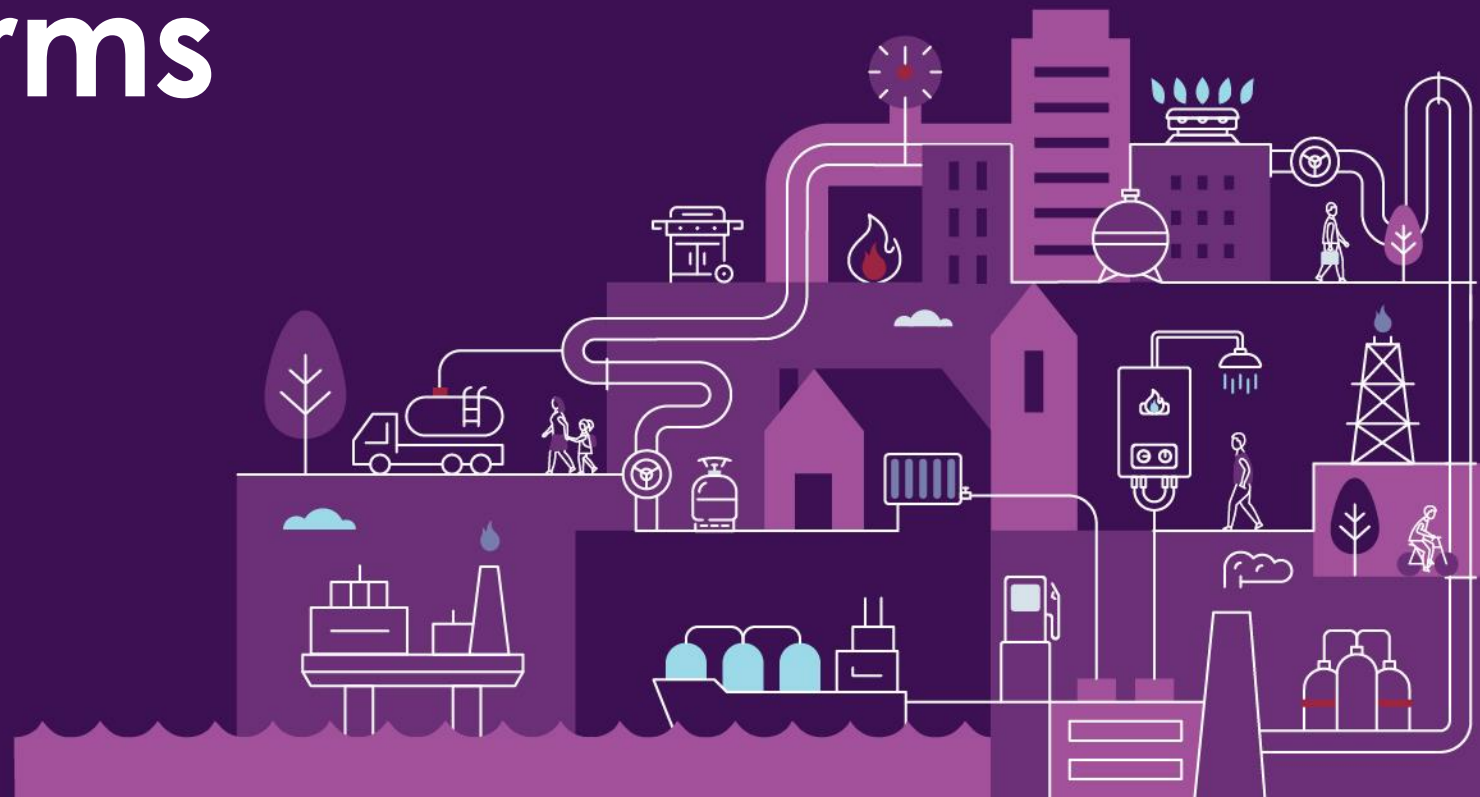


East Coast Gas System Reforms

Stage 1 implementation –
meeting 2



We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of country throughout Australia and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture.

We pay respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

Meeting recording notice

Please note that this meeting will be recorded by AEMO and the recording may be made generally available and accessible on AEMO's website as a resource. AEMO may also access and use the recording to take meeting notes.

By attending the meeting, you consent to AEMO recording the meeting and using the recording for these purposes.

AEMO Competition Law meeting protocol

- AEMO is committed to complying with all applicable laws, including the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (CCA). In any dealings with AEMO regarding proposed reforms or other initiatives, all participants agree to adhere to the CCA at all times and to comply with this Protocol. Participants must arrange for their representatives to be briefed on competition law risks and obligations.
- Participants in AEMO discussions must:
 - Ensure that discussions are limited to the matters contemplated by the agenda for the discussion
 - Make independent and unilateral decisions about their commercial positions and approach in relation to the matters under discussion with AEMO
 - Immediately and clearly raise an objection with AEMO or the Chair of the meeting if a matter is discussed that the participant is concerned may give rise to competition law risks or a breach of this Protocol
- Participants in AEMO meetings must not discuss or agree on the following topics:
 - Which customers they will supply or market to
 - The price or other terms at which Participants will supply
 - Bids or tenders, including the nature of a bid that a Participant intends to make or whether the Participant will participate in the bid
 - Which suppliers Participants will acquire from (or the price or other terms on which they acquire goods or services)
 - Refusing to supply a person or company access to any products, services or inputs they require

Under no circumstances must Participants share Competitively Sensitive Information. Competitively Sensitive Information means confidential information relating to a Participant which if disclosed to a competitor could affect its current or future commercial strategies, such as pricing information, customer terms and conditions, supply terms and conditions, sales, marketing or procurement strategies, product development, margins, costs, capacity or production planning.

For further information, please see the [Competition and Consumer Act](#).

Online forum housekeeping

1. Please mute your microphone, this helps with audio quality as background noises distract from the information being shared.
2. Video is optional, but having it turned off helps with performance and minimises distractions.
3. We ask that you utilise the Chat function for any questions or comments you may have. This aids note keeping and keeps discussions flowing smoothly.
4. Raise your hand if you wish to speak to an item. This keeps conversations orderly.
5. If you have dialled in via phone, please email GasReform@aemo.com.au your name and organisation for our records.
6. If your name appears abbreviated on Teams or is otherwise not fully reflected in the app, please add your name and organisation to the chat for our records.
7. Be respectful of all participants and the process.
8. This is an industry forum for briefing participants, any media should contact AEMO's Media team for information about events occurring in the market. Media enquiries can be made via media@aemo.com.au.
9. Please email GasReform@aemo.com.au with any questions/feedback post the meeting.

Agenda

- Background
- Part 27 Register
- Procedures and Guidelines
- Monitoring and assessments
- Signalling and conferences
- Directions Compensation
- Trading fund
- Data submissions
- Next Steps - Guidelines

Stage 1 implementation East Coast Gas System reforms

- AEMO is aiming to implement Stage 1 (**part 27 of the Rules**) prior to winter 2023. This is subject to the passage of legislation.
- Creation of the **Part 27 register** – a register of part 27 participants (**relevant entities**)
- Collection of additional data utilising the Gas Bulletin Board submission screens within the Market Portal
- AEMO's monitoring of the **east coast gas system** to assess the likelihood of a threat to the reliability or adequacy of gas supply
- Communicating to the industry where a threat has been identified, including the ability for AEMO to hold conferences
- Directing gas industry participants to resolve a potential or actual risk or threat
- AEMO can trade in natural gas to the extent required, including the establishment of a \$35 million trading fund.

East coast gas system includes all states and territories apart from W.A.

Part 27 register of relevant entities

Register

- Used for contacting relevant entities, and identifying system access
- AEMO will be contacting participants to commence populating the register
- Part 27 contact details to be stored against existing participant registrations
- There is no Part 27 registration category

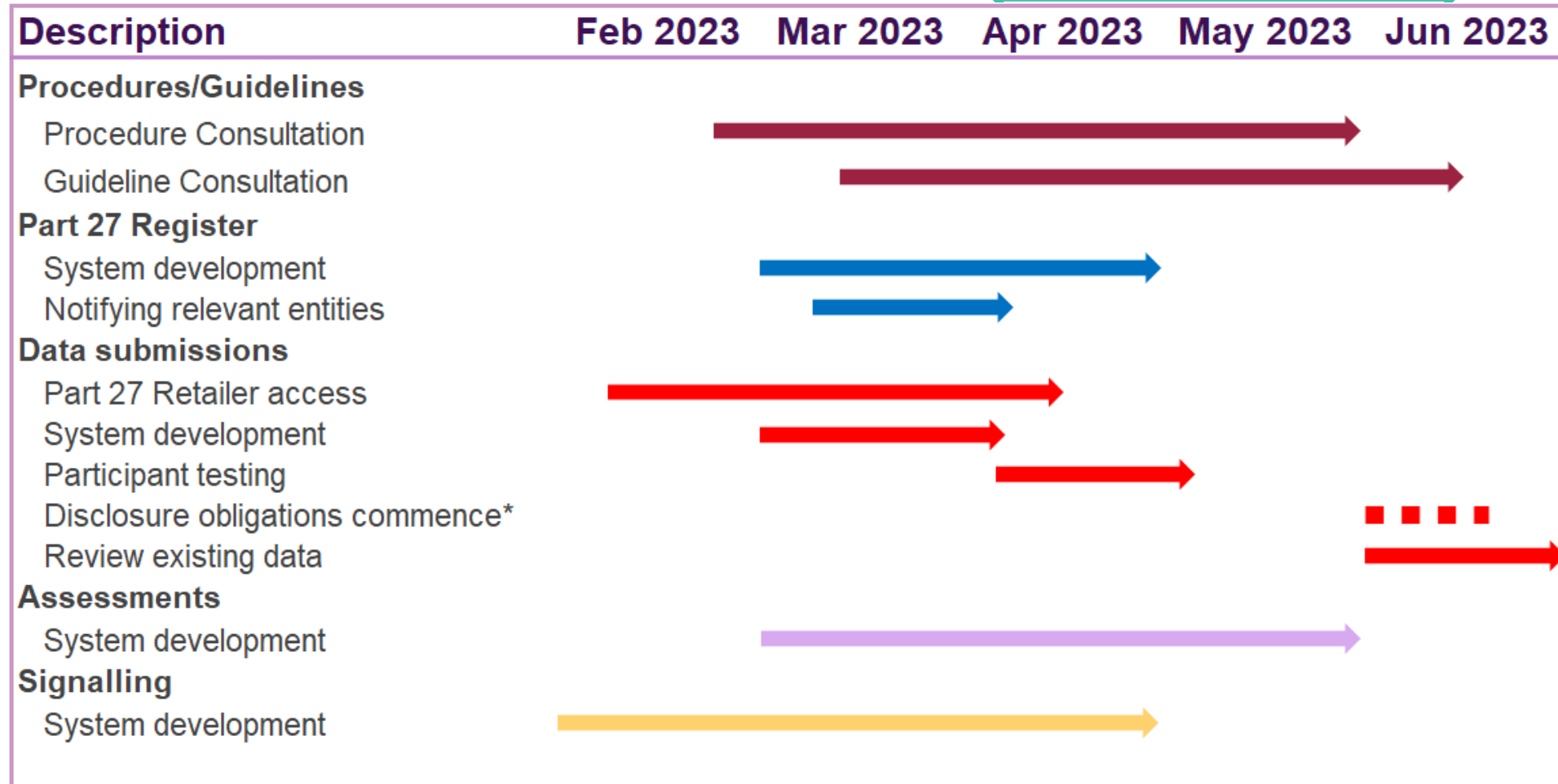
Data submitters

- Gas Bulletin Board (BB) reporting entities for the following facilities:
 - Production
 - Storage
 - Compression
 - Pipelines
 - Large user facilities
 - LNG export projects
- Part 27 retailers
 - Gas retailers
 - Self-contracting users

BB facilities have a threshold of nameplate being greater than or equal to 10 TJ/day. There is no threshold on Part 27 retailers

Indicative timeline

Indicative go-live window

Disclosure obligations are 2 months after publication of amending rules, i.e., the date is not yet firm

Procedures and guidelines

Important for go-live

Procedures

- Disclosure obligations
- Monitoring and signalling
- Part 27 register/reporting entity
- Compensation claims
- Funding the trading fund

Consulted separately

Guidelines

- Conferences
- Directions
- Trading

AEMO expects the guideline consultation to commence on 14 March

Procedure consultation

Consultation step	Description	Timeline
First round consultation	Publish Proposed Procedure Change (PPC)	Tuesday 28 February 2023
	PPC submissions close	Tuesday 14 March 2023
Second round consultation	Publish Impact and Implementation Report (IIR)	Tuesday 28 March 2023
	IIR submissions close	Friday 28 April 2023
Publication	Final Notice	Thursday 11 May 2023
	Effective Date	Thursday 1 June 2023

- AEMO has published the following documents for feedback
 - East Coast Gas System Procedures
 - BB Procedures
 - BB Submission Guide

Guideline consultation

Consultation step	Description	Indicative Timeline
First round consultation	Publish Initiation of Consultation	Tuesday 14 March 2023
	Submissions to Initiation of Consultation close	Tuesday 4 April 2023
Second round consultation	Expected Publish Draft Decision	Thursday 20 April 2023
	Submissions to Draft Decision close	Friday 12 May 2023
Publication	Expected Final Decision	Friday 9 June 2023
	Effective Date	Friday 23 June 2023

- AEMO will consult separately on the three Guideline documents
 - Conferences
 - Trading
 - Directions

Monitoring and assessment

Threats to the reliability and supply adequacy of the east coast gas system

Overview

- To forecast and communicate threats to system adequacy will require AEMO to have sufficient visibility and transparency of system demand, projected supply, storage levels, gas flows and other information required to understand and forecast supply and demand balance.
- AEMO is to draw upon existing disclosure requirements as well as new disclosure obligations upon relevant entities.
- **Information:** Demand, projected supply, storage levels, gas flows, capacity outlooks and maintenance, linepack.
- **Time horizon and granularity:** Daily over next seven days, and monthly over next 24 months. Maintenance information over two-year horizon.

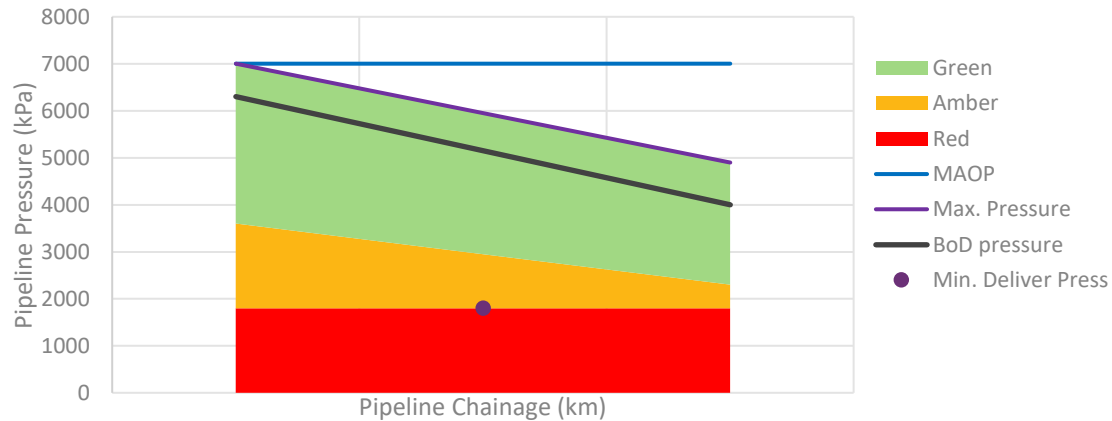
Linepack types and measurement

- a) Linepack is the quantity of natural gas, in TJ, stored within the BB pipeline.
- b) Linepack types are to be reported as a forecast beginning of day, in TJ, as follows:
 - (a) Contracted linepack: the quantity of firm contracted gas available and stored as linepack within the BB pipeline
 - (b) Operational linepack: the quantity of gas held within the linepack zone for a BB pipeline (Gas Bulletin Board pipeline).
 - (c) Green linepack bound: the estimated quantity of gas representing the upper physical limit of linepack that can be held within the operating envelope of the linepack zone on a BB pipeline.
 - (d) Amber linepack bound: the estimated quantity of gas representing the upper physical limit of linepack within a linepack zone below which linepack cannot be relied upon to support demand on a BB pipeline.
 - (e) Red linepack bound: the estimated quantity of gas representing the upper physical limit of linepack within a linepack zone below which linepack is insufficient to maintain minimum contracted delivery pressures and deliverability rates or as required for system security on a BB pipeline.

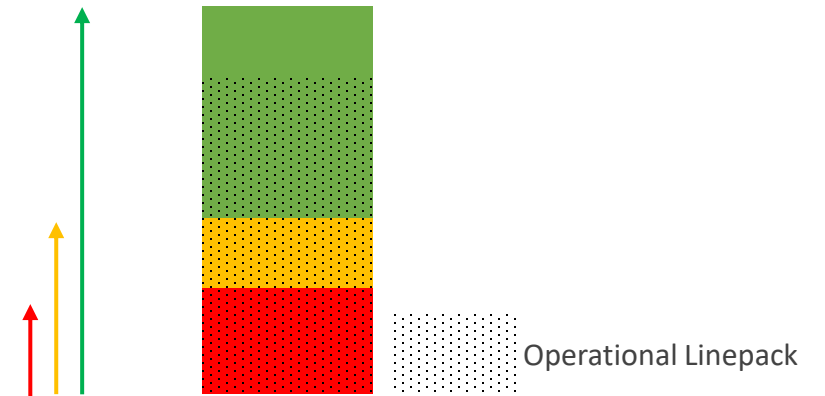
Potential Linepack boundary types

Further scope to better refine the boundary conditions and how they may be determined. Linepack boundaries may be equated to:

- Minimum credible flow
- Nameplate capacity
- Firm contracted capacity,
- A condition as determined between AEMO and the pipeline operator.
- Passive linepack (minimum “Delivery” connection point pressure)



Linepack (TJ)



Linepack Zones

Unless otherwise determined by agreement with AEMO in relation to a particular BB pipeline, each of the following is a linepack zone:

- i. the starting point or end point of a BB pipeline and an adjacent pipeline compression facility;
- ii. the section of a BB pipeline between two sequential compression facilities, including all lateral pipelines;
- iii. the section of a BB pipeline between two non-sequential midline compression facilities where there is no receipt or delivery connection point between those facilities;
- iv. the starting point and the end point of a BB pipeline where there is no mid-line compression facility.

AEMO will work with Operators to develop alternative Linepack Zones, which may be accepted by AEMO where it can be demonstrated to still meet AEMO assessment requirements.

Part 27 Demand Data

Part 27 Retailers (gas retailers and self-contracting users) will be required to submit a daily 7-day-ahead forecast of demand by **Demand zone**.

- Demand zones will be defined using Gas Bulletin Board pipeline connection points to facilitate comparison with Supply Data (BB connection capacity and nomination forecasts) for assessment of adequacy/reliability.

Demand zone

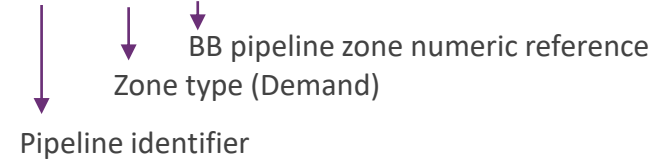
Characteristics of Demand Zone (Draft issued 17 February):

- No zonal overlap at BB location boundaries (e.g. “Sydney Hub”)
- Broadly aligned with Capacity Trading zones (with exceptions.)
- Enable breakout of demand for GPG and Storage
- Developed to capture all “Demand” type BB connections

Description format:

- BB pipeline
- Applicable connection type
- Location

Demand Zone ID: XXX-DE-XX



AEMO is seeking feedback on the breakdown of demand zones

Alternative Demand Forecast Arrangements

AEMO has received preliminary industry feedback on potential alternative Demand forecast arrangements including using existing Market systems (e.g. STTM to receive 7 day injection and withdrawal bids and offers)

- AEMO seeks feedback on the Demand forecast and alternative arrangements.
- Options will be assessed against what can reasonably be achieved prior to 1 June 2023.
- Identified options may inform future process improvement works.

Supply Adequacy & Reliability

Supply adequacy: where supply equals demand.

Supply reliability: where supply can be relied upon to meet demand. Reliable supply may occur when supply is sufficient to satisfy demand during an unplanned or unexpected supply or demand event.

Examples of unplanned or unexpected events may include:

- Uncharacteristic gas use;
- Inaccurate weather or reporting entity demand forecasts;
- Facility constraint.

Identification of Threats

Threat identification:

- AEMO data assessment
- Relevant entity may provide notice of threat

AEMO assessment: well placed to identify threats across markets, jurisdictions and assets using data submitted by reporting entities .

Industry notification: well placed to identify a potential threat with respect to their asset.

AEMO Assessment

Event	Data	Assessments	Scale	Forecast Frequency
Prolonged cold weather	Weather forecasts	Expected flow balance	Zonal	Daily for 7 day forecast
Elevated Gas Powered Generation	Nominations	Short/Medium Term capacity balance	BB Facility	Monthly for 24mth forecast
High Gas Asset Utilisation	Capacity Trading	Capacity utilisation	Market	Material Change
Low Gas Asset Availability	Nameplate & capacity forecasts	Capacity availability	Jurisdiction	
Facility/Pipeline constraint	LCA Flag	Linepack Health	Multi jurisdiction (e.g. nth & sth Moomba)	
Maintenance	Zonal Linepack data	Linepack Capacity Flag	East Coast	
Insufficient Market offering	Contracted Linepack	Supply composition		
	Storage inventory	Storage balance/utilisation		
	Maintenance forecast			
	Part 27 Demand Forecast			
	Part 27 Supply Forecast			

Assessment Example

Example: prolonged cold weather event forecast across multiple jurisdictions. AEMO assessment may include:

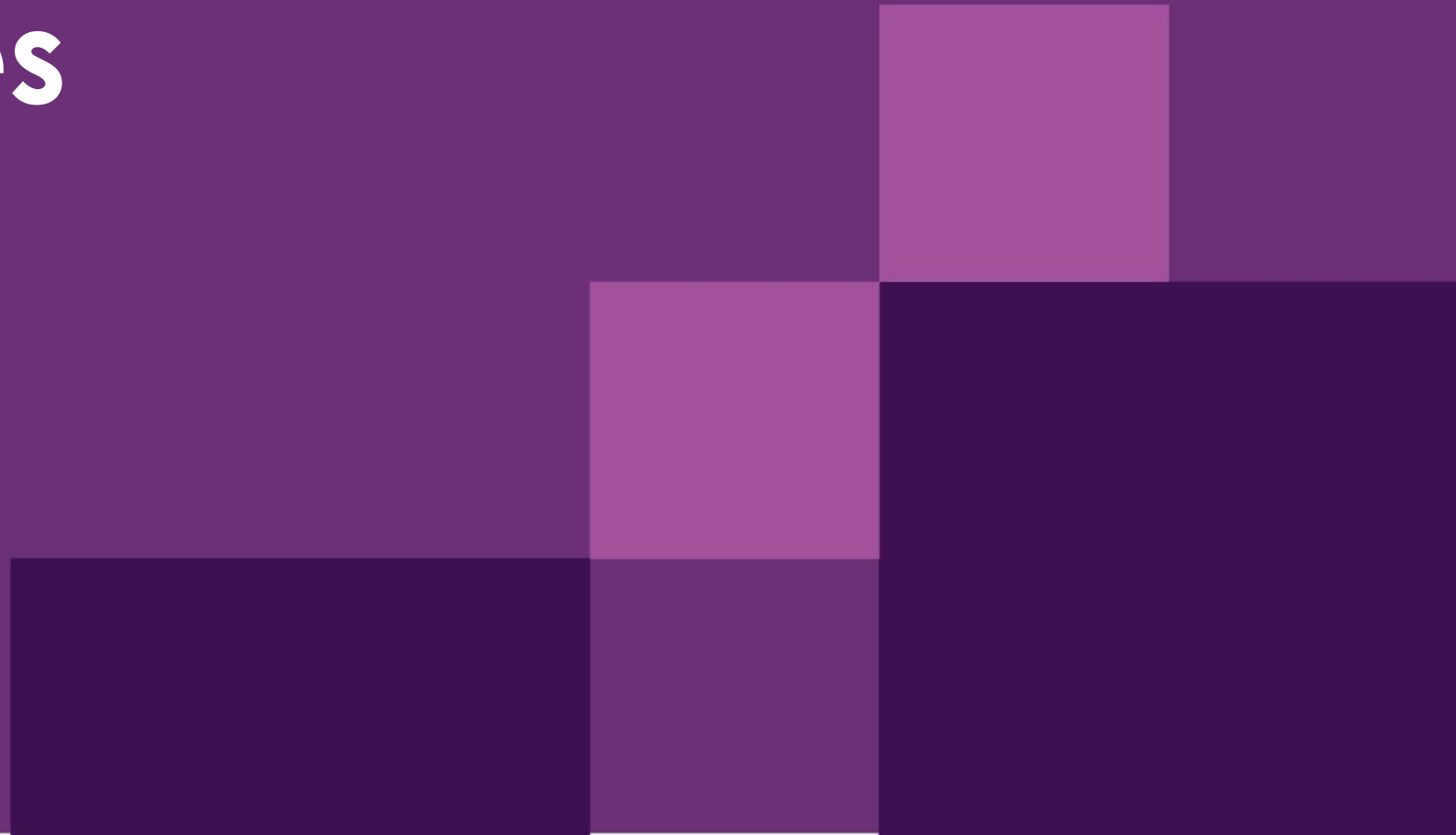
- Expected supply derived from nominations, DAA, linepack and Part 27 Demand forecast
- Capacity balance derived from short term capacity, linepack and Part 27 Demand forecast.
- Capacity utilisation derived from nominations, DAA and short term capacity.
- Linepack health derived from operational quantity and contracted quantity relative to condition boundaries and Part 27 Demand.
- Demand composition derived from Part 27 Demand.

Verification of Threat

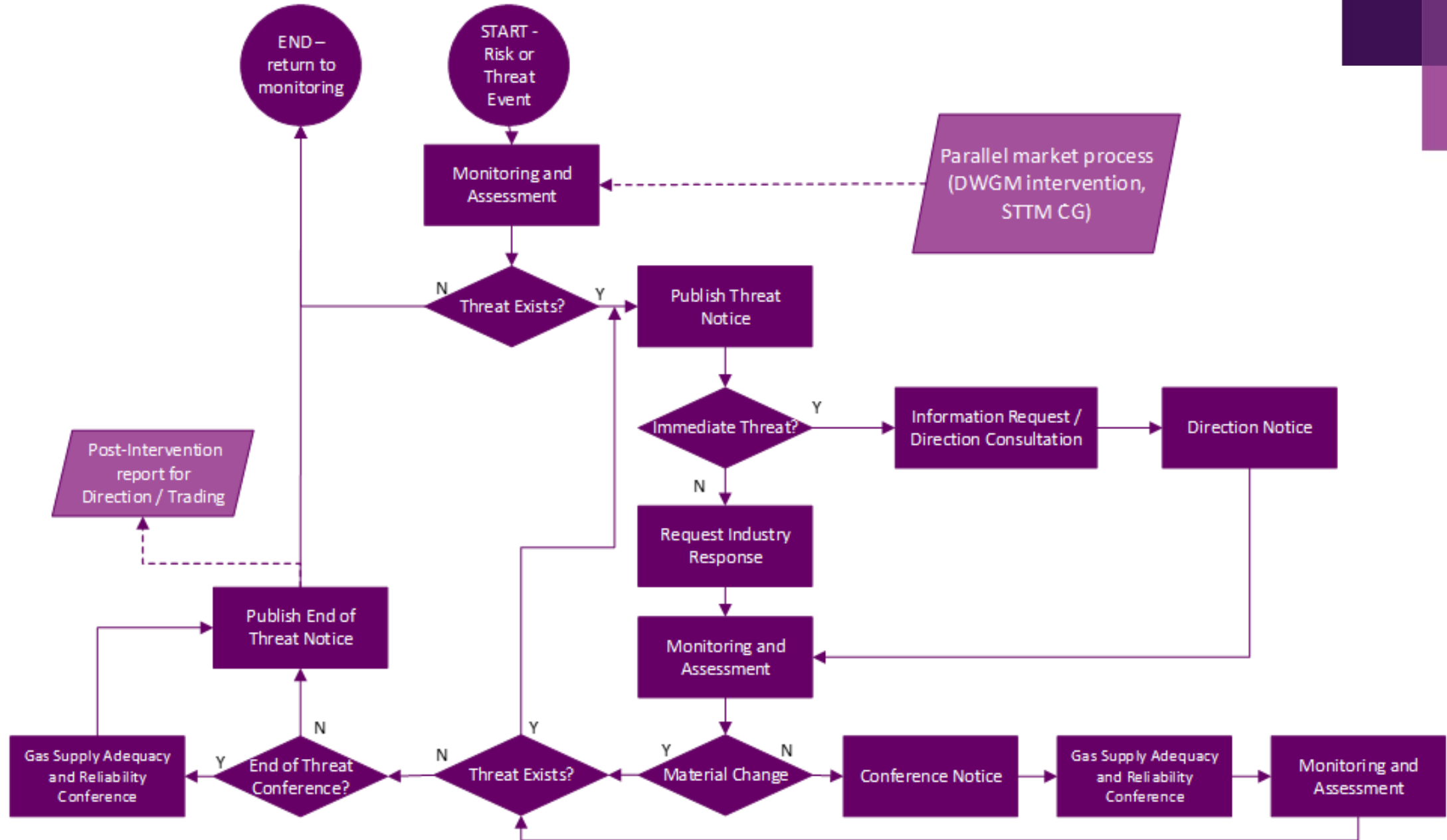
Where AEMO identifies a potential threat (either by notification or data assessment), and where time permits, AEMO will seek to verify the basis of the threat with relevant entities.

- Verified actual or potential threats will trigger the East Coast Signalling process.

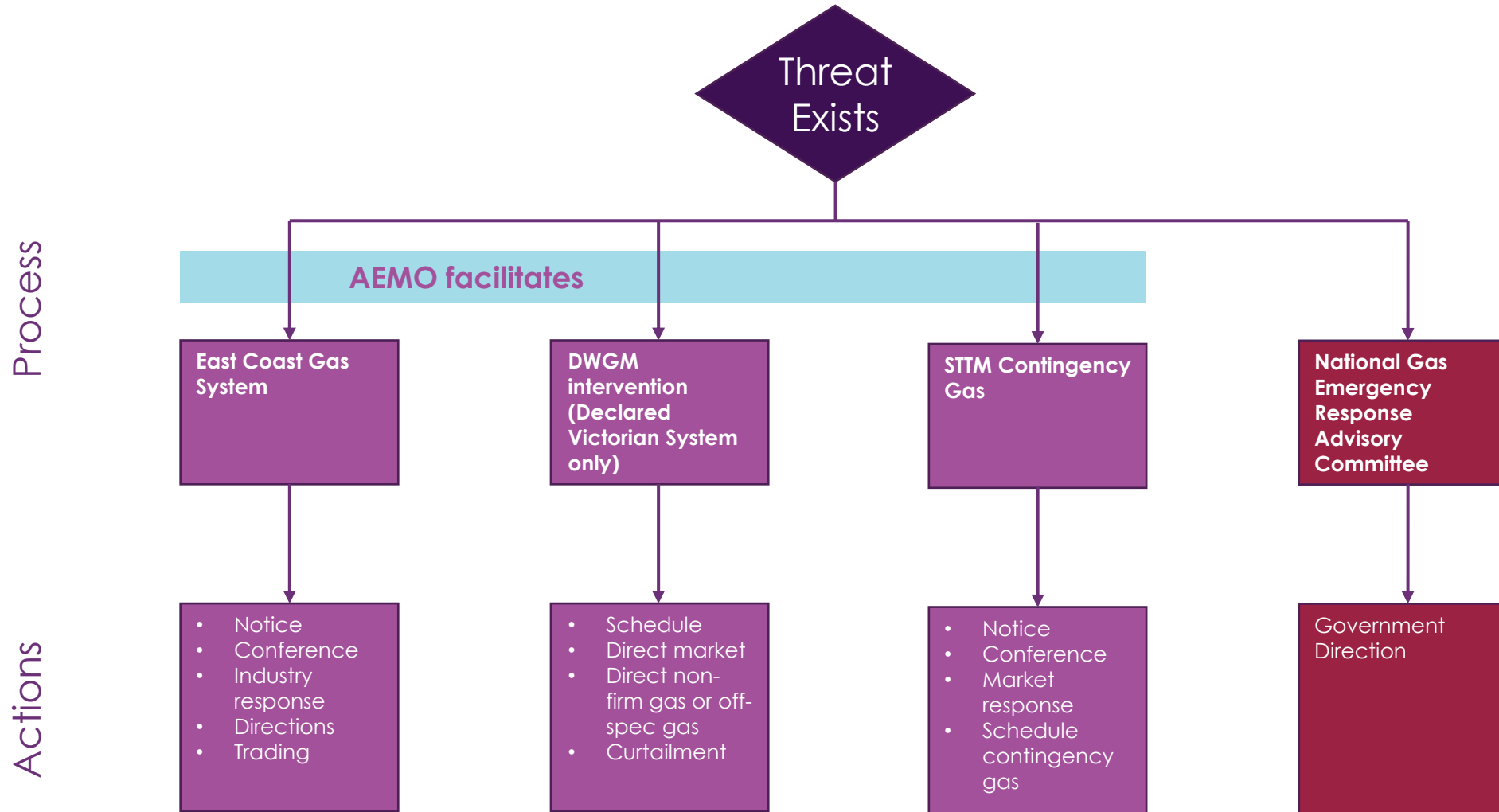
Signalling and conferences



Process flow update



Parallel Processes



East Coast Gas Adequacy Notices

Notifications include:

- Risk or Threat Notice: threat, magnitude, duration, location etc.
- Conference Notice: schedule and agenda
- Trade or Direction Notice:
- End of threat notice: formal statement advising end of threat

East Coast Gas Adequacy Conference

The conference is intended to provide a platform for the exchange of information about matters impacting on gas supply and demand conditions as it relates to an *identified risk or threat*, or an AEMO *direction* in response to that *identified risk or threat*.

- Assessment conference: consultation with relevant entities with respect to potential response measures. Those invited must attend.
- Industry conference: inform entities of a threat, and response measures. Those are not obligated to attend.

Note: AEMO will schedule, facilitate and chair.

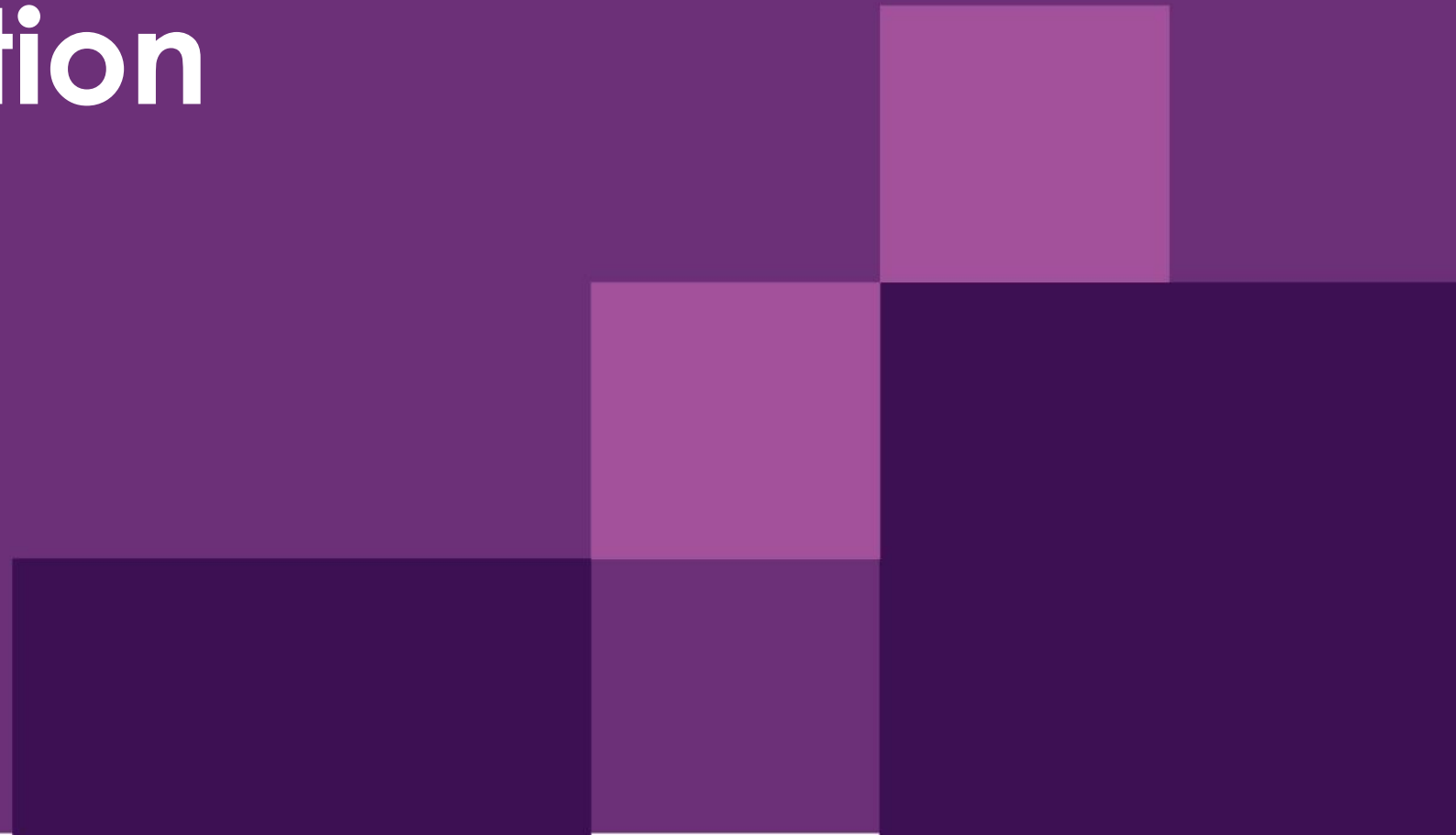
Hierarchy of response

AEMO's hierarchy of responses to a *identified risk or threat* event, subject to time available to response, that may be discussed in a conference are:

- a) Inform the *relevant entities* of the *identified risk or threat* event and allow an industry-led response to resolve the issue;
- b) Where the *identified risk or threat* has not been resolved, AEMO would:
 - i. Seek to consult impacted *relevant entities*;
 - ii. Direct relevant entities to resolve an *identified risk or threat*.

Compensation

Cost recover



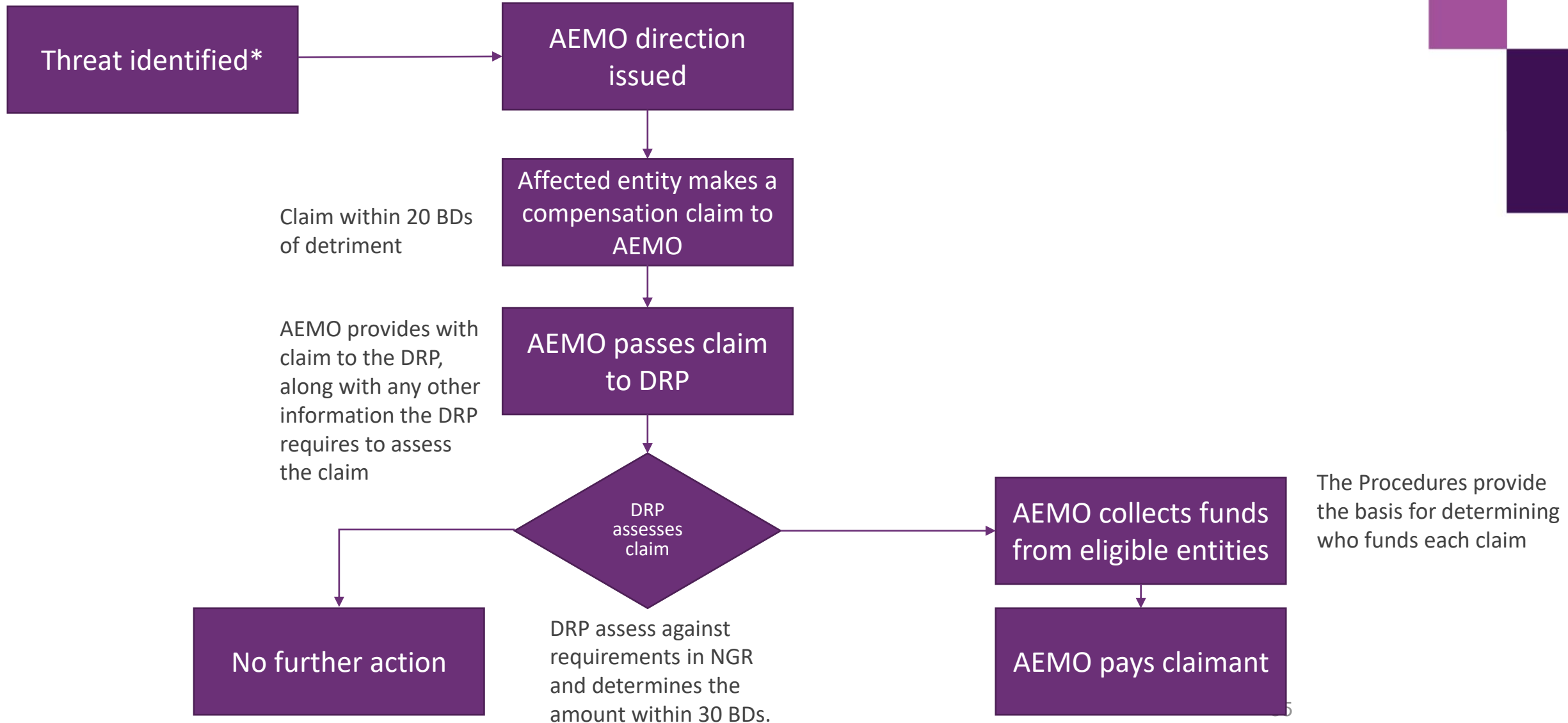
The Interim Compensation Framework

- As outlined in the information paper, the Rules provide for an interim compensation framework.
 - The compensation framework is based on the DWGM's compensation framework.
 - A dispute resolution panel administered by the AER is responsible for assessing and approving claims.
 - AEMO Procedures outline methodology for determining and funding claims
- The AEMC will review the compensation process following Energy Minister approval, which is expected in early 2023.

Key aspects of the compensation framework

- Relevant entities may make a claim for direct costs associated with the supply of a natural gas service.
 - The entity may make a claim if they have been deprived of a contractual or other legal right to a natural gas service as a result of a direction to make a claim for compensation for the direct costs associated with the deprivation of the service, but only if it remains liable for the payment of direct costs under the relevant contract, or otherwise by law.
- Compensation claim threshold of \$5000.
- Claims to be made within 20 business days of the last day on which the claimant suffers detriment.
- Review the information paper for more detail.

Compensation Claims Approach



The role of the Procedures

- As outlined in the information paper, the NGR defines claim eligibility including what constitutes a direct cost.
- The Procedures are responsible for:
 - Determining the manner, form and method of payments made by relevant entities to AEMO in relation to compensation payments determined by the dispute resolution panel.
 - the Procedures should minimise inequitable distributional cost impacts to the extent reasonably possible.
 - Defining the standing prices or benchmark rates to be used for natural gas services when there is no market transaction or contractual arrangement.
 - The information paper outlines that the AEMO is to use published standing prices as required by the NGR.
 - AEMO will determine an appropriate benchmark rate for gas prices using market prices.
 - These standing/benchmark prices apply when there is no contractual or market transaction price applicable to the claim for the DRP to consider.

CEPA's engagement



CEPA has been engaged to assist AEMO in developing the parts of the procedures relating to how AEMO:

- recovers compensation payments arising from directions; and
- recovers costs relating to the new trading fund.

Principles relating to cost recovery



Principle	Rationale and approach
Costs should be recovered in full (and no more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AEMO is a not-for-profit entity
Cost recovery should encourage efficient behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consistent with the efficiency requirement of the NGO
Cost recovery should be equitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AEMO is required to “minimis[e] inequitable distributional cost impacts to the extent reasonably possible” when making procedures to recover costs relating to direction
Cost recovery should be transparent, simple and auditable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotes efficient decision-making, reduces administrative costs and errors, and promotes confidence

Recovering the cost of directions: recommendations

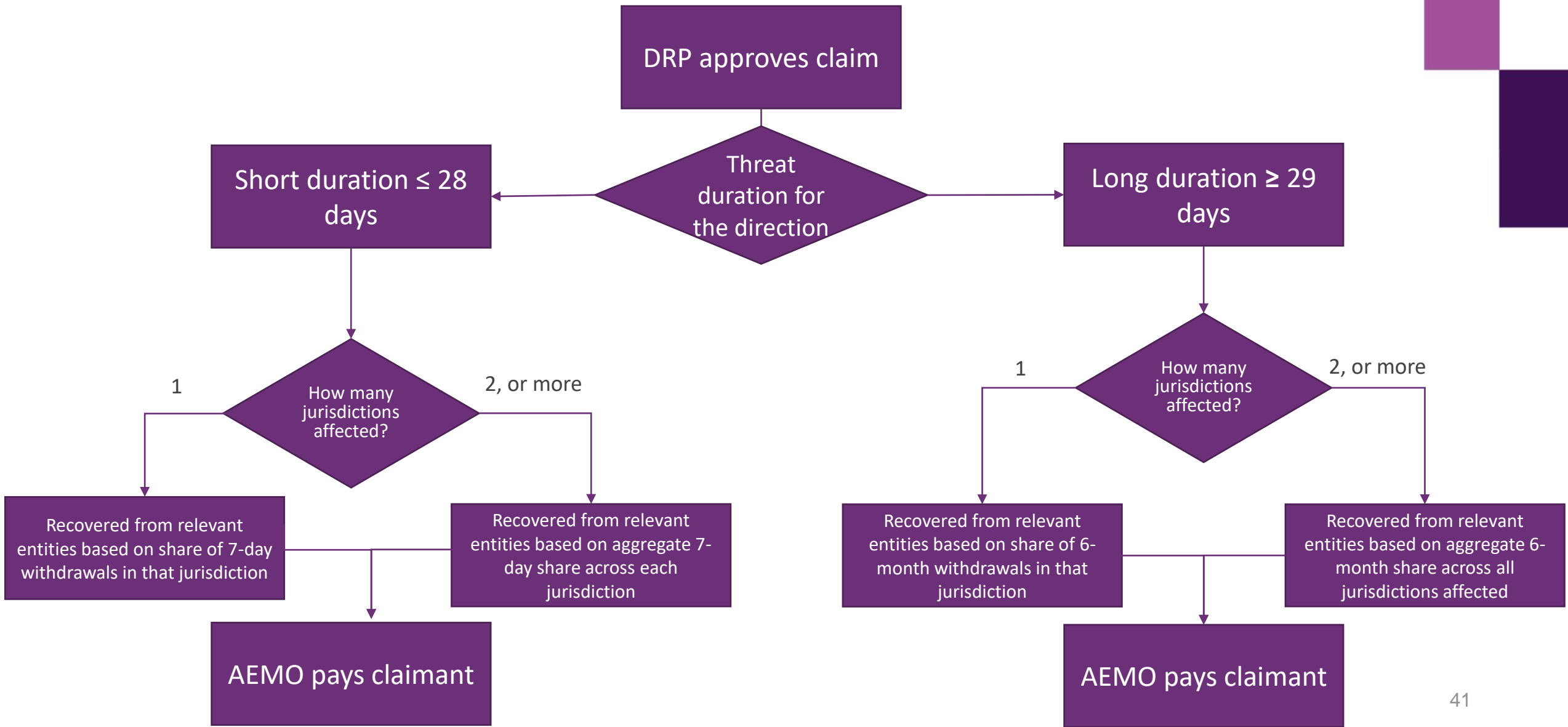
		Location of risk or threat		
		In one state only	In multiple states	East coast gas system wide or unknown
Duration of risk or threat	< 1 month	Allocates costs to entities in proportion to the sum of their withdrawals in the state in the week prior to the end of the direction	Allocates costs to entities in proportion to the sum of their withdrawals across the states in the week prior to the end of the direction	Allocates costs to entities in proportion to the sum of their withdrawals across the east coast system in the week prior to the end of the direction
	> 1 month or unknown	Allocates costs to entities in proportion to the sum of their withdrawals in the state in the six months prior to the end of the direction	Allocates costs to entities in proportion to the sum of their withdrawals across the states in the six months prior to the end of the directions	Allocates costs to entities in proportion to the sum of their withdrawals across the east coast system in the six months prior to the end of the directions

- Simple and transparent
- Intended to approximately allocate costs to causers to promote efficient decision making
 - Where duration and/or location unknown, the costs should be socialised widely to minimise distortions
- We consider allocating costs to causers to be equitable
- Exactly recovers the costs of directions

What the draft Procedures say

- AEMO has adopted CEPA's recommendations in its consultation draft Procedures.
- Liable relevant entities may be required to fund a compensation claim and are defined as:
 - A part 27 retailer, a BB large user facility or an LNG Export project. Given funding of compensation is based on demand – these definitions should pick up all “users”.
- The procedures provide two scenarios for allocating compensation claims:
 1. **Short-duration:** Where the relevant threat was for **28 days or less**, then each liable entity will be allocated a share of the compensation amount in proportion to their share of aggregate consumption in the affected jurisdiction, or jurisdictions, during 7-day period ending on the day the relevant risk or threat notice or direction notice was revoked.
 2. **Long duration:** Where the relevant threat was for **29 days or more**, then each liable entity will be allocated a share of the compensation amount in proportion to their share of aggregate consumption in the affected jurisdiction, or jurisdictions during the 6-month period ending on the day the relevant risk or threat notice or direction notice was revoked.
- The original threat notice will identify the affected jurisdictions and the end of the threat will determine the duration.
- An entity's share of consumption will be determined by AEMO.

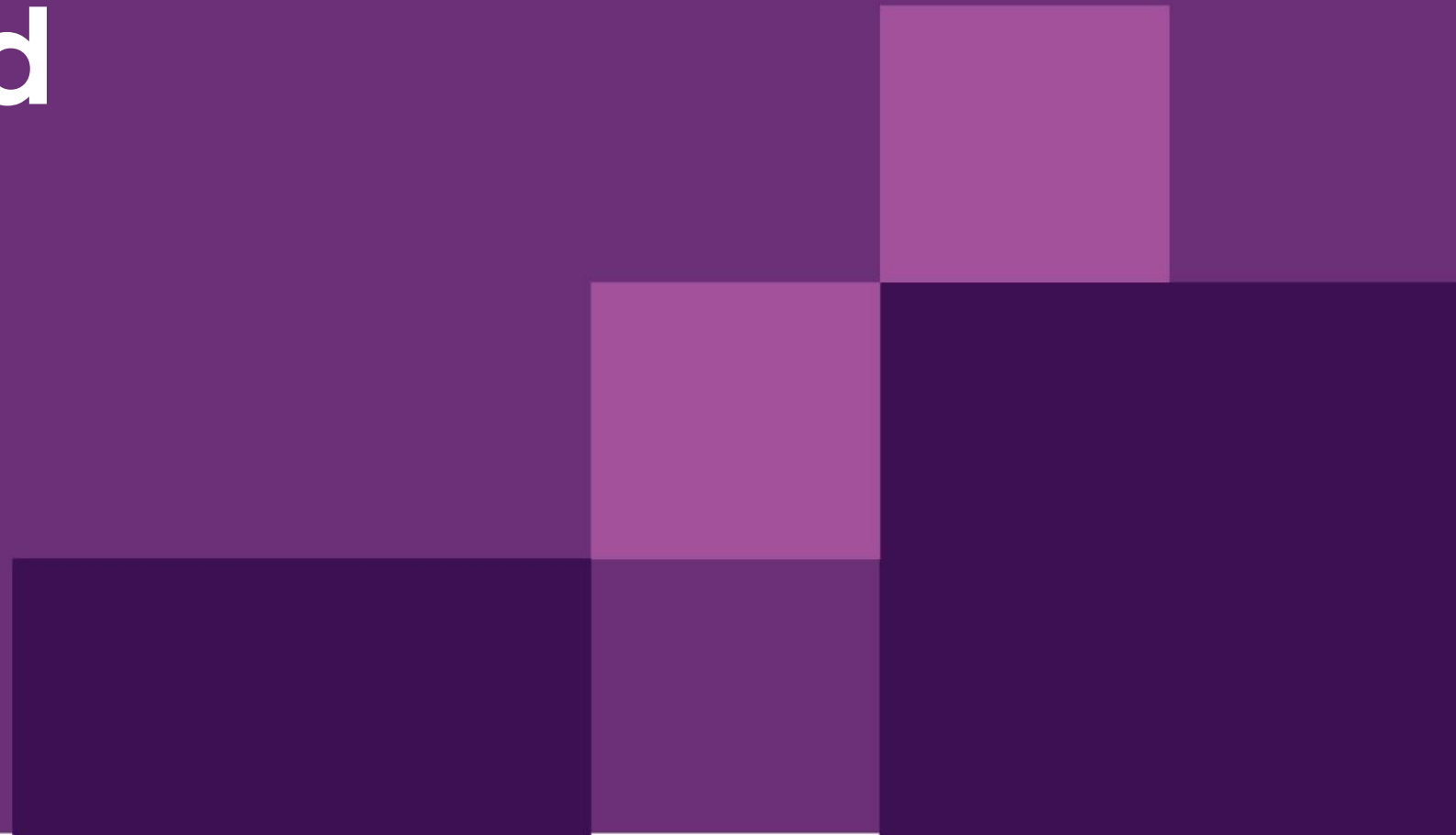
Compensation Claims Funding Approach



Practical considerations

- The draft consultation Procedures allow up to 60 business days for the compensation payment process to be completed by AEMO.
- Liable entities will have up to 10 business days to pay compensation amounts once invoiced.
- Payments will be made by electronic funds transfer.
- AEMO will only pay the claimant for compensation amounts actually received.
 - Late payments will be provided to the claimant, non-payment is a breach of the NGR.
- Where practical, AEMO will aggregate multiple payments that relate to the same risk or threat.

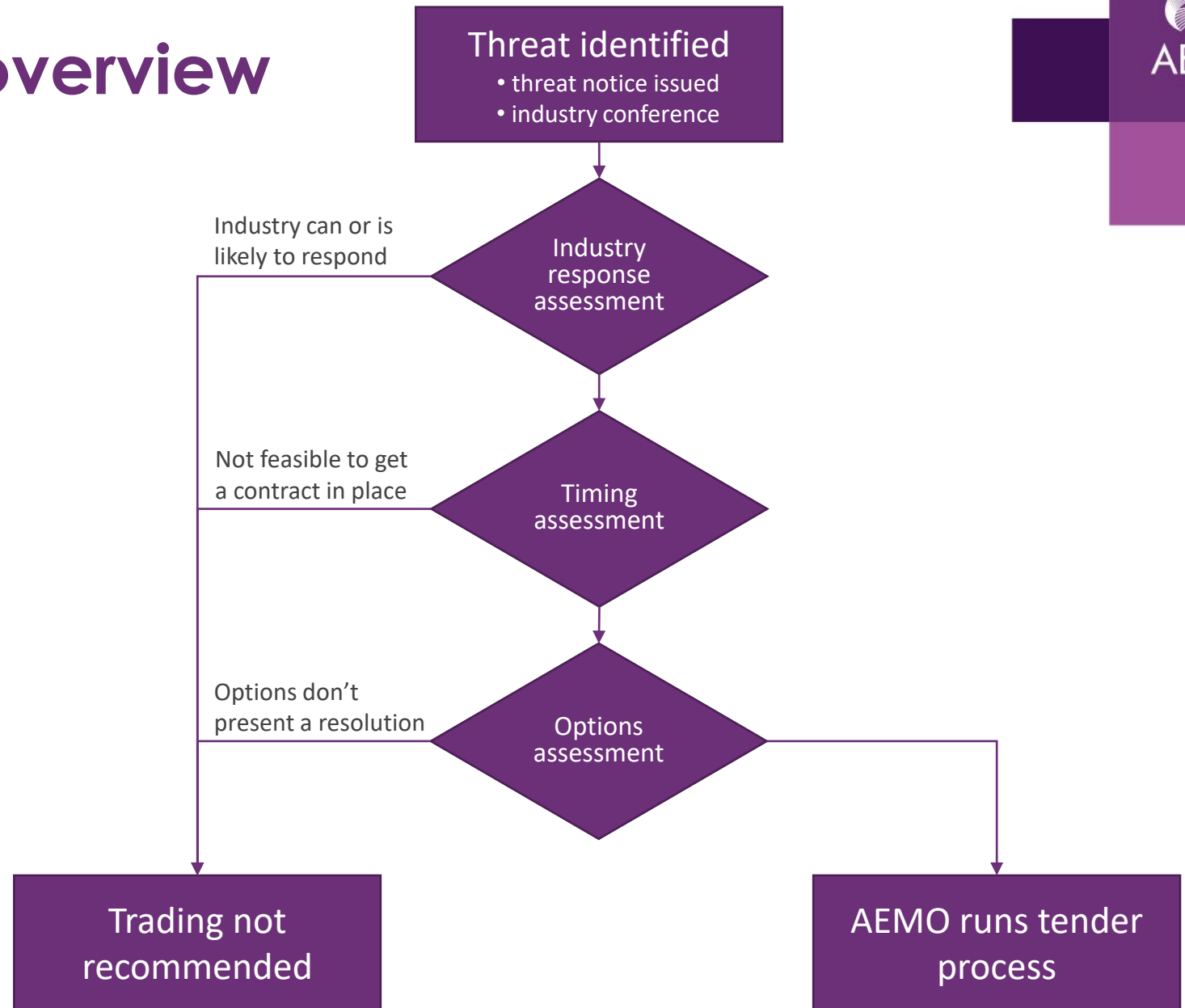
Trading fund



Trading approach overview

Principles being developed

- AEMO’s preference is to use a “services” model, where AEMO tenders for services directly from participants.
- AEMO’s preference is to not trade in its own markets; or act as a trader of gas/capacity.
- AEMO must not exercise the trading function unless it is of the opinion that the trade or purchase is necessary to prevent, reduce or mitigate an actual or potential threat identified by AEMO.
- Market responses will be favoured ahead of trading.



The trading model will be described in the Trading Guideline.

AEMO will provide more detail on the trading approach at the next working group.

Trading fund and the Procedures

- The Rules require AEMO to establish and maintain a trading with a funding capacity of \$35 million for each financial year.
 - The fund must be in place irrespective of whether AEMO trades. AEMO is not required to hold an amount of money equal to the adjusted trading amount so long as AEMO is able to access the adjusted trading amount.
 - The Rules allow AEMO to finance the trading fund through participant contributions or debt.
- AEMO must set contribution rates for industry at the start of each financial year to fund the fund.
- The Procedures:
 - Specify the manner and timing of payments of the contribution rate by relevant entities
 - Set out the methodology to be used to refund a contribution made to the trading fund if the money held in the fund exceeds the funding capacity.

Recovering the costs of the trading fund: recommendations (slide 1 of 2)



Recommendation	Rationale
AEMO should make the initial contribution to the fund from its balance sheet (most likely debt financed), or via a debt facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AEMO should (exactly) recover all its costs.• As AEMO has not incurred economic profit or loss in setting up the fund, the initial funding should not be recovered from entities.
AEMO should recover/redistribute: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• interest costs on the capital provided to the fund• losses/profits from trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AEMO should (exactly) recover all its costs.• The fund costs are losses and/or profits from trading, and interest costs on the capital provided to the fund.• Purchases of gas or other physical or financial assets does not represent profit or loss to AEMO because it holds gas or other assets in the fund.

Recovering the costs of the trading fund: recommendations (slide 2 of 2)

- Who costs are recovered from and when depends on the approach to trading taken by AEMO

	Trader model	Services model
Model design	AEMO buys and sells gas and related services	AEMO purchases services from third party
Recommended cost recovery	<p>AEMO recovers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at end of financial year... • difference between \$35m (+ inflation) and amount in fund... • from entities in proportion to gas consumed in previous financial year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For “activation costs”, AEMO recovers costs from causers in a similar manner to the recommended approach to directions (ie, on the basis of the duration and location of the risk/threat) • For “availability costs”, costs recovered in proportion to consumption over the time in which the contract is in place, in the state or states to which the risk or threat to which the contract relates.
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causers of costs cannot be readily identified • Socialising widely minimises distortions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While still challenging, causers of activation costs can be identified • Availability costs are sunk and so should be widely socialised to minimise distortions.

Financing the trading fund

- AEMO's expecting to initially finance the trading fund via debt, rather than participant contributions to minimise cost to industry given that:
 - The timing and extent of AEMO trading is highly uncertain (especially if trading is a last resort).
 - Cashflows in and out of the fund will likely not be simultaneous.
 - Participants are not eligible for refunds from the trading fund so any amounts contributed cannot be returned adding to the impost on industry.
- Cost of establishing and administering debt would be recovered via fees.
- If trading is required and the trading fund is used, then the cost of any trades would be recovered via participant contributions per the Principles outlined in the Procedures.

Recovering the costs of any AEMO trades/purchases.

- If AEMO enters into a trade, then the cost of that trade will need to be recovered via contribution rates.
- In line with CEPA's recommendations, AEMO is proposing to recover the costs of trades on a similar to basis to funding compensation for directions.
- The draft Procedures outline the following matters that AEMO will consider in determining contribution rates:
 - (i) the costs incurred by AEMO in exercising the *trading function* during the immediately preceding financial year, including the costs of any debt facility or other financial arrangement entered into for the purpose of the trading fund;
 - (ii) the jurisdiction or jurisdictions where an *identified risk or threat* resulted in AEMO exercising the *trading function*;
 - (iii) the duration of any trades in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions where the *relevant entity* participates;
 - (iv) the *relevant entity's* share of total consumption in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions where an identified *risk or threat* resulted in AEMO exercising the *trading function*: and
 - (v) any other factors AEMO considers relevant.
- AEMO will assess contribution rates annually, and this will be based on the year's trading activity (if any). If AEMO does not trade, the contribution rate would be expected to be \$0.00

Example

Year 1

- **Contribution rate** is set to zero for year 1.
- AEMO's costs of performing the function are \$1.5 million (FTE and other costs).
- Trading fund is \$35 million – this is met by AEMO having a debt facility with annual costs of \$700,000 / year.
- AEMO recovers \$2.2 million in **participant fees** (\$1.5m plus the \$700k)

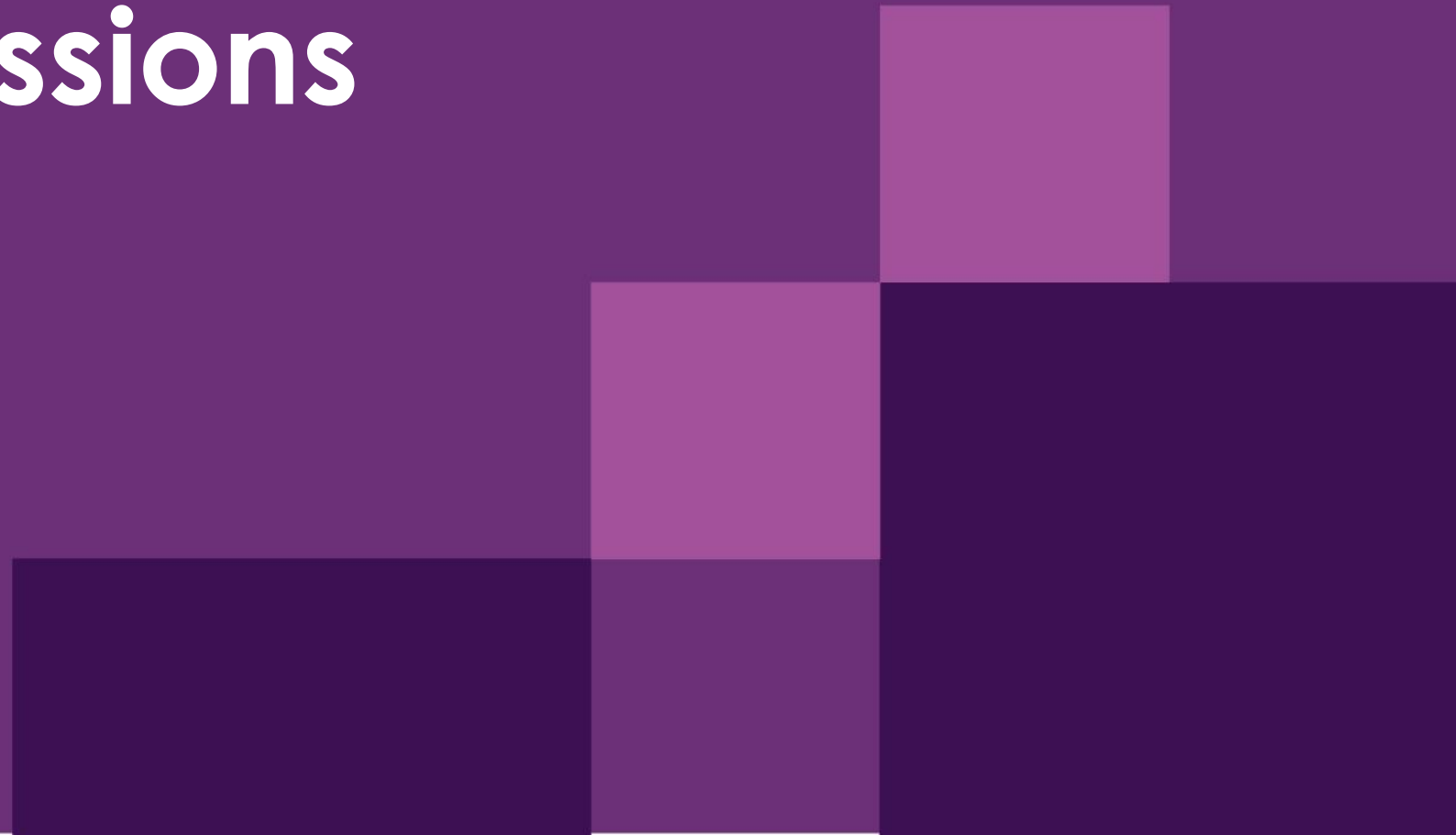
Year 2

- **Contribution rate** is set to zero for year 2.
- Trading fund is adjusted by CPI. Debt facility increases to match adjusted trading fund requirement.
- AEMO costs increase to \$2.3 million (general costs plus slight increase in debt facility costs) – this is recovered through **participant fees**.
- AEMO enters into a trade for \$10 million, drawing down on the debt facility.

Year 3

- **Contribution rate** is set at a value to recover the \$10 million (plus interest), split between relevant entities. Bringing the debt facility back to its original amount of \$35 million (as adjusted with CPI).
- Trading fund is adjusted by CPI. Debt facility increases to match adjusted trading fund requirement.
- AEMO costs increase to \$2.3 million (general costs plus slight increase in debt facility costs) – this is recovered through **participant fees**.

Data submissions



Data submissions

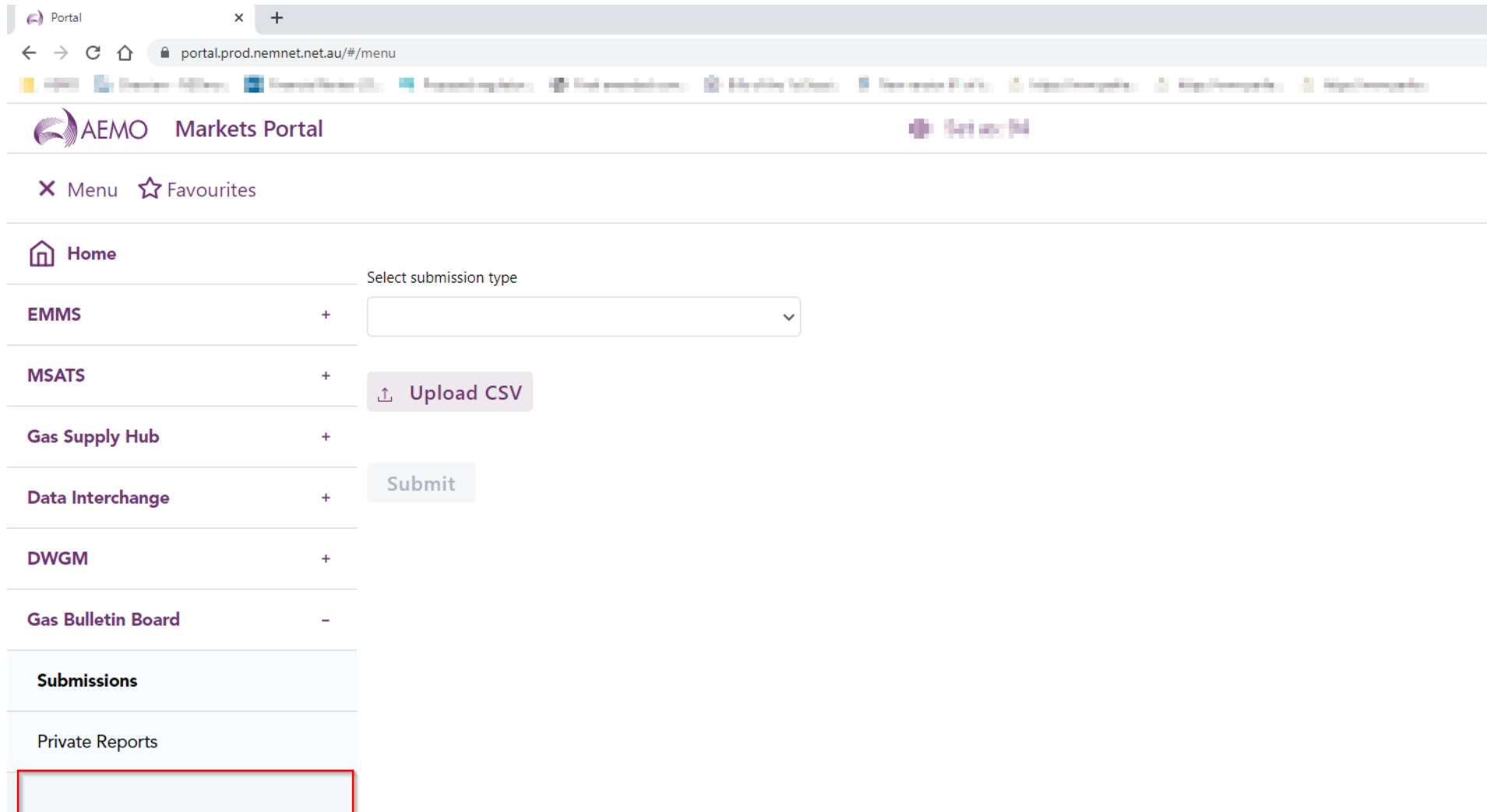
- Part 27 register - is not a registration activity. This will be managed by AEMO, and relevant entities will be notified when they are added to the register.
- MarketNet will be used for submissions
 - Participants not currently using MarketNet will need to prepare for this and have access in place.
- Submissions are required from:
 - BB reporting entities (for pipelines, production, storage, compression, large user facilities, LNG export facilities)
 - Gas retailers including self-contracting users (Part 27 retailers)

Data submissions

- Removal of duplication of submissions between Part 18 (Gas Bulletin Board) and Part 27 (East Coast Gas System)
- AEMO has a gap in demand forecasts across the east coast
 - Consistent approach
- AEMO recognises that will be refinements that can be made
- Short term capacity outlook (STCO) and Medium term capacity outlook (MTCO) submissions
- Changes to Part 18 (MTCO and Storage)
- Materiality thresholds consistent with Part 18 Rules.
- Access to market portal

Transaction	Description	Reporting frequency	Unit of measurement	Submission method	Submission cut-off times	Part 27 retailer	BB large user	LNG export project	BB pipeline	BB facilities*
Expected daily gas demand	Provides on each gas day D-1 for gas days D to D+6, the expected daily gas demand and breakdown of market/contract supply.	Daily	TJ/day	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on gas day D-1.	●	●	●		
Medium term maintenance demand	Provides details of maintenance work expected to be carried out over the next 24 months.	Monthly	TJ/day	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on the last gas day of each month.		●	●		
Linepack forecasts	Provides on each gas day D-1 for gas days D to D+6, the expected linepack in each linepack zone.	Daily	TJ/day	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on gas day D-1.				●	
Short term capacity outlooks for pipelines	Provides on each gas day D-1 for gas days D to D+6, the daily capacity for each pipeline segment for gas days D to D+6.	Daily	TJ/day	Part 18 short term capacity outlook submission.	7.00 pm on gas day D-1				●	
Extended daily capacity outlooks	Provides on the last gas day of each month M-1, the daily capacity forecast for months M to M+5.	Monthly	TJ/day	Part 18 (STCO or MTCO – feedback required)	7.00 pm on the last gas day of each month					●
Medium term capacity outlook recall times	Provides on the last gas day of each month M-1, the maintenance outlook for months M to M+23	Monthly	Hours	Part 18 medium term capacity outlook submission	7.00 pm on the last gas day of each month					●
Domestic supply and export forecast	Provides on the last gas day of each month M-1, information about domestic supply and LNG exports for months M to M+5.	Monthly	TJ/month	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on the last gas day of each month			●		

Market portal (MarketNet)



The screenshot shows the AEMO Markets Portal interface. At the top, there is a browser tab labeled 'Portal' and a URL bar with the address 'portal.prod.nemnet.net.au/#/menu'. Below the browser, the page header features the AEMO logo and the text 'Markets Portal' on the left, and a 'Set up' button on the right. A navigation bar includes a 'Menu' icon and a 'Favourites' icon. The main content area is divided into two sections. The first section, titled 'Home', contains a list of menu items: 'EMMS', 'MSATS', 'Gas Supply Hub', 'Data Interchange', 'DWGM', and 'Gas Bulletin Board'. Each item has a plus or minus sign to its right. To the right of this list is a 'Select submission type' dropdown menu. Below the 'MSATS' item is an 'Upload CSV' button, and below the 'Data Interchange' item is a 'Submit' button. The second section, titled 'Submissions', contains a 'Private Reports' link. At the bottom of the 'Submissions' section, there is a red-bordered rectangular box.

Expected daily gas demand

- Information to be provided by demand zone (on each pipeline)
- Forecast estimates of supply to be provided as breakdown
 - Gas agreements
 - Gas Supply Hub
 - Market(s)

Medium term maintenance demand

- Similar to MTCO
- Expected impact on demand
 - Maximum, minimum and average demand across maintenance period

Transaction	Description	Reporting frequency	Unit of measurement	Submission method	Submission cut-off times	Part 27 retailer	BB large user	LNG export project	BB pipeline	BB facilities*
Expected daily gas demand	Provides on each gas day D-1 for gas days D to D+6, the expected daily gas demand and breakdown of market/contract supply.	Daily	TJ/day	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on gas day D-1.	●	●	●		
Medium term maintenance demand	Provides details of maintenance work expected to be carried out over the next 24 months.	Monthly	TJ/day	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on the last gas day of each month.		●	●		

Linepack forecasts

- Forecast beginning-of-day linepack data broken down by type

Short term capacity outlooks for pipelines

- Definition has been aligned with BB Procedures to allow for existing Part 18 submission to satisfy the criteria of this submission

Transaction	Description	Reporting frequency	Unit of measurement	Submission method	Submission cut-off times	Part 27 retailer	BB large user	LNG export project	BB pipeline	BB facilities*
Linepack forecasts	Provides on each gas day D-1 for gas days D to D+6, the expected linepack in each linepack zone.	Daily	TJ/day	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on gas day D-1.				●	
Short term capacity outlooks for pipelines	Provides on each gas day D-1 for gas days D to D+6, the daily capacity for each pipeline segment for gas days D to D+6.	Daily	TJ/day	Part 18 short term capacity outlook submission.	7.00 pm on gas day D-1				●	

Extended daily capacity outlooks

- Both the existing STCO or MTCO could be used for this – feedback sought
- MTCO allows for date ranges to cover the 6 month outlook. Functionality of the MTCO requires a full submissions each time to avoid deactivating existing submissions.
- STCO meets the criteria but would require ~180 days of individual records to be populate each time.

Medium term capacity outlook recall times

- Two new data fields added to existing MTCO submission
- There is a misalignment between the Part 18 and Part 27 rules timing to be mindful of.

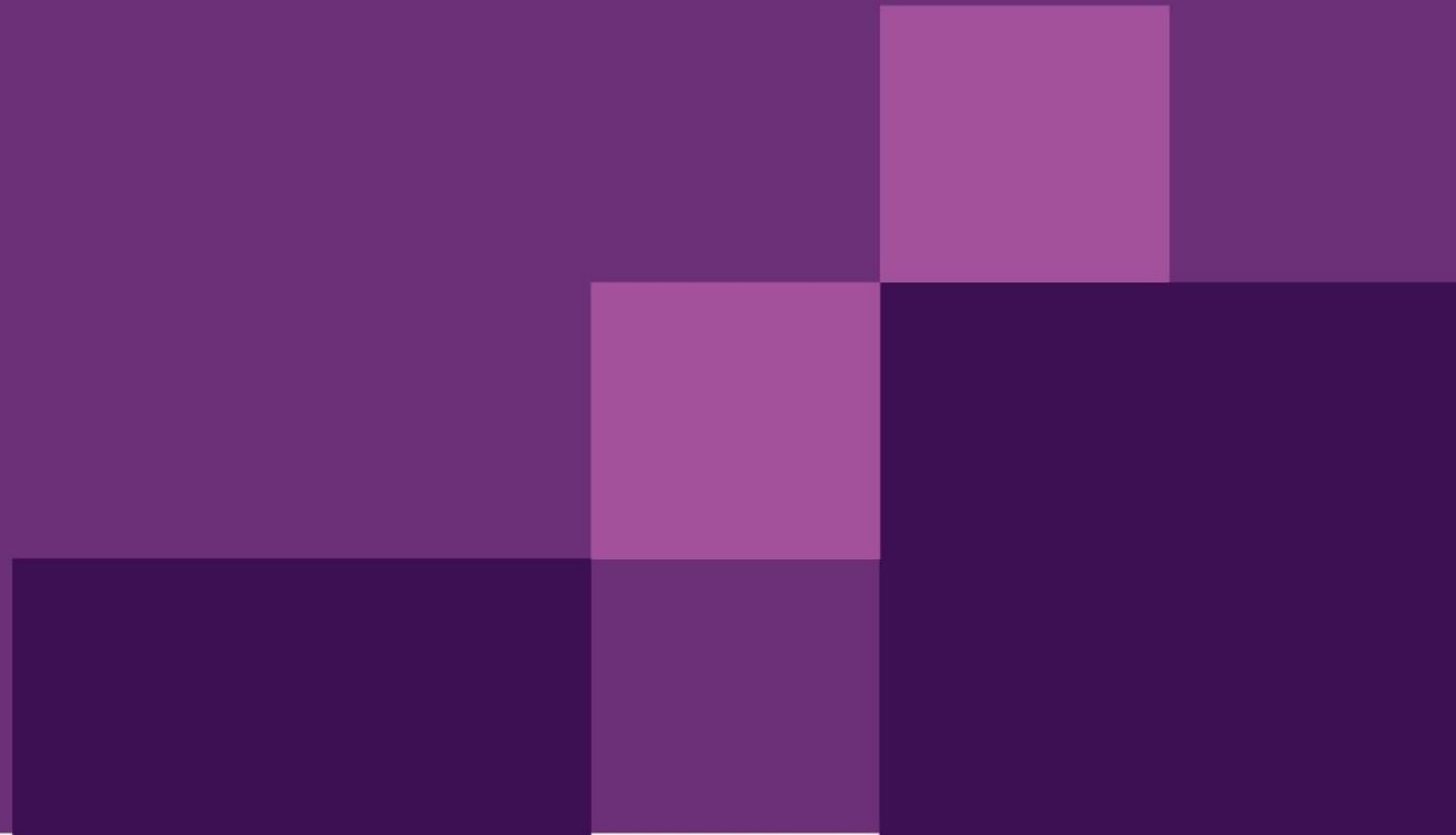
Transaction	Description	Reporting frequency	Unit of measurement	Submission method	Submission cut-off times	Part 27 retailer	BB large user	LNG export project	BB pipeline	BB facilities*
Extended daily capacity outlooks	Provides on the last gas day of each month M-1, the daily capacity forecast for months M to M+5.	Monthly	TJ/day	Part 18 (STCO or MTCO – feedback required)	7.00 pm on the last gas day of each month					●
Medium term capacity outlook recall times	Provides on the last gas day of each month M-1, the maintenance outlook for months M to M+23	Monthly	Hours	Part 18 medium term capacity outlook submission	7.00 pm on the last gas day of each month					●

Domestic supply and export forecast

- Expected monthly supply to domestic
- Expected monthly exports, including feed gas

Transaction	Description	Reporting frequency	Unit of measurement	Submission method	Submission cut-off times	Part 27 retailer	BB large user	LNG export project	BB pipeline	BB facilities*
Domestic supply and export forecast	Provides on the last gas day of each month M-1, information about domestic supply and LNG exports for months M to M+5.	Monthly	TJ/month	Part 27 submission only.	10.00 pm on the last gas day of each month			●		

Next steps



Coming up

- Feedback
 - Either part of the procedures or directly earlier
- Guidelines
 - Trading
 - Further development of the approach
 - Directions
 - Information gathering leading up to a direction
 - Which entities should be directed
 - How to account for long-term contracts (LNG export projects)
 - Conferences
- Proposed next meeting
 - 16 March – discuss initial feedback, guidelines



For more information visit

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