

WSP Rule/Restriction	Explanation	Reasoning
53 (3) A dealing is prohibited that results in a change of location at which share and extraction components of supplementary water access licences can be exercised if the dealing results in a change of location that is not within the same supplementary water access zone, where supplementary water access zones are specified in accordance with procedures established by the Minister.	This provision effectively limits the permanent and temporary trade of supplementary access licences to within their respective supplementary water access zones.	12.18(1)(b) These provisions are in place to ensure equitable access to supplementary events to all potential participants. These provisions ensure that access licences cannot be traded downstream during an event and access that event more than once. If this were the case there would be unacceptable third party impacts on the proportional water availability of downstream supplementary water users.
53 (4) Subclause (3) shall not apply if the works nominated by the supplementary water access licence assigning the rights is within 5 kilometres of a supplementary water access zone boundary and the change of location is across that boundary.	This provision effectively limits the permanent and temporary trade of supplementary access licences to within 5kms of their respective supplementary water access zones.	
53 (6) Assignment of water allocations from a supplementary water access licence water allocation account to licences in any other category of access licence is prohibited.	This provision prohibits the temporary trade of supplementary water to a access licence of any other category.	12.18(1)(b) Supplementary access licence have a different reliability/security to other categories of access licence. In addition, they have a very different access regime. Allowing this type of trade is not possible without third party impacts.
53 (7) Assignment of water allocations to a supplementary water access licence water allocation account from a licence in any other category of access licence is prohibited.	This provision prohibits the temporary trade to a supplementary water to a access licence account from a water access licence of any other category.	
53 (8) A dealing is prohibited if the application for assignment of water allocations from a regulated river (high security) access licence water allocation account is received after: (b) 31 May in the 2014–15 water year or any water year thereafter.	This provision prohibits temporary trade from High Security access licences after 31 May of any water year.	This is the same as the administrative provisions that apply on other regulated valleys. Essentially, this provides State Water time to settle accounts and finalise carryover volumes prior to the change in water year. NSW Office of Water has formally requested advice of the MDBA on this matter and is awaiting a response.
53 (9) A dealing is prohibited if the application for assignment of water allocations from a regulated river (general security) access licence water allocation account is received after 31 May in any water year.	This provision prohibits temporary trade from general security access licences after 31 May of any water year.	
53 (10) Dealings under section 71T of the Act within the same water source are prohibited in these water sources if the dealing would result in an assignment of water allocations from a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence to an access licence of another category.	This provision prohibits temporary trade from a supplementary (Lowbidgee) access licence to an access licence of any other category.	12.18(1) (b) & (c) Supplementary access licence have a different reliability/security to other categories of access licence. In addition, they have a very different access regime. Allowing this type of trade is not possible without third party impacts. In addition to this, these provisions also protect the Lowbidgee wetlands.
53 (11) Dealings under section 71T of the Act are prohibited if the dealing would result in an assignment of water allocation to a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence from an access licence of another category.	This provision prohibits temporary trade to a supplementary (Lowbidgee) access licence from an access licence of any other category.	

<p>53A (3) A dealing under section 71Q of the Act is prohibited if it involves an assignment of rights from an access licence that nominates a water supply work that is not in the Yanco system to an access licence that nominates a water supply work in the Yanco system and the dealing would cause the sum of the share components of all access licences, excluding supplementary water access licences, that are not held by Water for Rivers and that nominate a water supply work in the Yanco system to be greater than the Yanco dealing limit.</p>	<p>This provision limits permanent trade into the Yanco system as defined in 53A(2)(a) of the WSP to the Yanco Dealing Limit outlined in 53A(2)(b) of the WSP.</p>	<p>12.18(1)(c) These provisions are designed to support the environment watering framework that has been developed. Changing the flow regime through significant trades into or out of the system would adversely affect environmental outcomes.</p>
<p>54 (2) Access licences in other water sources outside of this water source may be issued following cancellation of access licences in this water source, only if:</p> <p>(a) the access licence dealing rules in the receiving water source permit such a dealing,</p> <p>(b) a conversion factor, established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71Z of the Act that protects environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, has been applied,</p> <p>(c) the water source in which the access licence is issued is one of the following:</p> <p>(i) a water source within the Unregulated Murrumbidgee Below Burrinjuck Dam to Gogeldrie Extraction Management Unit, as defined in the Water Sharing Plan for the Adelong Creek Water Source 2003,</p> <p>(ii) the New South Wales Murray Regulated River Water Source, or</p> <p>(iii) the Lower Darling Regulated River Water Source, and</p> <p>(d) the access licence proposed to be cancelled is not a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence.</p>	<p>This refers to the amendment of the Share Component from Murrumbidgee Regulated River Water source to another water source. i.e. permanent trade out of the water source.</p>	<p>This plan had transitional status until 1 July 2014. This trade rule will be reviewed with a view to being removed through the water sharing plan remake process scheduled for completion July 2015. This provision is widely unused as it has been replaced by tagged trade between regulated systems. The use of conversion factors for this kind of trade will be amended with water sharing plan remake process. Any trade between regulated and unregulated systems is not subject to the Basin Plan Trade Rules. Any new trade rules developed will take into consideration the requirements of the Basin Plan.</p>
<p>54 (3) Access licences in this water source may be issued following cancellation of access licences in other water sources, only if:</p> <p>(a) the access licence dealing rules in the other water source permit such a dealing,</p> <p>(b) a conversion factor, established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71Z of the Act that protects environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, has been applied,</p> <p>(c) the water source in which the access licence is cancelled is one of the following:</p> <p>(i) the New South Wales Murray Regulated River Water Source, or</p> <p>(ii) the Lower Darling Regulated River Water Source, and</p> <p>(d) the access licence proposed to be issued is not a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence.</p>	<p>This refers to the amendment of the Share Component to Murrumbidgee Regulated River Water source from another water source. i.e. permanent trade into the water source.</p>	
<p>56 (2) Access licence equivalents in other States may be transferred into this water source, subject to:</p> <p>(a) the terms of any relevant interstate agreement,</p>	<p>This provision allows for the permanent transfer of interstate access licence equivalents into in the water source.</p>	<p>This plan had transitional status until 1 July 2014. This trade rule will be reviewed with a view to being removed through the water sharing plan remake process scheduled for completion July 2015. This provision is widely unused as it</p>

<p>(b) the application of a conversion factor established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71Z of the Act and any other measures necessary to protect environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, and</p> <p>(c) the access licence will not nominate a regulator located in Maude or Redbank weir pools, used to supply water to the area marked as Lowbidgee on the Plan Map.</p>		<p>completion July 2015. This provision is widely unused as it has been replaced by tagged trade between regulated systems. The use of conversion factors for this kind of trade will be amended with water sharing plan remake process. Any new trade rules developed will take into consideration the requirements of the Basin Plan.</p>
<p>56 (3) Access licences in this water source may be transferred to another State, subject to the following restrictions:</p> <p>(a) the terms of any relevant interstate agreement,</p> <p>(b) the application of a conversion factor established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71Z of the Act and any other measures necessary to protect environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, and</p> <p>(c) the access licence was not a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence.</p>	<p>This allows for the permanent transfer of an access licence entitlement interstate.</p>	
<p>57 (2) A dealing is prohibited if it would result in a water allocation assignment from an access licence in this water source to an access licence in another water source unless the water source is:</p> <p>(a) the New South Wales Murray Regulated River Water Source, or</p> <p>(b) the Lower Darling Regulated River Water Source, or</p> <p>(c) the Snowy River Water Source.</p>	<p>This provision governs temporary trade out of the water source.</p>	<p>12.18(1)(a)&(b) These provisions were included in order to accommodate physical constraints and connectivity issues both within the Murrumbidgee and taking into account the neighbouring water sources.</p>
<p>57 (3) A dealing is prohibited if it would result in a water allocation assignment to an access licence in this water source from an access licence in another water source unless the water source is:</p> <p>(a) the New South Wales Murray Regulated River Water Source, or</p> <p>(b) the Lower Darling Regulated River Water Source.</p>	<p>This provision governs temporary trade in to the water source.</p>	
<p>57 (4) A dealing which would be permitted by subclause (2) (a), (2) (b) or (3) is prohibited if, in the opinion of the Minister the supply of the volume of water allocation to the receiving access licences is not physically possible.</p>	<p>This provision places limits on the trade allowed under Clauses 57 (2) & (3) of the WSP based on deliverability of the traded allocation.</p>	<p>12.18(1)(a)&(b) This ensures delivery of traded water is physically possible.</p>
<p>57 (5) A dealing which would be permitted by subclause (2) or (3) is prohibited if, in the opinion of the Minister there is more than minimal likelihood that environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all access licences in this water source will be effected.</p>	<p>This provision places limits on the trade allowed under Clauses 57 (2) & (3) of the WSP based on third party impacts to the water availability of existing entitlement holders.</p>	<p>12.18(1)(b) This ensures there are no third party impacts on water availability</p>

57 (6) A dealing which would be permitted by subclause (2) (a), (2) (b) or (3) is prohibited if the application for assignment of water allocation is received after 31 May in any water year.	This provision prohibits temporary trade to and from the water source (excluding from the Snowy River Water Source) after 31 May of any water year.	12.18(1) (b) This provision aims to minimise potential third party impacts on water availability. Trading water between the water sources late in a water year, after there are reasonable prospects for delivering that water to the Murray River, can result in that water remaining in storage through to the next water year. If this occurs, it will occupy storage space and potentially prevent new inflows from being captured, thereby affecting future allocations. Limiting the trading season minimises this risk.
57 (7) A dealing under this clause is prohibited if it would result in a water allocation assignment from or to a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence.	This provision effectively prohibits temporary trade from or to an supplementary (Lowbidgee) access licence.	12.18(1)(b) & (c) Supplementary access licence have a different reliability/security to other categories of access licence. In addition, they have a very different access regime. Allowing this type of trade is not possible without third party impacts. In addition to this, these provisions also protect the Lowbidgee wetlands.
58 (2) Water allocation equivalents from other States may be assigned to access licence water accounts in this water source, subject to the following restrictions: (a) the terms of any relevant interstate agreement, (b) the application of a conversion factor established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71Z of the Act and any other measures necessary to protect environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, (c) the access licence to which water allocation is proposed to be assigned does not nominate a regulator located in Maude or Redbank weirs used to supply water to the area marked as Lowbidgee on the Plan Map, and (d) the access licence to which water allocation is proposed to be assigned is not a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence.	This provision provides for temporary trade into the water source from interstate.	12.18 (a)(b) & (d) For operational reasons allocations may only be assigned from this water source to the Murray system and Lower Darling system if the assignment will not result in the obligation on this water source to supply additional future flows to the Murray increasing to more than 100,000 megalitres. This helps to limit the likelihood and extent that water will remain undelivered to downstream valleys from one water year to the next, and therefore will not occupy space in the storage that may prevent capture of future inflows to the Murrumbidgee storages. It also limits the potential for increased river losses that occur when a large proportion of the available water is required to be delivered further away from the storages (ie at the end of the Murrumbidgee regulated system). This reduces the likelihood and extent of third party impacts on water availability for water users not party to the trade. Some physical constraints which make water undeliverable to certain locations may also be considered when assessing such trade. Restrictions on the Lowbidgee are for the environmental reasons previously discussed. The use of conversion factors for this kind of trade will be amended with water sharing plan remake process. Any new trade rules developed will take into consideration of the requirements of the Basin Plan.
58 (3) Water allocations from access licence water accounts in this water source may be assigned to water allocation equivalents in other States, subject to the following restrictions: (a) the terms of any relevant interstate agreement, (b) the application of a conversion factor established by the Minister and published in an Order made under section 71Z of the Act and any other measures necessary to protect environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all other access licences in this water source, (c) the access licence from which water allocation is proposed to be assigned does not nominate a regulator located in Maude or Redbank weirs used to supply water to the area marked as Lowbidgee on the Plan Map, and (d) the access licence from which water allocation is proposed to be assigned is not a supplementary water (Lowbidgee) access licence.	This provision provides for temporary trade interstate out of the water source.	
58 (4) A dealing under subclause (2) or (3) is prohibited if, in the opinion of the Minister:	This provision limits the trade allowed under subclauses (2)&(3) if deliverability issues or water availability impacts to existing water entitlement holders may	

(a) the supply of the volume of water arising from the assignment is not physically possible, and	arise.	
(b) there is more than minimal likelihood that environmental water, domestic and stock rights, native title rights and the reliability of supply to all access licences in this water source will be affected.		
58 (5) A dealing under subclause (2) or (3) is prohibited if the application for assignment of water allocation is received after 30 April in any water year.	This provision prohibits the trade allowed under subclause (2)&(3) after 30 April of any water year.	12.18(1) (b) This provision aims to minimise potential third party impacts on water availability. Trading water between the water sources late in a water year, after there are reasonable prospects for delivering that water to the Murray River, can result in that water remaining in storage through to the next water year. If this occurs, it will occupy storage space and potentially prevent new inflows from being captured, thereby affecting future allocations. Limiting the trading season minimises this risk.