs to a registered agent.
Visit - [List of Agents](#)
- **SGU REC Creation (solar credits) - two updated fields**
The REC Registry will be ready to accept Solar Credit RECs as of **10 September 2009**. Two updated compulsory questions in the REC Registry must be completed when creating RECs for SGU installations.
The sample questions:
 - Are featured in the manual and bulk upload functions for SGU REC creation.
 - Occur between "Disconnection date" and "Grid connected".

Finding information

- [REC Registry](#)
- [About RET](#)
- [Annual reports](#)
- [Employment](#)
- [Forms](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Site index](#)
- [What's new](#)

Information contained in the REC Registry

Welcome to the REC Registry - Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Mail Print

Address Go Links

Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

rec-registry.gov.au

Home About the REC Registry Public Registers FAQs

Welcome to the REC Registry

Welcome to the public registry of information relating to the operation of the Australian Government's Mandatory Renewable Energy Target scheme (MRET). MRET and the public registry are administered by the Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator.

This site allows you to search for individual Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), accredited power stations, power station accreditation applications and persons registered under the scheme using the four public registers presented below.

A registry account must be created before you can create, view or transfer your own certificates. You may apply for an account or log into an existing account using the login panel on the right of this page.

The Register of Renewable Energy Certificates

This register allows you to search for any of the Renewable Energy Certificates that exist within the Central Registry System and view details of certificates.

47,000,000

The Register of Accredited Power Stations

Here you can view a list of all of the Power Stations that have been approved to create Renewable Energy Certificates.

284

The Register of Applications for Accredited Power Stations

Here you can view a list of all of the Power Station Applications that exist within the Central Registry system. This list will show power stations that are under application as well as those that have been approved.

285

The Register of Registered Persons

Here you can view a list of all the Persons, be it individuals or companies, that have been approved to create Renewable Energy Certificates.

159

User Login Area

Username :

Password :

Login

[Lost your password?](#)

[Apply for an Account](#)

Site By

Terms & Conditions | Privacy | Contact Us | Site By | version 2.4

Internet

Information contained in the REC Registry

The screenshot displays the REC Registry website interface. The main page features a search section titled "Search Register of Renewable Energy Certificates" with a "Search Criteria" form. The form includes fields for "Creator (Registration Number)", "Accred", "Creation Year", "Fuel Source", "State", and "Status", along with "Search" and "Re" buttons. Below the form, a note states: "The exact number must be entered if using the Registration Number".

An inset window shows the "REC Details" for a specific certificate. The details are as follows:

- Certificate Number : 000016-BEBGAC01-2008-000001
- Certificate Details**
- Creator (Registered Person Code) : 16
- Accreditation Code : BEBGAC01
- Generation Year : 2008
- Serial Number : 1
- Certificate Creation Date : 02/04/2008
- Fuel Source : Landfill Gas
- Created By : Zane Williams
- Current Owner : Hydro-Electric Corporation
- Current REC Status : Registered

Below the details is a "Transfer History" table:

Date Of Transfer	Buyer	Seller
15/4/2008 13:48:34	Attunga Capital Pty Ltd	EDL LFG (ACT) Pty Ltd
18/4/2008 12:20:09	Hydro-Electric Corporation	Attunga Capital Pty Ltd

The background page also shows a "Holdings" section with a table of "Certificates" and their values:

Certificates	Value
12481947	
12359851	
117078	
0	
5018	
570179	
23190875	
19176108	
2396890	
1617877	

The website footer includes "Terms & Conditions", "Privacy", "Contact Us", "Site By", and "version 1.3". The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows XP interface with several open applications, including "Bioenergy 2008", "Microsoft PowerPoi...", "Welcome to the RE...", and "Microsoft Excel non...". The system clock shows "8:36 PM".

Expanded Renewable Energy Target

- Renewable Energy Target (RET) scheme is based on Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
- Legislation came into force in early 2001 and has been amended in **2006** and in **September 2009**
- Current RET target is 45,000 GWh by 2020
- RET scheme runs to 2030



Changes from expanded RET

September 2009 Amendments to the *Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000*. The RET target:

- Increased from 9,500 to 45,000 GWh by 2020.
- Extended from 2020 to 2030.
- Solar Credits (REC Multiplier) – eligible Small Generation Units (small-scale solar PV, wind and hydro electricity systems) installed after 9 September 2009 can receive Solar Credits which allows multiple RECs to be created for the Small Generation Units installed on or after 9 June 2009.

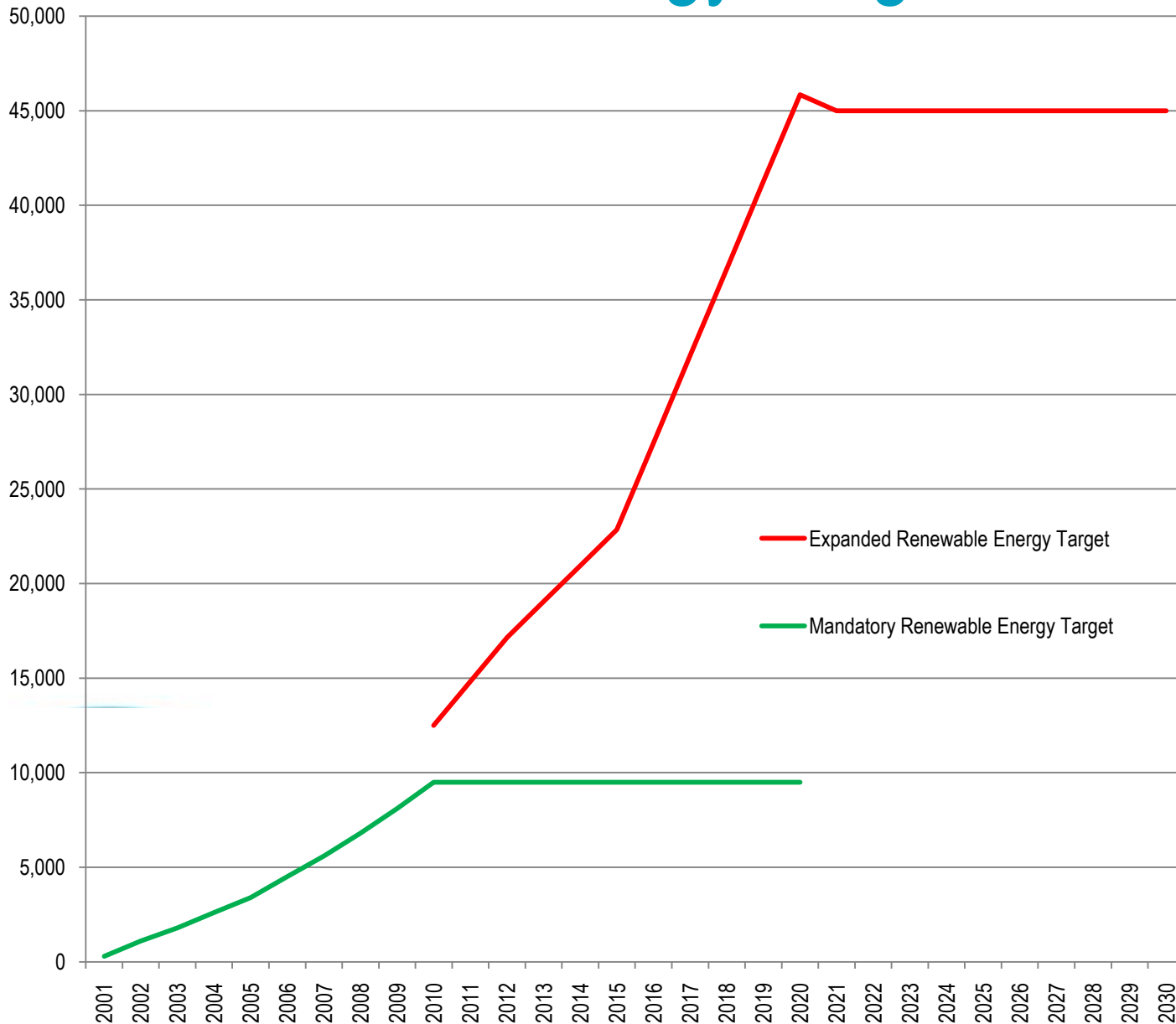


Changes from expanded RET

- Partial exemption from RET mandatory liability under the scheme in respect of certain emissions intensive trade exposed activities.
- Existing waste coal mine gas power projects that meet RET eligibility criteria will be able to create RECs up to an annual cap
- Transition of existing and proposed state renewable energy target schemes into the RET.



Renewable Energy Target



Demand Side – Retirement of RECs

Mandatory REC liability

- Section 29 of the Act allows a registered owner of a REC to permanently retire a REC from the REC Market for the purposes of discharging REC liabilities

Voluntary REC surrender

- Section 28A of the Act, that was introduced in September 2006 allowing a registered owner of a REC to permanently retire the REC.



Supply side – Eligible Parties

- Renewable energy power stations:
 - that use one or more renewable energy sources listed under the Act are eligible for accreditation as renewable energy power station
 - REC eligibility based on **actual metered** electricity
- Deemed units are Solar Water Heater and Small Generation Units:
 - SWHs and SGUs such as small size photovoltaic, wind and hydro-electric systems are eligible.
 - REC eligibility based on **size and location**



Types of Deemed Units

Small Generation Units

- Photovoltaic Systems < 100 kW and generating < 250 MWh annually
- Hydro generators < 6.4 kW and generating < 25 MWh annually
- Wind turbines < 10 kW and generating < 25 MWh annually

Solar water heaters

- Listed in the Register of Solar Water Heaters are eligible for RECs. Number of RECs for each model is provided for 4 installation zones in Australia based on climatic and solar radiation levels

Owners can assign rights to create RECs to an agent



Deemed Units – in October 2009

DEEMED SYSTEMS	2009
Solar Water Heaters	425,000
SGU - PV	51,000
SGU - Wind	178
SGU - Hydro	9

Spot REC prices

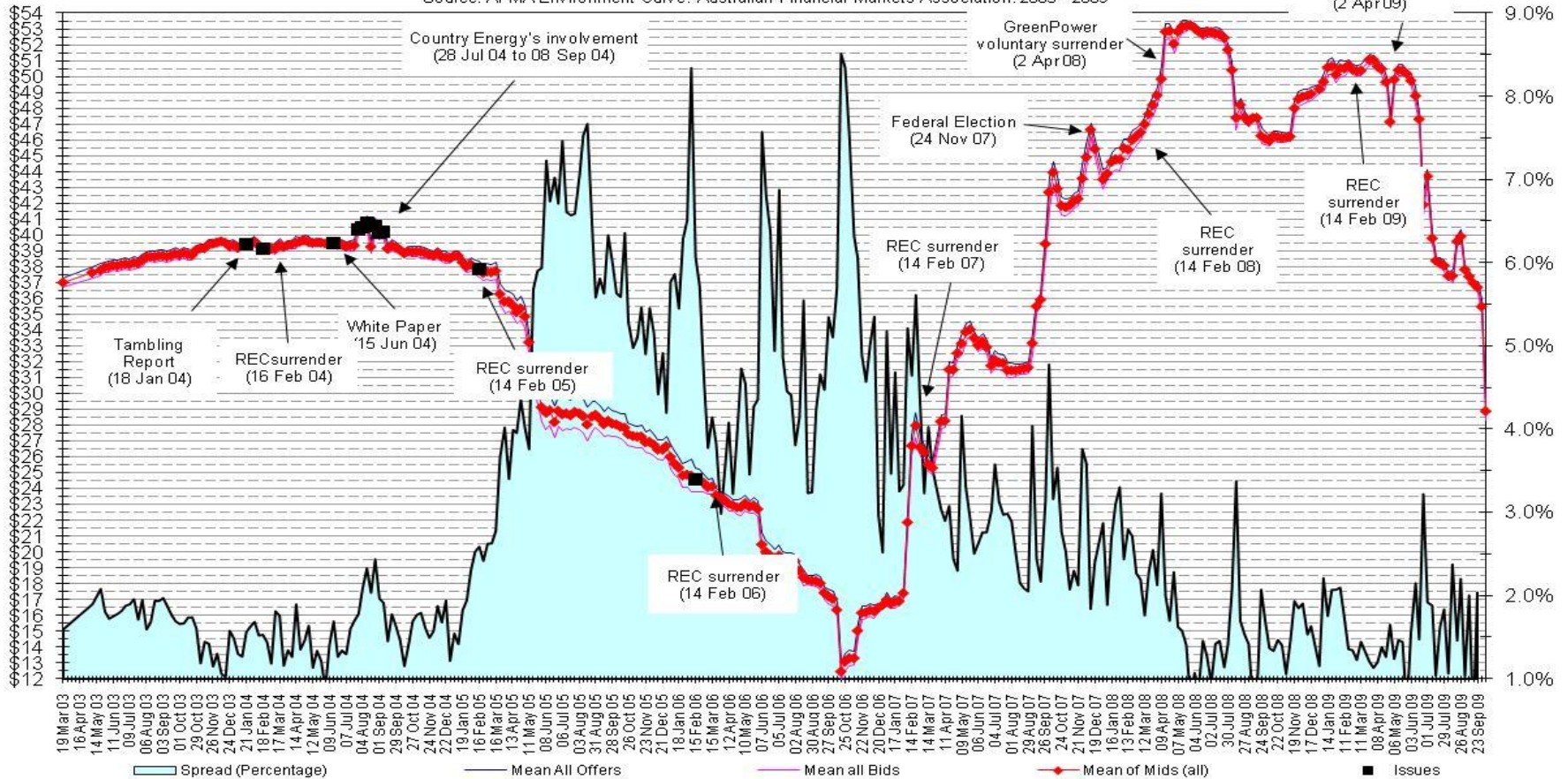
- ORER does not control or monitor the price of RECs
- For internal planning ORER obtains information about RECs prices from few service providers.



Spot REC prices

REC prices and bid-offer spread (spot rate)

Source: AFMA Environment Curve, Australian Financial Markets Association, 2003 - 2009



COAG Review of RET issues

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Renewable Energy Sub Group is conducting a review of specific Renewable Energy Target (RET) issues.

The Review is examining:

- (i) Eligibility of new small-scale technologies and heat pumps
- (ii) 'Self-generation' provisions for off-grid resource projects
- (iii) Feasibility of introducing a measure to provide support to small-scale off-grid renewable generation within the RET



COAG Review of RET issues

Three discussion papers on these issues are available on the Department of Climate Change website.

Stakeholders invited to make submissions by **30 October 2009**.

Submission templates available on the website.

www.climatechange.gov.au or phone 02 6159 7428



Summary

- Target increased from 9,500 GWh under MRET to 45,000 GWh under RET by 2020
- REC multiplier (Solar Credits) for small units such as small PV, wind/hydro
- A single national RET scheme
- Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS) plus National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER)
- Australian Climate Change Regulatory Authority (ACCRA) legislation was tabled in the Parliament to bring together three areas – ORER, CPRS and NGER under a single Regulatory authority called ACCRA



Questions



Procedures and processes

Matthew Power

Manager, Small Units Team



Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

Session outline

- Administration issues and advice
- Common questions from householders
- Agent responsibilities
- Administration updates



Issue: REC Validation

- ORER timeframe up to 4 weeks
- RECs are validated weekly/fortnightly
- In busiest times this timeframe may be pushed out to 4 weeks
- RECs are validated in batches



Issue: REC Validation

Why?

- Within the first couple of days of creating RECs agents often request to fail RECs for systems.
- RECs are validated in batches for economies of scale to increase administration efficiency.
- Daily processing could result in incorrectly created RECs



Advice: REC Validation

- Build ORER REC validation timelines into your business processes
- ORER has put on extra staff to handle increasing volumes of RECs and still maintain administrative efficiency
- The next hardware refresh of the REC Registry will ensure quicker functionality for all actions.
- Agents can hold onto RECs and buy and sell according to the market
- The ASX will shortly introduce futures and options on RECs



Issue: Invalid creation of RECs

- Common reason for REC failure by ORER:
 - Incorrect serial number
 - Insufficient installation address
 - Multiple installations at an address with insufficient supporting documentation. (Failure to investigate if there has been a previous system at an address.)
 - Additional capacity with insufficient supporting documentation
 - Wrong model number
 - Uploading the same bulk upload twice



Issue: Invalid creation of RECs

Outcome

- Lack of details in REC creation process resulting in ORER checking information.
- Information and administrative checks can delay REC validation by up to 4 weeks as further information is required.



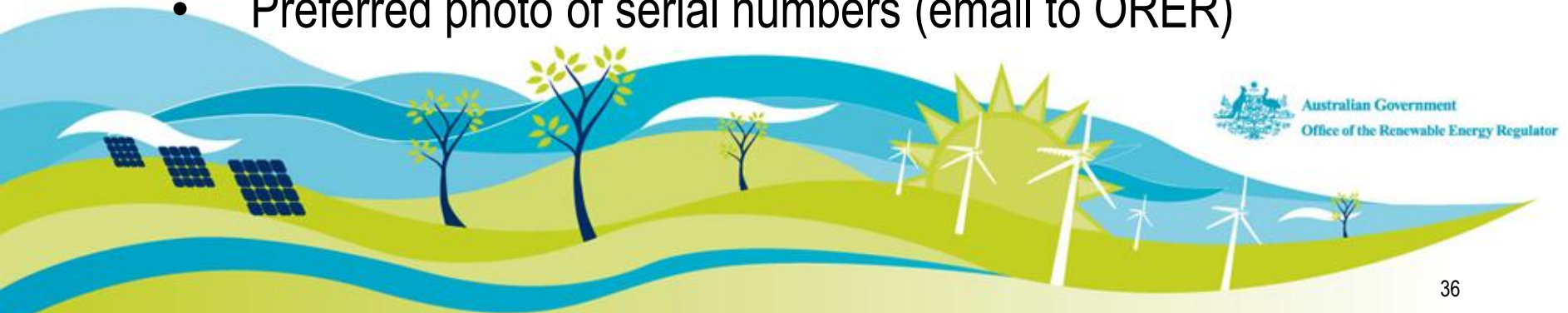
Advice: Invalid creation of RECs

- Build own databases to track information outside the REC Registry
- Build internal checks/protocols before creating RECs
- Check the account details for systems to ensure they have not been previously created RECs. Details include:
 - Tank serial numbers
 - Installation address
 - Owners details
 - Installation date
- Conduct site audits to verify details before you create RECs in the Registry.



Advice: Invalid creation of RECs

- Note the following in the special address field:
 - Installing additional capacity to an existing system
 - Installing a separate system at an address that has already had RECs created.
 - If multiple systems email a site map to ORER
- Site audits could include:
 - Verification of owners details
 - Preferred photo of serial numbers (email to ORER)



Advice: Invalid creation of RECs

- Understand that ORER cannot edit details that agents enter into the REC Registry.
- ORER cannot fail RECs that have been passed.



Advice: Invalid creation of RECs

- Understand eligibility for Solar Credits
- Add additional information to your REC assignment forms such as:
 - Has the system previously received another Government rebate?
 - Is the system a new and complete unit?
 - Is the system installed at an eligible premises?
 - Is this system additional capacity to an existing system?
 - Has there been any SWH or SGU installed at this address previously? (Since 2001)



Advice: Invalid creation of RECs

Educate your stakeholders (installers, shopfronts)



Common questions from owners

- Many agents call assignment of RECs a rebate
- Unaware of:
 - The time limit for creating RECs (12 months from installation of system)
 - What are RECs?
 - Who creates RECs?
 - The RET. How the scheme works.



Common questions from owners

- Whether the agent is giving them a good deal. They want to know the price of RECs at the time of REC assignment
- Many say they were handed a form with no background information which they signed resulting in confusion afterwards.
- Customers sometimes fill out REC forms to multiple agents
- RECs failed by agent and no explanation provided to owner.



Agent Responsibilities

- Check for updates regarding ORER and the RET
- Understand and be able to communicate to owners the eligibility rules and calculate RECs for SWHs and SGUs.
- Learn how to create, sell and transfer RECs in the REC Registry.
- Research the REC market
- Learn about the RET.
- Educate stakeholders (installers, shopfronts)



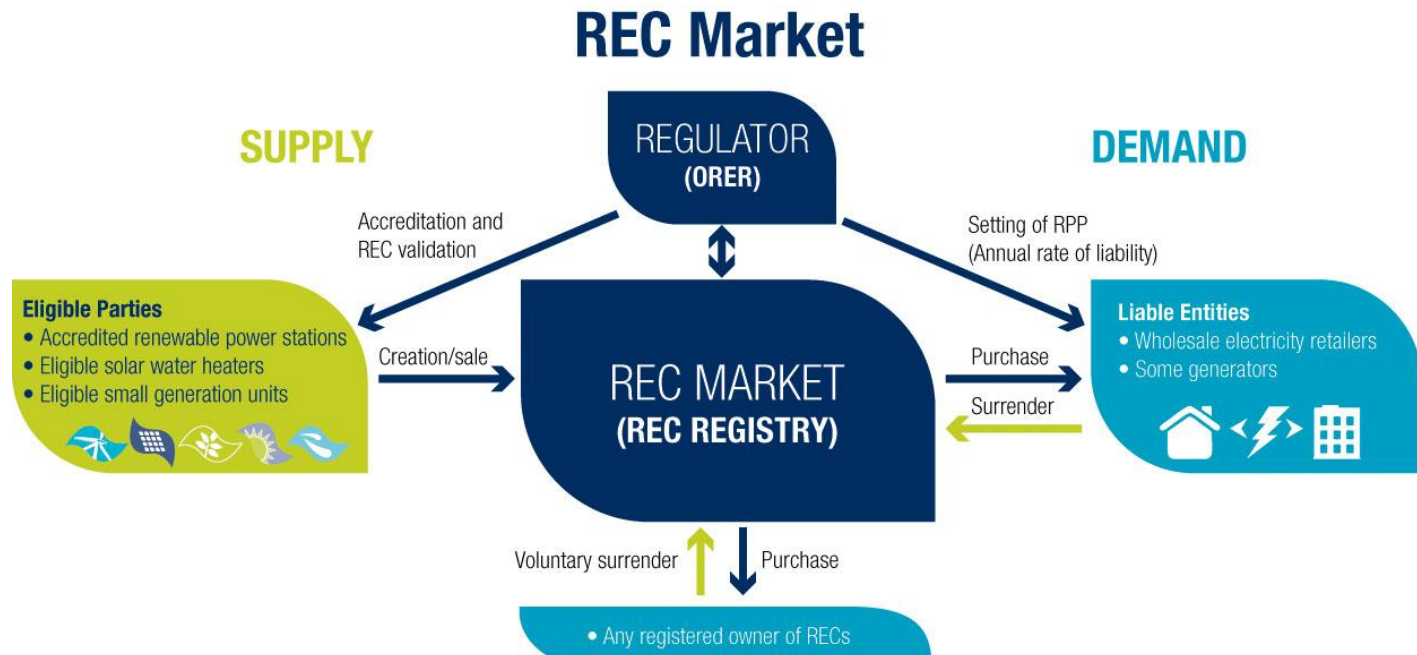


RET

THE BASICS

In this fact sheet:

- How does the RET encourage investment and growth in Australia's renewable energy industry?
- Yearly targets
- Key updates to the scheme
- The REC market
- RECs defined



Agents Responsibilities

- Understand your compliance responsibilities
- Understand and submit the Solar Water Heater and Small Generation Unit Return.
- Enter details into the REC Registry correctly and provide supporting documentation
- Collect and retain all the necessary information to support REC claims for a period of 5 years after the RECs were created
- Notify ORER if your details change



Further information

- Information on how to assign, create and transfer RECs is available on the ORER website under current agents.
- Page dedicated to new agents.
- Compliance page.



Administration updates

- REC calculator – SGUs and SWHs
- Additional human resources
- Clarity regarding questions on Solar Credits
- Hardware refresh of REC Registry
- Adding creation date to search results for users when searching for SWH and SGU installations.



Questions



Updated regulations

Matthew Power

Manager, Small Units Team



Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

Session outline

- Solar Credits
- REC Assignment Forms
- Statutory declarations



Eligibility for Solar Credits

- **Solar Credits multiplies** the number of **RECs** able to be created for eligible installations of SGUs.
- Not means tested
- Installed on or after **9 June 2009**
- Apply to the first 1.5 kilowatts (kW) of capacity installed.
- Generation from capacity above 1.5 kW will be eligible for 1:1 of Rec calculation



Eligibility for Solar Credits

- **Deeming period-** 1,5 or 15 years still applicable.
- Time limit for creating RECs is **12 months** from date of installation



Eligibility for Solar Credits

- Unit must be a **new** and **complete unit**
 - the unit is capable of generating electricity in a form that is usable at the **eligible premises** where it is installed without the need for an additional part or parts to be added to or incorporated into the unit.
 - At the time of installation at the eligible premises there have been no Solar Credits received for any small generation unit at the premises irrespective of whether the certificates are created for a 1, 5 or 15 year period.



Eligibility for Solar Credits

Must not have any pre-approval or rebate for the following:

- Solar Homes and Communities Plan (SHCP)
- Renewable Remote Power Generation (RRPGP)
- National Solar School Program (NSSP)
- Photovoltaic Rebate Programme (PVRP)



Eligibility for Solar Credits

- Pre-approved application for (SHCP) can be cancelled. Contact Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.
- Agents need to confirm that rebate has been cancelled when assigning RECs.



Eligible Premises

- Solar Credits can only be claimed for one small generation unit installed at each 'eligible premises'.



Eligible Premises

Defined by the regulations as:

- House (including the land on which the house is located and any outbuildings on the land)
- A townhouse
- A residential apartment
- A shop (including the land on which the shop is located and any outbuildings on the land)
- Other premises located at an address



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Houses

Each house is an eligible premises. A home office located in a house or in the outbuildings on the land where the house is located, is not a separate eligible premises.



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Townhouses and residential apartment

Any townhouse or residential flat, unit or apartment will be an eligible premises. This includes each apartment in a multi-story apartment building. This also includes each residence in a retirement village (but does not include a room in a nursing home or hostel).



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Shop

Each shop is an eligible premises. This includes each shop in a shopping mall. A shop which is located on the same land as a house is a separate eligible premises.



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Other premises located at an address

Business premises (eg factories and offices)

- Each business which is located a separate address will be a separate 'premises located at an address'. Some business will be located at an address which covers several numbers in a street (for example, a factory might be at 42-56 Smith Street). This will be only one eligible premises.
- Alternatively, some business premises will each occupy a separate unit at a single street address, where a different business is carried out in a separate unit, (for example, Unit 2 of 56 Smith Street). Each unit will be a separate eligible premises.



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Bunnings 1-3 Smith Street

1	2	3
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Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Specific types of premises - business

Each of the following types of business premises will be regarded as a single eligible premises:

- a motel, hotel, caravan park or resort (each room/cabin in a motel, hotel or resort will not be a separate eligible premises)
- a nursing home (each room in a nursing home will not be a separate eligible premises)
- a hospital
- a restaurant



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Specific types of premises – community and educational

- The premises located at an address where a community group or institution carries on its activities (including the land on which the building is located and any outbuildings on the land) will be a single eligible premises. For example a scouts hall, guides hall, sporting club, school. Even if the premises is used by more than one organisation, it will only be a single premises.



Eligible Premises - Guidelines

Premises that are not eligible

- street lights
- street signs
- mobile phone towers
- boats
- mobile homes (caravans).



Common questions re Solar Credits

- If a system is already installed at an address that has not received Solar Credits can Solar Credits be claimed on the next system that has been installed?
- If installing additional capacity to an existing is the additional capacity entitled to Solar Credits?



Common questions re Solar Credits

- Why are the zone ratings different for SGUs and SWHs?
- Why is the zone rating lower (or the same as) another zone rating?
- I disagree with the zone ratings and would like the zone ratings to be reassessed?



Zone Ratings

- Zone Ratings for SWH and solar (photovoltaic) systems are not based on the same criteria.
- **For SGUs- 4 Zone Ratings for solar (photovoltaic) systems** which were determined based on the solar radiation in Australia.
- **For SWHs- Zone Ratings are based on the solar radiation levels** in Australia and the water temperature input in the area.



Common questions re Solar Credits

- Is my system eligible for Solar Credits if it's off-grid?
- Is Solar Credits means tested?



Calculating Solar Credits

- ORER website contains REC calculation methodology for Solar Credits

The screenshot displays the website for the Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator. The header includes the Australian Government logo and the text 'Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator' and 'Increasing Australia's renewable electricity generation'. A navigation menu on the left lists various topics, with 'Small Generation Units' selected. The main content area shows the breadcrumb 'You are here: Home » Small Generation Units' followed by the title 'SGU Owners Guide' and the subtitle 'RET process for Owners of Small Generation Units (SGUs)'. A red arrow points to the 'RET process for Owners of Small Generation Units (SGUs)' link. Below this, there are tabs for 'Overview', 'Option 1 – Agent Assisted', 'Option 2 – Individual trading', and 'REC calculations'. The main heading is 'Options for gaining financial benefits from your RECs'. The text states: 'The expanded Renewable Energy Target (RET) scheme does not provide a rebate. The purchase of a SGU may entitle you to renewable energy certificates (RECs) if your SGU is eligible. These certificates can then be sold and transferred to liable parties on a market based online system called the REC Registry.' A link is provided: 'For more information about RET visit - [RET - the basics](#)'. On the right, a 'Fact sheet' titled 'SGU Owners Guide' is visible, containing a list of topics and options for gaining financial benefits from your RECs.

Calculating Solar Credits

- If the system is not eligible for Solar Credits the system can still create RECs with the standard 1:1 rate of REC calculation.
- If you have created 1x RECs for a SGU installed after **9 June 2009** and want to create RECs for Solar Credits. Check eligibility and go through the REC creation process answering the two additional questions.



SGU REC Creation (Solar Credits)

- **2 updated compulsory questions** in the REC Registry when creating RECs for SGUs.
- Have you **received** or **been approved** for a **rebate or financial assistance** (including Solar Credits) **for any SGU** at this address? Please answer Yes or No



SGU REC Creation (Solar Credits)

- Is this premises **NOT ELIGIBLE** for Solar Credits (REC Multiplier), (if you answer NO then you are confirming that the premises is eligible for Solar Credits)? Please answer YES or NO.



Changes to REC Assignment Forms

- **Registered Agents** will be required to **update their REC assignment forms** with the addition of Solar Credits and the Statutory Declarations (for SWH systems over 700L)
- Template REC assignment forms can be found at <http://www.orer.gov.au/publications/assignment.html>



Submitting a Statutory Declaration (SWH)

- **2 Statutory declarations** must be submitted to ORER prior to creation of RECs for systems with a capacity greater than 700 litres installed on or after **9 September 2009**
 - Statutory declaration 1 (**completed by owner**)
 - Statutory declaration 2 (**to confirm appropriately sized system**)
- Must be emailed to statdec@orer.gov.au



Questions



Compliance

Craig Kirby

Compliance Manager



Australian Government
Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator

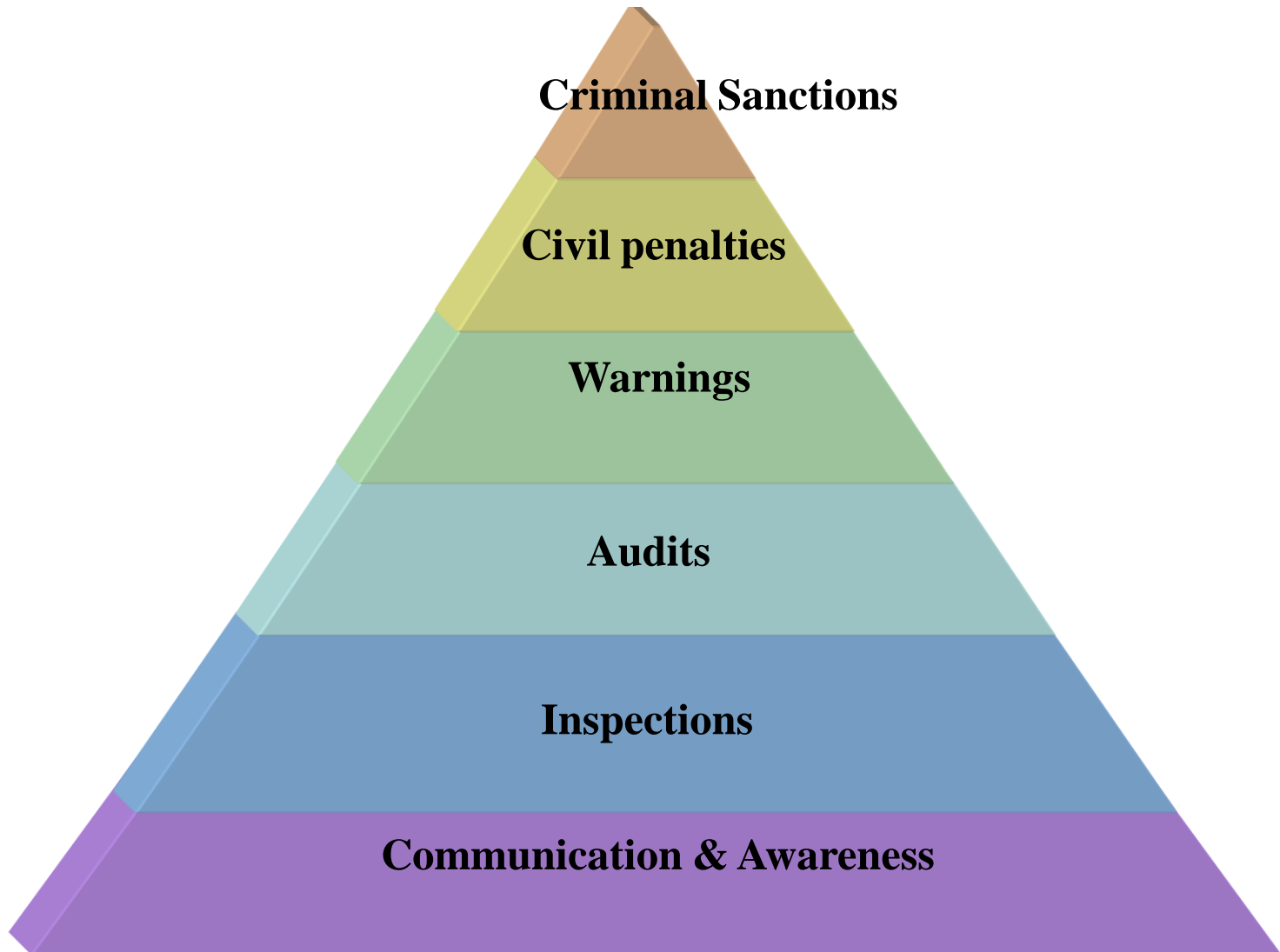
ORER's approach to compliance

The core elements of ORER's approach are;

- assisting stakeholders to understand their rights and obligations
- making it as easy as possible for stakeholders to meet their obligations
- supporting stakeholders who want to do the right thing
- actively pursuing those who opportunistically or deliberately contravene the law.



An adaptation of the responsive regulation pyramid



Offences under the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000

Section	Offence	Penalty
24(1)	Improper creation of certificates (Strict Liability)	1 Penalty unit per REC
24(3)	Improper creation of certificates	5 Penalty units per REC
76(1)	3rd party failing to comply with Regulator's notice	30 Penalty units
78	Liquidator failing to comply with Regulator's notice	30 Penalty units
82	Receiver failing to comply with Regulator's notice	30 Penalty units
86	Agent failing to comply with Regulator's notice	30 Penalty units
109	Offences related to Authorised Officer identity cards	1 Penalty unit
113	Failure to provide information to authorised officer	6 months imprisonment



Offences under the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000

124	Failure of occupier (of warrant premises) to provide reasonable facilities and assistance	10 Penalty units
125A(4)	Failure to comply with notice from Regulator re the provision of information.	20 Penalty units
125E	False or misleading evidence in purported compliance with s125A	12 months imprisonment
127	Incorrect divulging of protected information by Regulator or ORER staff member	2 years imprisonment
154(1)	Failure to provide documents within specified time (Strict Liability)	30 Penalty units
154(3)	Failure to provide documents within specified time	6 months imprisonment
160(7)	Failure to comply with requirement under s160	30 Penalty units



Recent compliance activity

Activity	July	Aug	Sept	Totals
Site visits	25	11	5	41
Outreach Visits	1	5	4	10
Warrants Executed	0	1	0	1
Compliance Visits	0	1	1	2



Questions



Thank you
Further information
ask us
www.orer.gov.au

