

GAS SERVICES INFORMATION DESIGN SUMMARY

Published: **November 2015**





IMPORTANT NOTICE

Purpose

AEMO has prepared this document to provide information about the content of the Gas Services Information (GSI) Rules, as at the date of publication.

Disclaimer

This document provides a summary of the content of the Gas Services Information (GSI) Rules.

No person or organisation should act on the basis of any matter contained in this document without considering the GSI Rules. The GSI Rules were made under the Gas Services Information Regulations 2012. The initial GSI Rules were published in the Western Australia Government Gazette on 24 June 2013 and the GSI Rules as in force from time to time are available on the GSI Website (<http://wa.aemo.com.au>).

Note that for the purposes of reading this document defined terms from the GSI Rules, the Gas Services Information Act 2012 or Gas Services Information Regulations 2012 have been capitalised and have the meaning given in the GSI Rules, the Gas Services Information Act 2012 or Gas Services Information Regulations 2012 (as applicable).

AEMO disclaims any responsibility for any liability arising from any act done or omission made in reliance on this information.



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Change history

Version	Date	Notes
1.0	June 2013	Initial Version
2.0	July 2015	Update to reflect Rule Changes GRC_2014_01 and GRC_2015_01 and include minor clarifications
3.0	November 2015	Changes resulting from the transfer of functions from IMO to AEMO



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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The Gas Information Services Project (GISP) was launched in 2011 with the announcement by the Hon. Peter Collier, Minister for Energy, that AEMO would implement and operate two new gas information services for the Western Australian natural gas market.

These initiatives were introduced in response to key recommendations of the Gas Supply and Emergency Management Committee, a group that was set up in response to gas supply disruptions in north west WA in 2008. The Committee recommended the implementation of a public Gas Bulletin Board and Gas Statement of Opportunities (similar to those already available in the eastern states) to increase transparency, security, reliability and competitiveness in the WA gas market.

AEMO was selected to develop and operate these gas information services, which are made up of:

- Gas Bulletin Board (GBB): This is a public website which tracks natural gas production, transmission, storage and usage across Western Australia.
- Emergency Management Facility (EMF): This is an online information service which is part of the GBB, activated by AEMO in the event of an emergency or gas supply disruption and accessible only by certain parties.
- Gas Statement of Opportunities (GSOO): This is an annual report which projects natural gas reserves, supply and usage in WA for the medium-to-long term.

The first GSOO was published in July 2013 and the GBB and EMF commenced operation on 1 August 2013.

The objective of this document is to enable readers to gain a high level understanding of the GBB, EMF and GSOO design and operation, to assist their understanding of the Gas Services Information (GSI) Rules. However, readers should refer to the GSI Rules and any Procedures made under the GSI Rules for a complete understanding.

A copy of the GSI Rules is available on AEMO's website (<http://wa.aemo.com.au>).

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 describes the governance regime for the GSI.
- Section 3 describes the administration of the GSI.
- Section 4 describes the registration requirements for Gas Market Participants and Facilities.
- Section 5 describes the information that will be published on the GBB and the information that must be provided for this purpose.
- Section 6 describes the EMF, including its activation, the information that will be published and the information that Gas Market Participants are required to provide.
- Section 7 describes the GSOO.
- Section 8 outlines how AEMO's costs of operating the GBB and GSOO are determined and recovered.



CHAPTER 2. GOVERNANCE OF THE GSI

2.1 Roles of Parties in relation to the GSI

The following entities have functions and obligations in relation to the GBB and GSOO.

- **Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO)** is responsible for the operation and development of the GBB and EMF and the preparation and publication of the GSOO, including administering the rule change process and monitoring compliance with the GSI Rules and any Procedures made under the Rules.
- **Gas Market Participants** are required to provide information to AEMO for the GSI and are expected to be among the main users of the information published.
- A **Registered Participant** is a party that is required to be registered with AEMO for the purposes of providing data on a regular basis for the GBB or for the calculation and collection of GSI Fees.
- The **Economic Regulation Authority (ERA)** is responsible for approving AEMO's Allowable Revenue and Forecast Capital Expenditure for each three-year Review Period to ensure the costs of AEMO in performing its functions are efficient.
- The **Minister for Energy** is responsible for issuing policy directions to AEMO, approving changes to the GSI Rules that relate to Protected Provisions and approving AEMO's annual GSI Budget.
- The **Coordinator of Energy** is responsible for directing AEMO in relation to the activation of the EMF (as the appointed Hazard Management Agency for a gas supply disruption) and for specific matters in relation to gas quality specification information published on the GBB.
- The **Gas Advisory Board** is a non-voting advisory committee responsible for advising AEMO in relation to the operation and development of the GBB, EMF and GSOO.
- The **Electricity Review Board (ERB)** is responsible for hearing and making determinations in relation to reviews of AEMO decisions brought by Gas Market Participants and applications made by AEMO to enforce compliance with the GSI Rules and GSI Procedures.

2.2 The GSI Objectives

Changes to the GSI Rules and any policy directions issued by the Minister for Energy must be consistent the following GSI Objectives set out in the *Gas Services Information Act 2012* (GSI Act):

The objectives of the GBB and GSOO are to promote the long term interests of consumers of natural gas in relation to —

- the security, reliability and availability of the supply of natural gas in the State;*
- the efficient operation and use of natural gas services in the State;*
- the efficient investment in natural gas services in the State; and*
- the facilitation of competition in the use of natural gas services in the State.*



2.3 The Primary Purpose of the GBB and GSOO

The GSI Act also sets out the primary purpose of each of the GBB and GSOO as follows:

The GBB is a website, the primary purpose of which is to include information relating to short and near term natural gas supply and demand and natural gas transmission and storage capacity in the State.

The GSOO is a periodic statement the primary purpose of which is to include information and assessments relating to medium and long term natural gas supply and demand and natural gas transmission and storage capacity in the State.

2.4 The role of AEMO

AEMO has the following functions:

- to establish, operate and maintain the GBB;
- to establish and maintain the EMF;
- to activate and operate the EMF, when directed by the Coordinator of Energy;
- to prepare and publish the GSOO annually;
- to collect, collate, manage, use and disclose information for the purposes of the GBB, EMF and GSOO, in accordance with requirements in the Regulations relating to Protected Information (confidential information);
- to register certain Gas Market Participants and Facilities, and to issue exemptions from registration or the provision of certain information, where applicable;
- to develop and maintain the GSI Rules and Procedures, in consultation with stakeholders; and
- to monitor, investigate and enforce compliance with the GSI Rules and Procedures.

AEMO Board consists of three or four independent persons who are appointed by, and report to, the Minister for Energy.

The Minister for Energy has the power to give policy directions to AEMO in respect of the development of the GBB, EMF and GSOO. Such directions would not impact on the day-to-day operations of AEMO, but would be taken into account by AEMO in its consideration of whether changes to the GSI Rules were necessary. Any directions given by the Minister for Energy are required to be consistent with the GSI Objectives.

2.5 The role of the Gas Advisory Board

The Gas Advisory Board is a non-voting advisory group convened by AEMO and made up of AEMO, gas industry and gas user representatives, the Coordinator of Energy and observers appointed by the Minister for Energy and the ERA.

The role of the Gas Advisory Board is to advise AEMO on the development of the GSI Rules and GSI Procedures, Rule and Procedure Change Proposals, the operation of the GBB and EMF, and the preparation of a GSOO¹. The agenda, papers and minutes of Gas Advisory Board meetings are published on the GSI Website. AEMO is responsible for appointing and removing members of the Gas Advisory Board and must annually review the composition of the Gas Advisory Board. The Gas Advisory Board may establish working groups to assist it in advising AEMO on specific matters.



2.6 The Electricity Review Board

The ERB is the primary review body under the *Gas Services Information Regulations 2012* (GSI Regulations), having the functions of:

- imposing civil penalties and making other orders in relation to more serious breaches of the GSI Rules;
- hearing appeals against AEMO's decisions pertaining to rule breaches; and
- hearing reviews of decisions by AEMO that are nominated as Reviewable Decisions, including those Reviewable Decisions nominated for Procedural Review.

¹ An interim Gas Advisory Board was established by AEMO to provide advice to AEMO in the development of the GSI Rules.



CHAPTER 3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE GSI

3.1 The GSI Rules

Under the GSI Regulations, the Minister for Energy is responsible for making the initial GSI Rules. AEMO is then responsible for maintaining and developing the GSI Rules, although in some cases amendments to the GSI Rules require the approval of the Minister for Energy.

3.1.1 The Rule Change Process

Any person, including AEMO, can propose a change to the GSI Rules. Such proposals need to be submitted to AEMO in a prescribed form (available on the GSI Website), and include reasons as to why the proponent thinks the proposed rule change better address the GSI Objectives.

Upon receiving a Rule Change Proposal, AEMO must decide whether it considers that the proposed rule change warrants further investigation. AEMO must assess requests for rule changes against the GSI Objectives and practical considerations. If AEMO decides not to progress a proposed rule change, it must notify the proponent and publish reasons for this decision. An affected Gas Market Participant may seek a procedural review of this decision by the ERB.

A proposed rule change may include an explicit wording change to the rules, or could be a more general identification of an issue with a general proposal as to how it could be addressed. When progressing a Rule Change Proposal, AEMO develops amendments to the GSI Rules to implement the proposed changes and consults with interested stakeholders on the need for and form of the rule amendment.

There is a Fast Track Rule Change Process for urgent rule changes or rule changes to correct manifest errors or to address minor and administrative issues. Under the fast track process AEMO undertakes a single round of consultation, and this process takes around five weeks at most. In extreme circumstances the fast track process could be completed in as little as five Business Days.

The normal, Standard Rule Change Process includes two rounds of formal consultation, with the second round allowing consultation on a draft report published by AEMO prior to the finalisation of the report. The process will usually take around 19 weeks. In consulting on a Rule Change Proposal, AEMO may convene the Gas Advisory Board (and in certain situations must convene it), meet with interested parties, seek technical advice, or establish a technical working group drawing on industry representatives if this is considered necessary to appropriately develop or evaluate changes.

AEMO Board makes a final decision on a Rule Change Proposal and, any of the amendments relate to a Protected Provision, will seek the Minister's approval. The decision of the Minister is not subject to appeal. AEMO's decision and its reasons are published on the GSI Website, together with a time and date when accepted rule changes will come into force. A procedural review of AEMO's decision is available.

3.1.2 Protected Provisions

Protected Provisions are rules that cannot be amended without the approval of the Minister for Energy. In the GSI Rules, Protected Provisions include rules relating to:

- key policy matters such as the GSI Objectives and the functions of AEMO;



- the process for making or amending the GSI Rules or Procedures;
- the obligations for certain Gas Market Participants and Facilities to be registered;
- AEMO's budget and GSI Fees; and
- monitoring compliance with the GSI Rules and Procedures.

Rules that are either Civil Penalty Provisions or Reviewable Decisions under the GSI Regulations are also Protected Provisions.

3.2 GSI Procedures

AEMO develops and changes GSI Procedures that relate to operational and administrative matters. GSI Procedures do not place new obligations on parties, but tend to have more procedural and operational detail about how to comply with the GSI Rules.

Any Gas Market Participant may notify AEMO if it considers a procedure change or a new procedure may be appropriate. Where AEMO determines to not progress a proposed change to a GSI Procedure then reasons for the decision must be published and procedural review of the decision is available.

When AEMO proposes a change (of its own volition, or in response to a notification from a Gas Market Participant), AEMO publishes a Procedure Change Proposal, requests submissions from the public, and may convene the Gas Advisory Board. The issues addressed in the GSI Procedures can be quite technical and specialised, so the Gas Advisory Board may decide to establish a working group to consider an issue or suggestion.

Following consultation, AEMO prepares a report on the Procedure Change Proposal which includes the amended wording, feedback received on the change, together with a time and date for the new GSI Procedure to come into force.

3.3 Enforcement of the GSI Rules

AEMO monitors the compliance of Gas Market Participants with the GSI Rules and GSI Procedures. Gas Market Participants may also report alleged rule breaches by other Gas Market Participants to AEMO.

When AEMO becomes aware of a possible rule breach by a Gas Market Participant, it must log the breach, warn the relevant participant that it appears to be in breach of the GSI Rules or GSI Procedures, and investigate whether a breach has occurred. Following the investigation, AEMO may then consider whether any enforcement action should be undertaken, which may include issuing a Warning Notice, civil penalty or making an application to the ERB for an order.

The classes of civil penalties under the GSI Regulations for breaches of the GSI Rules are:

- category A for less serious offences, such as failure to provide information when required to do so; and
- category B for more serious rule breaches, such as failure to apply for registration or non-cooperation with a compliance investigation.



For category A breaches, AEMO will decide whether to impose any penalty but any decision can be appealed to the ERB. Most category A civil penalties also include a daily penalty, which means the total amount of the penalty may escalate over time. If AEMO believes a total penalty of \$20,000 or more should be applied, it must apply to the ERB for such an order – AEMO is only able to impose civil penalties up to this amount.

AEMO will investigate category B breaches and breaches of other rules. Following investigation, AEMO may make an application to the ERB if it believes a breach has occurred. The ERB will then decide whether a rule breach has occurred and whether to impose any penalty or make other orders. Any such decisions can only be appealed to the courts on questions of law. Any civil penalties for breach of the GSI Rules are subject to maximum values set in the GSI Regulations.

3.4 Reviewable Decisions and Disputes

In the GSI Regulations, some decisions of AEMO under the regulations or GSI Rules are designated as Reviewable Decisions. The Reviewable Decision process applies to certain decisions in the GSI Rules that may have a significant effect on one or more Gas Market Participants.

Most Reviewable Decisions are specified as Procedural Decisions, meaning that review of those decisions is limited to whether AEMO has followed the correct process in making its decision. These are generally decisions which are “legislation-like” and will have a range of impacts on different affected parties (e.g. decisions about new or amended rules or procedures), or decisions which automatically follow from a set of factual circumstances and involve little or no discretion (e.g. decision to exempt a Facility from the requirement to be registered), or are otherwise not appropriate for full merits review (e.g. appointment of Gas Advisory Board members).

Those Reviewable Decisions that are not also Procedural Decisions are open to full merits review. That is, the ERB may consider not only whether AEMO followed the correct process, but also whether the decision it made was appropriate in the circumstances.

A Gas Market Participant that wishes to appeal a Reviewable Decision can apply to the ERB to have the decision reviewed. Any determination reached by the ERB will not be subject to appeal, except to the courts on questions of law.

3.5 Potential Conflicts of Interest between AEMO’s Functions

AEMO is an independent body charged with achieving the GSI Objectives, including through modification of the GSI Rules. However, it is recognised that in some areas there are potential conflicts of interest in AEMO having administrative control of the rules that also govern its own practices and behaviour, and which it is also responsible for monitoring compliance with. The GSI Regulations and GSI Rules include a number of features to manage these potential conflicts.

- AEMO is required to undertake consultation on proposed changes to the GSI Rules and Procedures and only make changes that are consistent with the GSI Objectives.
- Rules that relate to issues where AEMO would face a possible conflict of interest were it to attempt to modify the GSI Rules have been identified as Protected Provisions. AEMO is not able to change those provisions without the Minister for Energy’s approval of the amendment.



- A decision made by AEMO to amend the GSI Rules or Procedures can be reviewed by the ERB on procedural grounds and other decisions affecting Gas Market Participants can be reviewed by the ERB on either procedural grounds or the merits of the decision as specified in the GSI Regulations.
- AEMO is only able to issue civil penalties for less serious rule breaches. More serious matters must be determined by the ERB.
- AEMO has an independent Board to which the Minister for Energy is able to issue policy directions concerning the broad development of the GSI. The Minister is not able to directly influence the operational matters and policy directions must not be inconsistent with the GSI Objectives. Where the Minister provides a direction, AEMO must develop one or more Rule Change Proposals, for consultation with industry, to implement the direction.

AEMO is subject to an annual audit of its compliance with the GSI Rules and the audit reports must be published on the GSI Website. AEMO must also procure independent certification of changes to its GBB software to ensure it is compliant with the GSI Rules.



CHAPTER 4. REGISTRATION

4.1 Categories of Registered Participant

Certain Gas Market Participants are required to provide information, on a regular basis, for the GBB and/or for the calculation and recovery of GSI Fees.

Operators of Transmission Pipelines, Production Facilities, Storage Facilities and Large User Facilities are required to be registered in order to provide information for the GBB (and for GSI Fee calculations in the case of Transmission Pipelines and Production Facilities). Shippers are required to be registered for the purpose of allocating GSI Fees. An entity can be registered in relation to more than one Facility or activity.

The obligation to register has been placed on the owner, controller and operator (as applicable) of a Facility. However, these parties may nominate a person to register the Facility, and this will then be referred to, for the purposes of the GSI Rules and GSI Procedures, as the “operator” of the Facility.

The nominated person will generally be the operator of the Facility, as it will be the operator that has day-to-day access to the information required for the GBB. In some cases this party will be different from the owner of the Facility, but it need not be. If the party that is nominated to register a Facility is part of a corporate group, it is matter for that corporate group to determine whether a subsidiary or the parent is the most appropriate party to be registered.

A Registered Participant must also:

- be a resident in, or have a permanent establishment in Australia;
- not be an externally administered body corporate, or under a similar form of administration under any laws applicable to it in any jurisdiction; and
- be capable of being sued in its own name in a court in Australia.

4.2 Facility Registration and Deregistration

All Transmission Pipelines, Production Facilities, Storage Facilities and Large User Facilities are required to be registered, unless they have been granted an Exemption.

The eligibility criteria for Exemptions for Facilities are summarised in the table below (please note, day refers to a Gas Day, which is a 24 hour period commencing at 8:00 AM WST).

Table 4.1: Registered Facility Categories and Exemption Criteria

GBB Facility	Exemption Criteria
Transmission Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nameplate Capacity of the Transmission Pipeline is less than 10 TJ of natural gas per day; or • The Transmission Pipeline only delivers natural gas to a single Receipt point on a single GBB Pipeline.
Storage Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Production Nameplate Capacity of the Storage Facility (the ability of the storage facility to inject stored natural gas into a GBB Pipeline) is less than 10 TJ per day; or • The Storage Facility is used solely as part of a Production Facility.
Production Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nameplate Capacity of the Production Facility is less than 10 TJ of natural gas per day (provided the Production Facility Operator does not operate multiple Production Facilities which have an aggregate Nameplate Capacity of 10 TJ per day or more); or • The Production Facility does not inject gas into a GBB Pipeline.



GBB Facility	Exemption Criteria
Large User Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Large User Facility has not, on any single Gas Day in the previous 12 months, been delivered 10 TJ or more of natural gas; and• The applicant is able to satisfy AEMO that there is a reasonable basis to believe the Large User Facility will not be delivered 10 TJ or more of natural gas on any single Gas Day during the coming 12 months.

No exemptions apply for Shippers.

As with registration, if there are different parties that own, control and operate a Facility that may be eligible for an Exemption, these parties may nominate a person to apply for the Exemption.

The GSI Rules also provide for transfers of Facilities between registered operators and for the deregistration of Facilities and participants.

AEMO maintains a register on the GSI Website of Registered Participants, Registered Facilities and Facilities that are subject to an Exemption.



CHAPTER 5. THE GAS BULLETIN BOARD

The GBB is a publicly accessible website which provides both near-term forecast and historical information on the production, transmission, storage and usage of natural gas in WA. Registered Pipeline Operators, Production Facility Operators, Storage Facility Operators and Large Users must provide information to AEMO, which is then published on the GBB. The information on the GBB is refreshed regularly throughout the day to reflect the most recently provided information for the forecast horizon.

5.1 Information Published on the GBB

Zones

To show where gas is being used within WA, GBB Pipelines have been allocated to Zones. There are 10 GBB Zones:

Table 5.1: List of GBB Zones

Zone Name	Description
Dampier	The Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP) upstream of Compressor Station (CS) 7 and the Burrup Extension Pipeline.
Metro	The DBNGP from CS7 to CS10.
Parmelia	The Parmelia Gas Pipeline.
South West	The DBNGP downstream of CS10.
Karratha	The Pilbara Energy Pipeline.
Telfer	The Telfer Pipeline and Nifty Lateral Pipeline.
Pilbara	The Goldfields Gas Pipeline (GGP) upstream of and including the Delivery Point connecting the GGP to the Newman Lateral and the Fortescue River Gas Pipeline.
Goldfields	The GGP downstream of the Newman Lateral to, and including, the Leonora Delivery Point.
Mid-West	The Midwest Pipeline.
Kalgoorlie	The GGP downstream of the Leonora Delivery Point and the Kalgoorlie to Kambalda Interconnect Pipeline.

Together, the Metro, Parmelia, South West and Kalgoorlie Zones cover the same area as the South West interconnected system in which the Wholesale Electricity Market operates.

Some information about gas use and linepack capacity is published for each Zone, while other information is published for individual Facilities.

At least once every five years, AEMO must undertake, in consultation with Gas Market Participants and gas industry groups, a review of the Zones.



Contact Information

This is information, which is published on the GBB, about the Registered Participant, such as the company name, ABN, address and telephone numbers.

Contact Information also includes the names and contact details of contact persons for each Registered Participant. Each Registered Participant must provide contact details for at least one “primary” contract person, but may provide contact details for other contact persons if it wishes.

Standing Data

Standing Data refers to information about GBB Facilities, which is not expected to change regularly and informs GBB users about the structure and capacity of the gas system covered by the GBB. This includes:

- information about GBB Pipelines, including the Nameplate Capacity of the pipeline and how the pipeline is connected to other GBB Facilities and gas distribution systems;
- information about other GBB Facilities, including the Nameplate Capacity of the Facility and the GBB Pipeline(s) each Facility is connected to; and
- information about GBB Facilities for which gas quality specification information is published as required by the Gas Supply (Gas Quality Specification) Act 2009.

Capacity Outlook Information

Capacity Outlook information is published for GBB Pipelines, Production Facilities and Storage Facilities. There are three different types of Capacity Outlook information:

- **Linepack Capacity Adequacy (LCA) Flag:** which is based on a traffic light system (green, amber and red) and shows for the current and next two Gas Days:
 - for GBB Pipelines, whether the pipeline (or part of the pipeline within a Zone) is capable of meeting all nominated deliveries for each Gas Day or will need to curtail supplies; and
 - for GBB Storage Facilities, the ability of the Facility to produce gas for injection into a GBB Pipeline, at its Nameplate Capacity level, for a minimum number of Gas Days.
- **Seven day Capacity Outlook:** shows the forecast capacity of each GBB Pipeline, Gate Station, GBB Production Facility and GBB Storage Facility for the current Gas Day and next six² Gas Days.
- **Medium Term Capacity Outlook:** shows any material changes to the capacity of a GBB Pipeline, Production Facility or Storage Facility over the coming 12 months – such as for planned maintenance or other planned works.

Forecast and Actual Flow Information

Gas flow information is also published, both on a forecast and actual basis. Forecasts are provided by GBB Pipelines and Storage Facilities based on the nominations submitted by Shippers. Actual flow and

² For the period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2015, Facility operators are only required to provide this information for a three-day period. During this period the GBB will only show a seven-day forecast for a Facility where this information has been provided.



consumption information is provided for all GBB Facilities and is based on operational (i.e. not settlement quality) metering information. The following information is published on the GBB:

- **Nominated and Forecast Flow Data:** flows into and out of GBB Pipelines (aggregated by Zone) and Storage Facilities for the current Gas Day and next six³ Gas Days.
- **Daily Actual Flow Data:** flows into and/or out of GBB Pipelines (aggregated by Zone), Gate Stations, GBB Production Facilities and GBB Storage Facilities published around 30 hours after the end of the relevant Gas Day.
- **Daily Actual Consumption Information:** published around 30 hours after the end of the relevant Gas Day, including consumption by:
 - Large Users, aggregated by Zone; and
 - non-large users, aggregated by Zone both for distribution-connected end users and other end users.
- In addition, around a week after the end of the relevant Gas Day, Daily Actual Consumption Data for:
 - each GBB Large User Facility; and
 - Large Users, aggregated by Zone and Consumption Category⁴ (mining, electricity generation, minerals processing, other manufacturing processes and other Large User Facility consumption); and
- **Gas Specification Data:** gas quantities and/or higher heating values supplied by each GBB Production Facility and Pipeline that is subject to a Pipeline Impact Agreement (PIA), or have been notified by the Coordinator of Energy. This information is published around eight days after the Gas Day it refers to.

GBB Map

The GBB includes an interactive map of WA showing the layout of GBB Pipelines (and other Transmission Pipelines and major lateral pipelines), and the Zones across the State.

The GBB map displays the current Gas Day information from the seven day Capacity Outlook, LCA Flags and nominated gas flows into and out of each Zone and GBB Storage Facility.

³ A similar two-year transition period operates for Nominated and Forecast Flow Data as that outlined above for the seven day Capacity Outlook.

⁴ At registration, Large Users must identify the predominant Consumption Category of Large User Facilities operated by the user.



5.2 Information Requirements for the GBB

The information published on the GBB is derived from information that must be submitted by Registered Participants.

Registered Participants are required to provide Standing Data when they register with AEMO and this data must be updated at least once a year. Registered Participants must also supply data periodically to AEMO. Data such as the seven day Capacity Outlook, LCA Flags, Nominated and Forecast Flow Data, Daily Actual Flow and Consumption Data and Gas Specification Data must be provided daily by operators of some or all Registered Facility types. Medium Term Capacity Outlook information must be provided monthly⁵ by operators of Registered Facilities other than Large Users.

More information on the specific information to be provided by operators of Registered Facilities is summarised in Appendix A.

Exemption from Providing Duplicate Data

Where a Registered Participant is obliged to provide data that is already provided by another Registered Participant (for example, where a Large User is required to provide Daily Actual Consumption Data for a GBB Large User Facility and this data is also provided by the GBB Pipeline to which the GBB Large User Facility is connected, because the Facility is the only end user supplied with gas through the relevant Delivery Point), the participant can apply for an exemption from providing duplicate data.

Exemptions are available to:

- Registered Storage Facility Operators in relation to Nominated and Forecast Flow Data and Daily Actual Flow Data;
- Registered Production Facility Operators in relation to Daily Actual Flow Data; and
- Registered Large Users in relation to Daily Actual Consumption Data.

Registered Pipeline Operators are not able to apply for exemptions. This is because Registered Pipeline Operators need to provide the relevant information for all Receipt Points and Delivery Points on each GBB Pipeline – not all of which will have a single Facility or end user connected to them. Therefore, Registered Pipeline Operators are best placed to be the “default” providers of this information.

Where an exemption has been granted, it will be revoked if circumstances change so that the data supplied is no longer duplicate (for example, where another end user starts using gas supplied through a Delivery Point at which a single GBB Large User Facility was previously the only end user).

⁵ For a transitional period from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2015, each GBB Pipeline, Storage Facility and Production Facility is only required to provide AEMO with the information it was providing to customers prior to the commencement of the GBB, which may not be monthly.



CHAPTER 6. THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FACILITY

The EMF is a part of the GBB which is not available to the public. The EMF will be activated during a gas supply disruption or emergency to publish information for use in the management of this disruption.

6.1 Activation of the EMF

AEMO will activate the EMF when it is instructed to do so by the Coordinator of Energy (in the role of Hazard Management Agency for a gas supply disruption). The EMF will be activated either:

- when a gas supply disruption or emergency is underway; or
- for testing purposes (the GSI Rules require that the EMF be activated at least once a year for testing purposes).

When the EMF is activated, a symbol appears on the GBB showing that the EMF is active. A notice is also posted on the GBB explaining the reason for the EMF activation.

6.2 Access to the EMF

Access to the EMF will be via the GBB on the GSI Website, but access to the information published on the EMF will only be available to parties specified by the Coordinator of Energy. The Coordinator of Energy specifies which parties have access to particular data on the EMF, and can restrict a party's access to certain data. The Coordinator of Energy will have access to all information stored for and published on the GBB and the EMF.

Once the EMF has been deactivated, the user access rights are also deactivated, and must be reactivated (in accordance with the directions of the Coordinator of Energy) if the EMF is reactivated.

If the EMF is reactivated, the data uploaded during a previous activation will not be available, although AEMO will store and provide this data to the Coordinator of Energy when requested to do so (e.g. to enable a post-incident review to be undertaken).

6.3 Data Published on the Emergency Management Facility

Much of the data relevant to the management of an emergency or gas supply disruption is available on the GBB. This includes capacity information and forecasts of gas usage and production. Other information is published only on the EMF, including:

- EMF Information which is Standing Data provided by GBB Pipelines, Storage Facilities, Production Facilities and Large User Facilities; and
- other information provided by Gas Market Participants, including information specified in the GSI Rules and GSI Procedures and ad hoc data, specified by the Coordinator of Energy and requested by AEMO.

Information provided under either of these categories is published on the EMF without any aggregation, with access to the information provided as specified by the Coordinator of Energy.

6.4 Provision of Data for the Emergency Management Facility



EMF Information

This data relates to the:

- maximum and minimum capacities of GBB Pipelines, Production Facilities and Storage Facilities to run during emergencies;
- the ability of Large User Facilities to operate on an alternative fuel (“dual fuel” Facilities); and
- which Large User Facilities generate electricity which is supplied to residential consumers.

This data should be updated at least annually, or when there is a material change. When the EMF is activated, AEMO may also request that this information be updated.

More information on the information requirements for each Facility type is summarised in Appendix A.

Other EMF Data

Any Gas Market Participant may be required to provide other EMF Information, as specified in the GSI Rules or by the Coordinator of Energy. This ad hoc information falls into two categories:

- information that is specified in the Rules and will be required any time the EMF is activated (unless the Coordinator of Energy specifically excludes it), which includes:
 - Daily Actual Flow Data, provided very soon after the end of each Gas Day; and
 - information about the capability of dual fuel Large User Facilities to operate on their alternative fuel source.
- information that may be specified by the Coordinator of Energy and may vary depending on the circumstances which triggered the activation, for example:
 - the amount of gas currently held in a Storage Facility;
 - detailed planned maintenance information;
 - longer-term (greater than seven days) daily Capacity Outlook information;
 - information about the production of alternative fuels by users of natural gas; and
 - information about deliveries of gas to users which can be interrupted.

This additional data will be requested when the EMF is activated, and the manner and form of this data exchange, which may be different to that used for other GBB data, will be communicated to the relevant parties.



CHAPTER 7. THE GAS STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

The GSOO is a document produced by AEMO on an annual basis. This document presents forecasts of natural gas supply and demand in WA. The purpose of the GSOO is to identify any constraints in the supply of natural gas within the State and to highlight opportunities for investment.

7.1 Contents of GSOO

The GSOO contains information about:

- natural gas reserves;
- projections of demand and supply for gas for WA;
- capacities and constraints affecting, gas Production Facilities, Transmission Pipelines or Storage Facilities; and
- proposed and committed new/expanding facilities that supply, transport, store or use gas in WA.

The GSOO is published by 31 December each year⁶. The forecasts in the GSOO are for a period of at least 10 years starting from 1 January of the following year.

7.2 GSOO Information

The GSOO presents a consolidated picture of gas supply and demand in the State and may also consider regions within the State, such as one or more of the GBB Zones. If requested by AEMO, Gas Market Participants must provide AEMO with information for the preparation of the GSOO. AEMO also draws on information available publicly and GBB information to assist with the preparation of the GSOO.

At least once every five years, AEMO must undertake a review of the GSOO information in consultation with Gas Market Participants and gas industry groups. The review may consider:

- the regions applied in the GSOO;
- the assumptions applied in the GSOO;
- the scenarios applied and considered in the GSOO;
- the types of information collected for the GSOO;
- the general methodologies to be used in developing a GSOO; and
- any other inputs that AEMO considers relevant.

⁶ An initial GSOO was published in July 2013 for the period starting 1 January 2013. The subsequent GSOO for the period commencing 1 January 2014 was due to be published by 31 December 2013 but AEMO delayed the publication to January 2014 due to receiving important information just prior finalisation of the GSOO. Since then the GSOO is published annually by 31 December.



CHAPTER 8. AEMO BUDGET AND GSI FEES

8.1 Allowable Revenue

The ERA periodically determines the efficient operational costs (Allowable Revenue) of AEMO. These efficient costs effectively represent a view of what it will cost to AEMO to perform its functions under the GSI Rules.

AEMO must submit its proposed Allowable Revenue and Forecast Capital Expenditure to the ERA for each three year period (Review Period). The ERA then undertakes consultation on AEMO's proposal and makes a determination.

8.2 Annual Budget

Every year AEMO submits a proposed GSI Budget to the Minister for Energy, which must be consistent with the Allowable Revenue set by the ERA.

The Minister must approve this budget before it can be implemented by AEMO. Where AEMO's previous budget was more than or less than its actual costs, the difference must be subtracted from or added to the next year's budget. AEMO must publish the GSI Budget on the GSI Website following the Minister's approval.

8.3 GSI Fees

The costs of AEMO's functions under the GSI Rules are allocated to Registered Shippers and Registered Production Facility Operators via GSI Fees⁷.

AEMO calculates the fee payable by each Registered Shipper and each Registered Production Facility Operator by allocating:

- half of AEMO's approved GSI Budget to Registered Shippers which is then allocated according to each Shipper's share of total gas deliveries from GBB Pipelines over the GSI Invoice Period; and
- half of the approved GSI Budget to Registered Production Facility Operators which is then allocated according to each operator's share of total gas production injected into a GBB Pipeline over the Invoice Period.

To enable this calculation, operators of GBB Pipelines must provide AEMO with Aggregated Shipper Delivery Quantities each quarter and AEMO must calculate the Aggregated Daily Actual Flow Data for Registered Production Facilities

8.4 Disputes

If a Registered Shipper or a Registered Production Facility Operator disagrees with the GSI Fees it has been charged, it can raise a dispute with AEMO under the GSI Rules. If a dispute is raised, the Registered Participant and AEMO will each nominate a representative to resolve the dispute. If this fails to resolve the matter, either the registered Participant or AEMO can commence legal or alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

⁷ Until December 31 2014 when the Rule Change Proposal, GSI Fee Arrangements – Inclusion of Registered Production Facility Operators (GRC_2014_01) commenced, the GSI Fees were allocated to Registered Shippers only.



APPENDIX A. DETAILED GBB INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

The data requirements for the GBB can be divided into two categories:

- Standing Data and contact information, which is supplied by participants during registration, and updated annually and/or if there is a change; and
- periodically supplied data, which is provided by participants on a daily or monthly basis.

As part of the registration process, AEMO advises Registered Participants of the specific Receipt Points, Delivery Points and Gate Stations in relation to which the participant is required to provide information for a GBB Facility.

Contact Information

A Gas Market Participant must provide AEMO with contact information when registering as a Registered Participant, and must update this data whenever it becomes aware of a change.

Shippers and Production Facility Operators are also required to provide information to assist with the issuing of invoices for GSI Fees. However, this information is not published on the GBB.

Standing Data

Pipelines

When registering, operators of a GBB Pipeline must provide the following Standing Data:

- all physical and notional Receipt Points and Delivery Points on the pipeline, and the Production Facilities, Storage Facilities and other Transmission Pipelines to which they connect;
- all Shippers that use the pipeline;
- all Delivery Points on the pipeline that serve distribution systems, including those distribution systems for which retail competition exists;
- EMF Information;
- the Nameplate Capacity of the pipeline; and
- the Nameplate Capacity of each Gate Station on the pipeline (provided as soon as practicable after registration).

Nameplate Capacity Data and EMF Information must be updated by 31 March each year, or more frequently if there is a change which meets or exceeds the materiality threshold specified in the GSI Rules. Other Standing Data must be updated whenever the Registered Pipeline Operator becomes aware of a change.

For GBB Pipelines that are subject to a PIA under the *Gas Supply (Gas Quality Specification) Act 2009*, the Pipeline Operator must submit Standing Data which identifies the Delivery Point in relation to which



the Gas Specification Data will be provided. This information must be provided when a PIA comes into effect⁸ and must be updated in the same manner as other Standing Data.

Production Facilities

When registering, operators of Production Facilities must provide the following Standing Data:

- the GBB Pipeline(s) to which the facility can connect;
- the Receipt Point(s) on the GBB Pipeline(s) to which the facility can connect;
- EMF Information; and
- the Nameplate Capacity of the Production Facility to produce gas.

Nameplate Capacity Data and EMF Information must be updated by 31 March each year, or more frequently if there is a change which meets or exceeds the materiality threshold specified in the GSI Rules. Other Standing Data must be updated whenever the Registered Production Facility Operator becomes aware of a change.

Operators of Production Facilities subject to a PIA must submit PIA Summary Information to AEMO within 20 Business Days after the PIA is entered into⁹. Details of any amendments to the PIA Summary Information must be provided to AEMO within 20 Business Days of the change to the PIA.

Storage Facility

When registering, operators of Storage Facilities must provide the following Standing Data:

- the GBB Pipeline(s) to which the Storage Facility can connect;
- the Receipt Points and Delivery Points on the pipeline(s) to which the Storage Facility can connect;
- EMF Information;
- the Nameplate Capacity of the Storage Facility to produce gas for injection in to a GBB Pipeline;
- the Nameplate Capacity of the Storage Facility to receive gas withdrawn from a GBB Pipeline; and
- the Nameplate Capacity of the Storage Facility to store gas.

Nameplate Capacity Data and EMF Information must be updated by 31 March each year, or more frequently if there is a change which meets or exceeds the materiality threshold specified in the GSI Rules. Other Standing Data must be updated whenever the Registered Storage Facility Operator becomes aware of a change.

Large User Facility

When registering, Large Users must provide the following Standing Data:

- the Delivery Point(s) on the GBB Pipeline(s) to which the Large User Facility can connect, or if the Large User Facility is directly connected to a distribution system, the Delivery Point(s) at which the distribution system is connected to one or more GBB Pipeline(s);

⁸ Pipeline Operators with a PIA at the time the GSI Rules commenced were required to provide this data as part of the initial registration process.

⁹ Production Facility Operators with an obligation to provide this data at the time the GSI Rules commenced were required to provide this data as part of the initial registration process.



- Nameplate Capacity of the Large User Facility; and
- the predominant gas usage of the Large User Facility based on the following Consumption Categories:
 - consumption in the mining industry, including electricity generation for mining;
 - consumption for other (non-mining) electricity generation;
 - consumption for minerals processing;
 - consumption for other manufacturing processes, including industrial consumption of gas as a raw material; and
 - other Large User Facility consumption.

Nameplate Capacity Data must be updated by 31 March each year, or more frequently if there is a change which meets or exceeds the materiality threshold specified in the GSI Rules. Other Standing Data must be updated whenever the Registered Storage Facility Operator becomes aware of a change.

Periodically Supplied Data

The following table summarises which information must be provided for each GBB Facility:

Table 1 Periodic GBB Data – Summary Table

Required Data	Pipeline	Production	Storage	Large User
Capacity Outlook	✓	✓	✓	
Nominated and Forecasted Flow Data	✓		✓	
LCA Flags	✓		✓	
Daily Actual Flow / Consumption Data	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gas Specification Data	✓	✓		
Medium Term Capacity Outlook ¹⁰	✓	✓	✓	
Aggregated Shipper Delivery Quantity	✓			

Capacity Outlook

¹⁰ Only where the facility is subject to a PIA or information for a Production Facility has been requested by the Coordinator of Energy.



Operators of GBB Pipelines, Storage Facilities and Production Facilities must provide a seven day Capacity Outlook¹¹. Capacity Outlook data must be:

- provided by 6:00 PM for the next seven days; and
- updated to reflect any changes by 9:00 AM and 1:00 PM during a Gas Day.

If the Capacity Outlook does not change, the operator is not obliged to provide an update, and the Capacity Outlook from the previous Gas Day rolls over to the following Gas Day.

Nominated and Forecast Flow Data

Operators of GBB Pipelines and Storage Facilities (subject to any exemptions) must provide shipper nominations for the next Gas Day and forecast shipper nominations for the next six Gas Days¹².

Nominated and Forecast Flow Data must be:

- provided by 6:00 PM for the next seven days; and
- updated to reflect any changes by 9:00 AM and 1:00 PM during a Gas Day.

LCA Flag

Operators of GBB Pipelines and Storage Facilities must provide LCA Flags for a three day outlook period. Where a GBB Pipeline is in more than one Zone, an LCA Flag must be provided for each Zone that the pipeline is located in. LCA Flags must be:

- provided by 6:00 PM for the next seven days; and
- updated to reflect any changes as soon as practicable.

If the LCA Flag does not change from the most recently provided value, the operator is not obliged to provide an update, and the LCA Flag from the previous Gas Day rolls over to the following Gas Day.

Daily Actual Flow Data and Daily Actual Consumption Data

Subject to any exemptions granted, operators of GBB Pipelines, Storage Facilities and Production Facilities must provide Daily Actual Flow Data and Large Users must provide Daily Actual Consumption Data. This data must be provided by 2:00 PM on the day following the end of the Gas Day the data relates to.

Gas Specification Data

If a Production Facility or Transmission Pipeline is subject to a PIA, or has received notice from the Coordinator of Energy, the operator must supply AEMO with Gas Specification Data by 2:00 PM on the eighth Gas Day after the end of the Gas Day to which the data relates.

Medium Term Capacity Outlook

Operators of GBB Pipelines, Production Facilities and Storage Facilities must provide a Medium Term Capacity Outlook for each GBB Pipeline, Production Facility and Storage Facility¹³ covering the following 12 months. Medium Term Capacity Outlooks must be provided monthly by 6:00 PM on the last day of a calendar month, and updated if there are material changes.

¹¹ As noted above, for a two-year transitional period, only three days must be provided.

¹² As noted above, for a two-year transitional period, only three days must be provided.

¹³ As noted above, for a two-year transitional period, operators can satisfy their obligation to provide this information by providing AEMO the information that, prior to the commencement of the GBB, the operator provided to customers and other stakeholders regarding maintenance and other work impacting on the capacity of the facility..



To avoid duplication, updates do not need to be provided for the Gas Days covered by the current seven day Capacity Outlook.

Aggregated Shipper Delivery Quantity

Operators of GBB Pipelines must provide AEMO with the Aggregated Shipper Delivery Quantity for each Shipper shipping on each GBB Pipeline for each GSI Invoice Period. The Aggregated Shipper Delivery Quantities are used for the purposes of the allocation of GSI Fees to Registered Production Facility Operators only and are not published.