



Electricity and Gas Complaints Commissioner Scheme

Amendments to the Scheme document

Indemnity Disputes under the Consumer Guarantees Act

Consultation document

SUBMISSIONS DUE 4 April 2014

Contents

1. Background	3
2. Purpose	3
3. Definition of indemnity dispute	3
4. Link to proposed changes	4
5. Summary of proposed changes	4
• Compulsory engagement if one party refers an indemnity dispute to EGCC	
• Financial limits	4
• Levies and costs	4
• Gathering information.....	5
• Confidentiality and reporting.....	5
• Binding settlements.....	5
6. The proposed changes meet the requirements of the Scheme	5
7. Process and proposed timetable	6
8. Working Group	7
9. Closing date for submissions	7
10. Making submissions	7
Appendix 1 Advisory Group members.....	8
Appendix 2 Preferred form for submissions	8
Appendix 3 Consumer Guarantees Amendment Act 2013.....	10

1. Background

The EGCC Board is seeking submissions on its proposal to amend the Scheme document to allow the Commissioner to consider indemnity disputes between members of the scheme.

These changes are necessary because the EGCC has been named as a dispute resolution scheme to handle indemnity disputes under the amended Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 ('the CGA'). The Consumer Guarantees Amendment Act 2013 (attached as Appendix 2) requires the EGCC Scheme document to set out the rules and procedures for dealing with indemnity disputes¹. The indemnity disputes provision comes into force on 17 June 2014.

This consultation is about the process for indemnity disputes and seeks the views of members, consumers and stakeholders on the proposed changes to the Scheme document that set out how indemnity disputes will be handled by the EGCC.²

The EGCC Board established an advisory group of members and stakeholders to assist it to consider the issues ahead of drafting the proposed changes and submitting the proposed wording for full consultation with members, stakeholders and consumers.

The EGCC Board's approach is to make the fewest changes necessary to provide a workable mechanism for resolving indemnity disputes. To achieve this a new 'Part G' has been added to the Scheme document, setting out the proposed rules and procedures. Having a separate part emphasises the difference between complaints and indemnity disputes and how these will be handled.

2. Purpose

This consultation document sets out the timetable, summarises the proposed changes and provides information on the submission process.

3. Definition of indemnity dispute

An indemnity dispute occurs where a distributor refuses to indemnify a retailer for remedy costs where there has been a failure of the acceptable quality guarantee for electricity or gas, as determined by the retailer, the EGCC (following a complaint made to it), the Disputes Tribunal or a court.

The failure needs to be associated with equipment that is the responsibility of the party providing line function services and for which the consumer has obtained a remedy that is a cost to the retailer. Where this occurs the CGA says a retailer is entitled to be indemnified against the cost by the responsible party.

Changes to the CGA mean disputes between gas or electricity retailers and responsible parties relating to the existence or allocation of liability under the

¹ Electricity Industry Act 2010 Schedule 4, clause 13 (1A), as amended by the Consumer Guarantees Amendment Act 2013.

² The changes also affect the guarantee of acceptable quality and therefore how the Commissioner will consider complaints under the CGA after 17 June.

indemnity (indemnity disputes) may be dealt with by the EGCC, as the approved dispute resolution scheme under relevant gas and electricity legislation.

4. Link to proposed changes

Please use this link to access the full version of the [proposed amended Scheme document](#). You can also access the document by going to the current consultation page of www.egcomplaints.co.nz

5. Summary of proposed changes

This section sets out a summary of the changes proposed to the Scheme document.

- **Compulsory engagement if one party refers an indemnity dispute to EGCC**

The CGA requires the Commissioner to have a process for dealing with indemnity disputes up to and including the outcome. To enable this the proposed changes to the Scheme document make it compulsory for both parties to engage in an indemnity dispute procedure with the EGCC if either party refers the dispute to the Commissioner for resolution.

- **Financial limits**

The financial limits for indemnity disputes referred to the EGCC are the same as for complaints referred to the EGCC - that is \$50,000 (or more if the parties agree in writing).

Having the financial limits the same as for complaints means the Commissioner is able to handle both or either quickly and effectively, without adverse impact on the Commissioner's core role of resolving complaints.

- **Levies and costs**

All levies costs and expenses incurred by the Commissioner relating to an indemnity dispute will be charged and invoiced separately to those Scheme members that are parties to the indemnity dispute.

This separate, 'user-pays', approach means members' complaint levies are not affected by their involvement in an indemnity dispute. The approach also reflects the legislative intention that indemnity disputes are different from complaints and separate from the Commissioner's core role of resolving complaints.

Levies, costs and expenses for indemnity disputes will be charged to the relevant members in accordance with the Scheme document.

Initially, levies for Indemnity Disputes will be calculated on the same basis as for complaints accepted for consideration. The Board will review the amount of the levies for Indemnity Disputes as part of its annual review – see Part D..

The Board considers that using a formula familiar to members will make it easier for members to gain a sense of the cost of referring indemnity disputes to the EGCC.

- **Gathering information**

To consider an indemnity dispute the Commissioner will rely on information from the parties and other sources as appropriate.

To enable the Commissioner to deal with indemnity disputes quickly and efficiently, the Board proposes a time frame of 10 working days for responding to information requests. This aligns with the response times in the Scheme document for providing information about complaints.

- **Confidentiality and reporting**

Confidentiality is an important part of the Commissioner's work. The Board proposes indemnity disputes will be dealt with as a confidential negotiation, at the end of which the Commissioner may issue a binding settlement. This aligns indemnity disputes with the way the Commissioner deals with complaints.

Because an indemnity dispute only arises *after* a consumer has obtained a remedy from a retailer, the Board considers confidentiality should apply to both information about the indemnity dispute and its outcome.

The Commissioner will report the number of indemnity disputes to the Board and this information will be included in the annual report.

- **Binding settlements**

Under the proposed changes to the Scheme document, the Commissioner is given the power to make binding settlements on indemnity disputes. This aligns with the amendments to the Electricity Industry Act that require the parties to an indemnity dispute to comply with a binding settlement determined by the Scheme.

The Board considers a two-stage process of '*proposed settlement*' and '*binding settlement*' will provide the parties with an opportunity to consider the Commissioner's view and comment before the binding decision is released; and provide the parties with certainty as to the final outcome.

6. The proposed changes meet the requirements of the Scheme

The Board considers the proposed changes meet the requirements of the scheme set out in clause E.63 of the Scheme document. This is because the changes allow the Scheme to develop in response to changes in the environment – that is, the legislative requirement for the Scheme to be able to consider indemnity disputes under the CGA.

Clause E.63 requires the Board is satisfied proposed changes:

- Are consistent with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Electricity Industry Act 2010 (EIA)³ and the purpose of the Scheme and its founding principles,⁴ and

³ The Gas Act 1992 says the approved scheme for gas complaints is required to comply with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Electricity Industry Act 2010

- May allow the Scheme to develop in response to changes in the environment, or
- May improve the performance of the Scheme in meeting its purpose in a timely manner, or
- Are reasonable.

7. Process and proposed timetable

Table 1, below, outlines the process and timetable for making the changes to the Scheme.

Table 1 – Outline process and timetable

Date(s)	Activity
20 February	Advisory Group meeting
24 February-14 March	Legal drafting
17 March	Board considers and approves consultation document and appoints working group
24 March-4 April	Consultation (2 weeks)
7-11 April	Review consultation responses
14-18 April	Working Group meets, considers submissions.
30 April (tbc)	Board votes on proposed changes
2 May	Notice of proposed changes given to Minister of Consumer Affairs and members
16 June	Notice expires
17 June	Changes effective

The Board's legal advisors, DLA Phillips Fox, have drafted the required amendments to the Scheme document.

Once the Board approves the final version of the amended Scheme document, the Board will notify the Minister of the proposed changes in accordance with E.65 and E.66 of the Scheme document.

The Commissioner's office will publish the amended Scheme document on its website.

⁴ Clause E.63.1(a) also requires the Board is satisfied the proposed changes are consistent with any government policy statement on electricity or gas governance – there are no relevant government policy statements

8. Working Group

The Board will appoint a working group of stakeholder representatives to review submissions received and make recommendations to the Board. The Board will seek nominations to the working group separately from this consultation document.

9. Closing date for submissions

The closing time and date for submissions is **4pm on 4 April 2014**.

Please note late submissions are unlikely to be considered.

10. Making submissions

Please send submissions in Microsoft Word format to:

Email submissions@egcomplaints.co.nz.

Post PO Box 5875, Lambton Quay, Wellington 6145

In making submissions, please use the template in Appendix 2. Submitters should indicate any documents attached in support of the submission in a covering letter.

A word version of the form (with expandable boxes) called the *Preferred Form for Submissions* is available on the current consultation page of the website.

The Board may make submissions available on the Commissioner's website. If submitters provide any information on a confidential basis, please clearly show this in a cover letter.

If you have any **questions** during the consultation process, please contact James Blake-Palmer either by e-mail j.blake-palmer@egcomplaints.co.nz or phone 04 9144 537.

All submissions will be acknowledged. If you do not receive an acknowledgement within two working days, please contact Christy Waller 04 9144 542 or c.waller@egcomplaints.co.nz



Hon Heather Roy

Independent Chair

Electricity and Gas Complaints Commissioner Scheme

24 March 2014

Appendix 1 Advisory Group members

Questions for submitters	Yes/No	Comment
1. Do you agree that the EGCC indemnity dispute process should be mandatory for both parties if one party refers the indemnity dispute to the EGCC and it meets the criteria for the		

Name	Organisation
Glenn Rainhaim	Vector
Rob Foster	KCE
Paul Goodeve	Powerco
Jason Woolley	Meridian Energy

Appendix 2 Preferred form for submissions – download from website

Commissioner to consider it?		
2. Do you agree that the existing financial limits for complaints should apply to Indemnity Disputes?		
3. Do you agree with the Board's proposed levy system for indemnity disputes?		
4. Do you agree that reporting of Indemnity Disputes to the responsible Minister should be limited to the number of cases considered?		
5. Do you have any other comments or concerns about the proposed changes you would like the Board to consider?		

Consumer Guarantees Amendment Act 2013

Public Act 2013 No 144
Date of assent 17 December 2013
Commencement see section 2

Contents

		Page
1	Title	2
2	Commencement	2
3	Principal Act amended	3
	<i>Purpose</i>	
4	Long Title repealed	3
5	New section 1A inserted	3
	1A Purpose	3
	<i>Gas and electricity, and auctioneers</i>	
6	Interpretation	3
	<i>Delivery of goods</i>	
7	New section 5A inserted	4
	5A Guarantee as to delivery	4
8	Meaning of acceptable quality	5
	<i>Gas and electricity</i>	
9	New sections 7A and 7B inserted	5
	7A Guarantee of acceptable quality in supply of gas and electricity	5
	7B Relationship of section 7A with rest of Act	7
		1

	<i>Collateral credit agreements</i>	
10	New section 23A inserted	7
	23A Goods subject to collateral credit agreement	7
11	New section 39A inserted	8
	39A Services subject to collateral credit agreement	8
	<i>Auctioneers</i>	
12	Exceptions	9
	<i>Contracting out for business transactions</i>	
13	No contracting out except for business transactions	9
	<i>Gas and electricity</i>	
14	New section 46A inserted	10
	46A Indemnification of gas and electricity retailers	10
	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	
15	Jurisdiction	12
	<i>Gas and electricity</i>	
16	Consequential amendments in Schedule	12
	Schedule	13
	Consequential amendments relating to gas and electricity arising from amendments to Consumer Guarantees Act 1993	

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Consumer Guarantees Amendment Act 2013.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act, except the provisions specified in subsection (2), comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.
- (2) Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 16 come into force on the day that is 6 months after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.

3 Principal Act amended

This Act amends the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993.

*Purpose***4 Long Title repealed**

The Long Title is repealed.

5 New section 1A inserted

The following section is inserted after section 1:

“1A Purpose

“(1) The purpose of this Act is to contribute to a trading environment in which—

“(a) the interests of consumers are protected; and

“(b) businesses compete effectively; and

“(c) consumers and businesses participate confidently.

“(2) To this end, the Act provides that consumers have—

“(a) certain guarantees when acquiring goods or services from a supplier, including—

“(i) that the goods are reasonably safe and fit for purpose and are otherwise of an acceptable quality; and

“(ii) that the services are carried out with reasonable care and skill; and

“(b) certain rights of redress against suppliers and manufacturers if goods or services fail to comply with a guarantee.”

*Gas and electricity, and auctioneers***6 Interpretation**

(1) Paragraph (b) of the definition of **goods** in section 2(1) is amended by repealing subparagraph (v) and substituting the following subparagraph:

“(v) non-reticulated gas:”.

(2) Section 2(1) is amended by inserting the following definition in its appropriate alphabetical order:

- “**line function services** has,—
- “(a) in relation to gas, the meaning set out in section 2(1) of the Gas Act 1992; and
- “(b) in relation to electricity, the meaning set out in section 2(1) of the Electricity Act 1992”.
- (3) Paragraph (b) of the definition of **services** in section 2(1) is amended by repealing subparagraph (vi) and substituting the following subparagraphs:
- “(vi) a contract for, or in relation to, the supply of telecommunications or water, or the removal of waste water:
- “(vii) a contract relating to (but not for) the supply of gas or electricity, other than line function services; but”.
- (4) Paragraph (b) of the definition of **supplier** in section 2(1) is amended by repealing subparagraph (iv) and substituting the following subparagraph:
- “(iv) a person (other than an auctioneer) who, in trade, is acting as an agent for another, whether or not that other is supplying in trade”.
- (5) Paragraph (c) of the definition of **supplier** in section 2(1) is repealed.
- (6) Section 2 is amended by adding the following subsection:
- “(3) However, despite subsection (2), a guarantee under section 6 applies to the goods delivered to the consumer on and from the time at which the consumer receives the goods.”

Delivery of goods

7 New section 5A inserted

The following section is inserted after section 5:

“5A Guarantee as to delivery

- “(1) Where a supplier is responsible for delivering, or for arranging for the delivery of, goods to a consumer there is a guarantee that the goods will be received by the consumer—
- “(a) at a time, or within a period, agreed between the supplier and the consumer; or
- “(b) if no time or period has been agreed, within a reasonable time.

- “(2) Where the delivery of the goods fails to comply with the guarantee under this section, Part 2 gives the consumer a right of redress against the supplier and, in that case, the consumer may,—
- “(a) if the failure is of a substantial character, reject the goods under section 18(3); and
 - “(b) in any case, obtain damages under section 18(4) (other than damages relating to the remedies set out in section 18(2)), whether or not the consumer also rejects the goods.
- “(3) For the purposes of this section, the reference in section 20(1)(b) to an agent of the supplier must be treated as including any carrier or other person who undertakes to deliver the goods on behalf of the supplier.
- “(4) A consumer’s rights of redress under Part 2 in relation to the guarantee under this section are limited to those specified in subsection (2).”

8 Meaning of acceptable quality

Section 7 is amended by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (h):

- “(ha) the nature of the supplier and the context in which the supplier supplies the goods:”.

Gas and electricity

9 New sections 7A and 7B inserted

The following sections are inserted after section 7:

“7A Guarantee of acceptable quality in supply of gas and electricity

- “(1) There is a guarantee that the supply of gas by a gas retailer, and the supply of electricity by an electricity retailer, to a consumer is of an acceptable quality.
- “(2) The guarantee of acceptable quality is a guarantee that—
- “(a) the supply of gas or electricity is as safe as a reasonable consumer would expect it to be; and
 - “(b) the supply of gas or electricity to a place is as reliable as a reasonable consumer would expect a supply to that place to be; and

- “(c) the quality of the gas or electricity supplied is such that it can be consistently used for the things that a reasonable consumer would expect to use gas or electricity for.
- “(3) When determining what a reasonable consumer would expect, it is assumed that the consumer has considered—
 - “(a) that the supply of gas or electricity may be affected by emergencies, or other events or circumstances, outside the control of the retailer or any other person involved in the supply of gas or electricity; and
 - “(b) that the supply of gas or electricity may be interrupted for safety, maintenance, or other technical reasons; and
 - “(c) that the quality of gas or electricity supplied may fluctuate, but that fluctuations are acceptable only within tolerances permitted by gas and electricity safety regulations; and
 - “(d) that the reliability and quality of the supply of gas or electricity may vary depending on the location of the place to which the gas or electricity is supplied; and
 - “(e) that reliability and quality of supply may be related to price.
- “(4) The supply of gas or electricity will not fail to comply with the guarantee of acceptable quality—
 - “(a) if the gas or electricity has been used by the consumer in an unreasonable manner or to an unreasonable extent, and the supply of gas or electricity would have complied with the guarantee of acceptable quality if it had not been used in that manner or to that extent; or
 - “(b) if, in a case where the quality and reliability of supply by a gas or electricity retailer to a particular consumer is likely to be significantly worse than the quality and reliability of supply that generally applies to gas or electricity supplied by the retailer,—
 - “(i) the retailer or the person supplying line function services has specifically explained to the consumer the ways in which the supply is likely to be significantly worse; and
 - “(ii) the consumer has accepted the supply on that basis, even if an otherwise reasonable consumer may not regard that supply as acceptable.

“(5) In this section and section 7B,—

“**electricity retailer** means a retailer as defined in the Electricity Industry Act 2010

“**gas retailer** means a gas retailer as defined in the Gas Act 1992.

7B Relationship of section 7A with rest of Act

“(1) For the purposes of this Act, except as described in this section, gas (other than non-reticulated gas) and electricity are not to be treated as being goods, and the supply of gas or electricity by retailers is not to be treated as the supply of a service.

“(2) If the supply of gas or electricity fails to comply with the guarantee of acceptable quality in section 7A, in order that Part 2 may apply to give consumers a right of redress against gas retailers and electricity retailers, that Part must be applied as if gas and electricity were goods, and as if gas retailers and electricity retailers were the suppliers of those goods.

“(3) For the purpose of applying the provisions of Part 5 to the supply of gas and electricity to consumers, that Part must be applied as if gas and electricity were goods, and as if gas retailers and electricity retailers were the suppliers of those goods.

“(4) To avoid doubt, the guarantee provided by section 7A is the only guarantee provided under this Act that relates to the supply of gas (other than non-reticulated gas) or electricity by gas retailers and electricity retailers.”

Collateral credit agreements

10 New section 23A inserted

The following section is inserted after section 23:

23A Goods subject to collateral credit agreement

“(1) This section applies if—

“(a) a consumer acquires goods under a contract for the supply of goods; and

“(b) the contract is associated with a collateral credit agreement; and

“(c) the supplier is a party to the contract; and

“(d) the consumer exercises the right to reject the goods under this Act.

- “(2) A court or a Disputes Tribunal may order that all or any of the rights and obligations of the consumer under the collateral credit agreement vest in the supplier.
- “(3) In this section,—
- “**collateral credit agreement**, in relation to a contract for the supply of goods, means a contract or an agreement that—
- “(a) is arranged or procured by the supplier of the goods; and
- “(b) is for the provision of credit by a person other than the supplier to enable the consumer to pay, or defer payment, for the goods
- “**supplier** does not include a creditor within the meaning of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003 who has lent money to a consumer, if the whole or part of the price of the goods is to be paid out of the proceeds of the loan and if the loan was arranged by a person who, in trade, supplied the goods.”

11 New section 39A inserted

The following section is inserted after section 39:

“39A Services subject to collateral credit agreement

- “(1) This section applies if—
- “(a) a consumer acquires services under a contract for the supply of services; and
- “(b) the contract is associated with a collateral credit agreement; and
- “(c) the supplier is a party to the contract; and
- “(d) the consumer exercises the right to cancel the contract for the supply of the services under this Act.
- “(2) A court or a Disputes Tribunal may order that all or any of the rights and obligations of the consumer under the collateral credit agreement vest in the supplier.
- “(3) In this section,—
- “**collateral credit agreement**, in relation to a contract for the supply of services, means a contract or an agreement that—
- “(a) is arranged or procured by the supplier of the services; and

“(b) is for the provision of credit by a person other than the supplier to enable the consumer to pay, or defer payment, for the services

“**supplier** does not include a creditor within the meaning of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003 who has lent money to a consumer, if the whole or part of the price of the services is to be paid out of the proceeds of the loan and if the loan was arranged by a person who, in trade, supplied the services.

“(4) This section does not limit section 39.”

Auctioneers

12 Exceptions

Section 41 is amended by repealing subsection (3).

Contracting out for business transactions

13 No contracting out except for business transactions

Section 43 is amended by repealing subsection (2) and substituting the following subsections:

“(2) However, despite subsection (1), parties to an agreement may include a provision in their agreement to the effect that the provisions of this Act will not apply to that agreement, provided that—

“(a) the agreement is in writing; and

“(b) the goods or services are, or (in connection only with the guarantee of acceptable quality in section 7A) the gas or electricity is, supplied and acquired in trade; and

“(c) all parties to the agreement—

“(i) are in trade; and

“(ii) agree to contract out of the provisions of this Act; and

“(d) it is fair and reasonable that the parties are bound by the provision in the agreement.

“(2A) If, in any case, a court is required to decide what is fair and reasonable for the purposes of subsection (2)(d), the court must take account of all the circumstances of the agreement, including—

“(a) the subject matter of the agreement; and

- “(b) the value of the goods, services, gas, or electricity (as relevant); and
- “(c) the respective bargaining power of the parties, including—
 - “(i) the extent to which a party was able to negotiate the terms of the agreement; and
 - “(ii) whether a party was required to either accept or reject the agreement on the terms and conditions presented by another party; and
- “(d) whether all or any of the parties received advice from, or were represented by, a lawyer, either at the time of the negotiations leading to the agreement or at any other relevant time.”

Gas and electricity

14 New section 46A inserted

The following section is inserted after section 46:

“46A Indemnification of gas and electricity retailers

- “(1) This section applies if—
- “(a) there has been a failure of the acceptable quality guarantee in section 7A in the supply of gas or electricity to a consumer by a retailer, as determined—
 - “(i) by the retailer; or
 - “(ii) if the retailer does not make a determination or if the retailer’s determination is challenged, by the dispute resolution scheme following a complaint made under section 43EA of the Gas Act 1992 or under section 95 of the Electricity Industry Act 2010 (as the case requires); or
 - “(iii) by a court or a Disputes Tribunal (if a court or a Disputes Tribunal makes a determination on the issue); and
 - “(b) the failure of acceptable quality was wholly or partly the result of an event, circumstance, or condition associated with—
 - “(i) a gas pipeline or other equipment that was, at the time of the failure, the responsibility of a person then supplying line function services (a **responsible party**); or

- “(ii) electricity lines or other equipment that was, at the time of the failure, the responsibility of a person (including Transpower (as defined in the Electricity Industry Act 2010)) then supplying line function services (a **responsible party**); and
 - “(c) the failure was not a result of a person involved in the supply complying with a rule or order with which it was legally obliged to comply; and
 - “(d) the failure was not a result of action taken by Transpower in its capacity as system operator under the Electricity Industry Act 2010; and
 - “(e) the consumer obtains a remedy under Part 2 in relation to the failure against the gas or electricity retailer; and
 - “(f) that remedy is a cost to the retailer (a **remedy cost**).
- “(2) If this section applies, a retailer that has incurred remedy costs is entitled to be indemnified for those costs by the responsible party or responsible parties.
- “(3) The amount of a responsible party’s liability under the indemnity is limited to the proportion of the remedy costs that is attributable to the events, circumstances, or conditions associated with the gas pipelines, electricity lines, or other equipment that the responsible party was responsible for at the time of the failure.
- “(4) However,—
- “(a) if a responsible party pays compensation to a consumer (**payment A**) in respect of a service provided directly by the responsible party to the consumer; and
 - “(b) if the retailer incurs remedy costs in relation to that consumer for a failure of acceptable quality that arose from the same event, circumstance, or condition that led to the payment of payment A; then
 - “(c) the amount that the retailer would otherwise recover from the responsible party in respect of that consumer must be reduced by the amount of payment A.
- “(5) Disputes between gas or electricity retailers and responsible parties relating to the existence or allocation of liability under the indemnity may be dealt with by the dispute resolution scheme referred to,—

- “(a) in the case of gas, in section 43E of the Gas Act 1992;
and
“(b) in the case of electricity, in section 95 of the Electricity
Industry Act 2010.”

Jurisdiction

15 Jurisdiction

- (1) Section 47(1) is amended by inserting “established under section 4 of the Disputes Tribunals Act 1988 and” after “Disputes Tribunal”.
- (2) Section 47 is amended by omitting “section 39” in each place where it appears and substituting in each case “section 23A or 39”.

Gas and electricity

16 Consequential amendments in Schedule

The enactments specified in the Schedule are consequentially amended as set out in that schedule.

Schedule

s 16

**Consequential amendments relating to gas
and electricity arising from amendments
to Consumer Guarantees Act 1993****Electricity Industry Act 2010 (2010 No 116)**

Insert after section 95:

“95A Indemnity disputes

The dispute resolution scheme may resolve disputes between members of the dispute resolution scheme concerning the application of the indemnity in section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 (an **indemnity dispute**).”

Section 96(4): add “, and the person is unlikely to be involved in indemnity disputes”.

Section 97(2): omit “either or both” and substitute “any”.

Section 97(2): add:

“(c) comply with a binding settlement determined by the scheme in an indemnity dispute.”

Clause 1 of Schedule 4: insert after paragraph (a):

“(aa) members have a mechanism for resolving indemnity disputes; and”.

Clause 2 of Schedule 4: insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

“**indemnity dispute** means a dispute, referred to in section 95A of this Act and section 43EAA of the Gas Act 1992, concerning the application of the indemnity in section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993”.

Clause 9(3) of Schedule 4: insert after paragraph (c):

“(ca) the scheme is not, or is no longer, capable of resolving indemnity disputes:”.

Clause 13(1) of Schedule 4: insert “with respect only to its function of dealing with complaints made under section 95 of this Act or section 43E of the Gas Act 1992,” after “or set out,”.

Clause 13 of Schedule 4: insert after subclause (1):

“(1A) The rules of the approved scheme must provide for, or set out, rules and procedures for dealing with indemnity disputes.”

Gas Act 1992 (1992 No 124)

Insert after section 43E:

“43EAA Indemnity disputes

The dispute resolution scheme may resolve disputes between members of the dispute resolution scheme concerning the application of the indemnity in section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 (an **indemnity dispute**).”

Section 43EA(4): add “, and the person is unlikely to be involved in indemnity disputes”.

Section 43EB(2): omit “either or both” and substitute “any”.

Section 43EB(2): add:

“(c) comply with a binding settlement determined by the scheme in an indemnity dispute.”

Section 43G(2)(i): add “, other than indemnity disputes (as defined in section 43EAA)”.

Legislative history

3 December 2013	Divided from Consumer Law Reform Bill (Bill 287–2) by committee of the whole House as Bill 287–3B
10 December 2013	Third reading
17 December 2013	Royal assent

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment.
