

Reliability Standard Implementation Guidelines

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Version: 3.2

Effective date: 31 July 2025

Status: DRAFT

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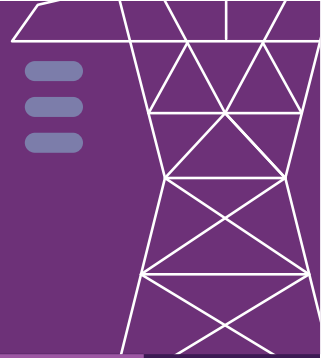
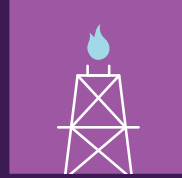
NOTE: National Electricity Amendment (Updating Short Term PASA) Rule 2022 No.4 requires AEMO to develop and publish procedure changes by 30 April 2025, and commence from 31 July 2025.

This document is change marked from the current version to assist with consultation.

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Current version release details

Version	Effective date	Summary of changes
3.2	31 July 2025	Changes to reflect National Electricity Amendment (Updating Short Term PASA) rule 2022. Changed PASA Availability from MW capacity within 24 hour recall to MW capacity within a participant-specified recall period.

Note: There is a full version history at the end of this document.

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and scope

These are the *reliability standard implementation guidelines* (RSIG or Guidelines) made under clause 3.9.3D of the National Electricity Rules (NER). They outline current processes that evaluate the market against the *reliability standard*.

These Guidelines have effect for the purposes set out in clause 3.9.3D of the NER. The NER and the *National Electricity Law* prevail over these Guidelines to the extent of any inconsistency.

The Guidelines set out how the *Australian Energy Market Operator* (AEMO) implements the *reliability standard*, and the approach and assumptions AEMO uses in relation to:

- Demand for electricity.
- *Reliability* of existing and future *generation*.
- *Intermittent generation*.
- *Energy constraints*.
- The treatment of weather variability.
- *Network constraints*.
- Factors considered in determining whether additional *Energy Adequacy Assessment Projection (EAAP)* reporting is required.

These Guidelines also outline processes that evaluate the market against the *interim reliability measure*.

1.2. Definitions and interpretation

1.2.1. Glossary

The words, phrases and abbreviations in the table below have the meanings set out opposite them when used in these Procedures.

Terms defined in the National Electricity Law, the NER and the National Electricity Amendment (Integrating energy storage systems into the NEM) Rule 2021 No. 13 (IESS Rule)¹ have the same meanings in these Procedures unless otherwise specified in this clause.

Defined terms/Terms defined in the NER and the IESS Rule are intended to be identified in these Procedures by italicising them, but failure to italicise a defined term does not affect its meaning.

Term	Definition
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
ASEFS	Australian Solar Energy Forecasting System

¹ See <https://www.aemc.gov.au/rule-changes/integrating-energy-storage-systems-nem>

Term	Definition
AWEFS	Australian Wind Energy Forecasting System
DER	Distributed Energy Resources
DFS	Demand Forecasting System
DSP	Demand Side Participation
EAAP	<i>Energy adequacy assessment projection</i>
ESOO	<i>Electricity statement of opportunities</i>
EV	Electric vehicle
GELF	<i>Generator Energy Limitation Framework</i>
GWh	Gigawatt hours (energy)
LOR	<i>Lack of reserve</i>
LRC	<i>Low reserve condition</i>
MT PASA	<i>Medium term PASA</i>
MW	Megawatts
NEM	National Electricity Market
NER	National Electricity Rules
NSCAS	<i>Network Support and Control Ancillary Services</i>
PASA	<i>Projected assessment of system adequacy process</i>
POE	Probability of Exceedance
RERT	<i>Reliability and emergency reserve trader</i>
RSIG	<i>Reliability standard implementation guidelines</i>
ST PASA	<i>Short term PASA as defined in NER 3.7.3.</i>
USE	<i>Unreserved energy</i>

1.2.2. Interpretation

The following principles of interpretation apply to these Procedures unless otherwise expressly indicated:

- (a) These Procedures are subject to the principles of interpretation set out in Schedule 2 of the National Electricity Law
- (b) References to time are references to Australian Eastern Standard Time.

1.3. Related documents

Reference	Title	Location
Demand Forecasting	Load Forecasting SO_OP3710	https://aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/nem-forecasting-and-planning/operational-forecasting/load-forecasting-in-pre-dispatch-and-stpasa
Directions	Intervention, Direction and Clause 4.8.9 Instructions SO_OP3707	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/power-system-operating-procedures

Reference	Title	Location
EAAP	Energy Adequacy Assessment Projection	http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Planning-and-forecasting/Energy-Adequacy-Assessment-Projection
ESOO	NEM Electricity Statement of Opportunities (ESOO) web page	http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Planning-and-forecasting/NEM-Electricity-Statement-of-Opportunities
LOR Declarations	Reserve Level Declaration Guidelines	https://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Security-and-reliability/Power-system-operation
MT PASA	MT PASA Process Description	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/data-nem/market-management-system-mms-data/projected-assessment-of-system-adequacy-pasa#mtpasaprocess
Network constraints	Constraint Implementation Guidelines	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/congestion-information-resource
Network constraints	Constraint Formulation Guidelines	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/congestion-information-resource
Reserve contracts – procuring reserve contracts	Procedure for the Exercise of Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader (RERT) SO_OP_3717 at the AEMO web page	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/power-system-operating-procedures
Short-term weather events	Power system security guidelines SO_OP3715	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/power-system-operating-procedures
ST PASA	Short Term Reserve Assessment SO_OP3703	https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/power-system-operating-procedures
ST PASA	ST PASA Process Description Procedure	http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Security-and-reliability/Dispatch-information/Policy-and-process-documentation
RRO	Retailer Reliability Guidelines	https://www.aer.gov.au/retail-markets/retailer-reliability-obligation
FBPG	Forecasting Best Practice Guidelines	https://www.aer.gov.au/retail-markets/retailer-reliability-obligation

1.4. The reliability standard

The *reliability standard* is a measure of the effectiveness, or sufficiency, of installed capacity to meet demand. It is defined in clause 3.9.3C(a) of the NER as the maximum expected *unserved energy* (USE), as a percentage of total energy, in a *region* over a financial year, and is currently set at 0.002%. USE is measured in gigawatt hours (GWh).

The USE that contributes to the *reliability standard* is defined in clause 3.9.3C(b) of the NER and excludes unserved energy associated with *power system security* incidents that result from *multiple contingencies*, *protected events* or *non-credible contingency events*, *network* outages not associated with inter-*regional* flows and industrial action or acts of God.

The NER does not give specific direction to AEMO on how to implement the *reliability standard*, except in relation to the RRO where, under clause 4A.C.1(a) AEMO must request the AER to consider making a reliability instrument if AEMO identifies a *forecast reliability gap* for a *region*. Section 14G(1) of the National Electricity Law states – A forecast reliability gap occurs when the amount of electricity forecast for a region, in accordance with the Rules, does not meet the *reliability standard* to an extent that, in accordance with the Rules, is material.

The NER does require AEMO to perform the following functions in accordance with the RSIG:

- (a) Clause 3.7.2 MT PASA – (f)(6) Identify and quantify any projected failure to meet the *reliability standard* as assessed in accordance with the RSIG.
- (b) Clause 3.7.3 ST PASA – (hk)(45) Identify and quantify any projected failure to meet the *reliability standard* as assessed in accordance with the RSIG.
- (c) Clause 4.2.7 Reliable Operating state – (c) Assess whether the *power system* meets, and is projected to meet, the *reliability standard*, having regard to the RSIG.
- (d) Clause 4.3.1 Responsibility of AEMO for *power system security* –
 - (l) Monitor demand and *generation* capacity in accordance with the RSIG and, if necessary, initiate action in relation to a relevant *AEMO intervention event*.
 - (m) Publish as appropriate, information about the potential for, or the occurrence of, a situation which could significantly impact, or is significantly impacting, on *power system security*, and advise of any *low reserve* condition for the relevant periods determined in accordance with the RSIG.
- (e) Clause 4.8.4 Declaration of conditions –
 - (a) AEMO may declare a *low reserve* condition when it considers that the balance of *generation* capacity and demand for the period being assessed does not meet the *reliability standard* as assessed in accordance with the RSIG.
 - (b) AEMO may declare a *lack of reserve* level 1, 2 or 3 when AEMO determines in accordance with the *reserve level declaration guidelines* that the probability of *involuntary load shedding* is, or is forecast to be, more than remote.

1.5. The interim reliability measure

The *interim reliability measure* is defined in clause 3.9.3C(a1) as a maximum expected USE in a *region* of 0.0006% of the total energy demanded in that *region* for a given financial year. The USE that contributes to the *interim reliability measure* is consistent with the *reliability standard* and defined in clause 3.9.3C(b) of the NER.

An *interim reliability exceedance* occurs if the level of USE in a financial year, for a region, exceeds the level set by the *interim reliability measure* in the Electricity Statement of Opportunities (ESOO) or an update to the ESOO.

1.6. AEMO's process for managing low reserve, lack of reserve conditions or an interim reliability exceedance

If AEMO declares a *lack of reserve* (LOR) or *low reserve* condition (LRC), AEMO will follow the processes set out in clauses 4.8.5A and 4.8.5B. This includes publishing any foreseeable circumstances that may require AEMO to implement an *AEMO intervention event*.

The aim of implementing an *AEMO intervention event* is to maintain the reliability of *supply* and *power system security* where practicable, when a *low reserve* or *lack of reserve* condition exists. *AEMO intervention events* include:

- (a) Issuing an instruction or direction in accordance with clause 4.8.9; or
- (b) Exercising the *reliability and emergency reserve trader* in accordance with rule 3.20.

Details on these can be found in the Intervention, Direction and Clause 4.8.9 Instructions document and the Procedure for the Exercise of Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader (RERT) SO_OP_3717 document listed in Section 1.3.

Interim Reliability Reserves

If AEMO determines in an ESOO or an ESOO update that an *interim reliability exceedance* will occur, AEMO may exercise the *reliability and emergency reserve trader* in accordance with clause 11.128.

2. Reliability standard implementation processes

AEMO implements the *reliability standard* using forecasts and projections over different timeframes. AEMO uses the following processes:

- (a) Electricity Statement of Opportunities (ESOO) to provide market information over a 10-year projection to assist planning by existing and potential generators and Market Participants. The ESOO is also used to implement the *interim reliability measure*.
- (b) Energy Adequacy Assessment Projection (EAAP) to forecast USE for energy constrained scenarios over a two-year projection.
- (c) Medium Term Projected Assessment of System Adequacy (MT PASA) to forecast USE over a two-year projection.
- (d) Short Term Projected Assessment of System Adequacy (ST PASA) to forecast capacity reserve over a sixseven-day projection from and including the day of publication.

As noted above, AEMO runs two processes to implement the reliability standard over a two-year period: EAAP and MT PASA. The main difference between EAAP and MT PASA is that the EAAP is assessed under a range of predefined energy scenarios and is published at least once every 12 months, whereas the MT PASA is based on participants' best expectation of generation availability and is published on a weekly basis.

Detailed information about each process and methodologies applied can be found on AEMO's website (links as listed in Section 1.3).

This section of the Guidelines describes how each process evaluates key components that contribute to AEMO’s forecast of reliability. Different assumptions used under the various processes reflect the study timeframe and hence level of uncertainty in the inputs.

Table 1 explains the processes AEMO undertakes to forecast *reliability*, inform *Market Participants* and *Network Service Providers* if the *reliability standard* is likely to be exceeded, and intervene where necessary.

Table 1 Summary of processes that AEMO uses to implement the reliability standard and the interim reliability measure

Process	Study Time Frame/Publication Frequency*	Assessment Method	Primary Action	Second Action	Assumption for Potential Exceedance of Reliability Standard (or Interim Reliability Measure)
ESOO	10 year/Annually	USE	Inform, and request reliability instrument if required	4.8.9 instruction, RERT or direction*	Forecast USE>0.002% in any forecast year for the reliability standard. Forecast USE>0.0006% in any forecast year for the interim reliability measure.
EAAP	2 year/Annually	USE	Inform		Forecast USE>0.002% in any forecast year
MT PASA	2 years***/Weekly	USE	Inform		Forecast USE>0.002% in any forecast year
ST PASA	67 day/2 hours	Capacity	Inform		LOR2 or LOR3

* The frequencies shown in this table correspond with the NER and will be updated if changes are made to the underlying rules.

** AEMO will consider the most up to date relevant information when considering whether to take a second action.

*** The MT PASA study period is 2 years, however participant provided inputs must be provided for 3 years (36 months)

2.1. Electricity Statement of Opportunities

AEMO is required to publish an ESOO annually under clause 3.13.3A of the NER. The ESOO provides information that can help stakeholders plan their operations over a 10-year outlook period, including information about the future supply demand balance.

The ESOO also indicates when production or demand management capacity or augmentation of the power system is required to meet the reliability standard, using probabilistic modelling to determine the regional USE at an hourly resolution. This involves using time-sequential, security-constrained optimal dispatch simulations, incorporating Monte-Carlo simulations. AEMO compares the probability-weighted USE assessment against the reliability standard, and identifies potential future exceedances. Detail on this approach and assumption can be found in the ESOO methodology document.²

AEMO then publishes details of any forecast LRC where the reliability standard may be exceeded. The ESOO is also used as an input in the procurement of reserves. While AEMO assesses forecast USE for numerous ESOO scenarios and sensitivities, only the scenario that is

² See AEMO ESOO web page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Planning-and-forecasting/NEM-Electricity-Statement-of-Opportunities>.

considered Central, or most likely, will be considered when assessing the need to declare LRC or for the procurement of reserves.

The ESOO also indicates when production or demand capacity or augmentation of the power system is required to meet the *interim reliability measure*. In doing so, AEMO uses the same methodology used in relation to the *reliability standard*. AEMO then publishes details of any forecast *interim reliability exceedance*. The ESOO is also used as an input in the procurement of *interim reliability reserves*.

The following sub-sections outline some key inputs to the ESOO model. A detailed description of the ESOO modelling methodology is available in the ESOO and Reliability Forecast methodology.

2.1.1. ESOO production capacity

For the production component of the ESOO assessment, AEMO uses the total of current operational capacity plus any committed and anticipated future operational capacity³ and withdrawals, obtained from operators of production units in the National Electricity Market (NEM).⁴ AEMO does not assume or forecast any further new capacity.

Planned outages are not modelled as it is assumed they can be scheduled at times of surplus supply.

Unplanned outages are stochastically modelled using probabilities derived from historical performance or expert advice where historical information is not available or suitable. The historical information may not be considered suitable in instances where a deteriorating or improving trend in reliability is evident in the historical data and there are reasonable grounds to indicate that this trend may continue. In these instances, AEMO may make targeted requests to registered participants under clause 3.13.3A(d) of the Rules for best estimates of future unplanned outage rates. In providing this information, registered participants are expected to give due consideration for the age and condition of the asset, future maintenance plans, any assumptions used internally for activities such as budgeting, and any other relevant information. AEMO may further validate these assumptions through consultant peer review. In specific circumstances where consultant advice is inconsistent with information explicitly provided by a participant, AEMO provides the participant with an opportunity to provide further evidence in support of their view.

2.1.2. ESOO intermittent generation

For *intermittent* generation, AEMO prepares *intermittent* generation profiles from a model that includes historical performance and/or meteorological variables proven to be effective for this purpose. At least eight different *intermittent* generation profiles are developed for each generator, based on historical weather traces. These generation profiles are linked to the corresponding demand trace based on that same historical weather pattern to ensure any

³ Committed and anticipated future generating units and bidirectional units represent production that is considered to be proceeding based on AEMO's commitment criteria. For more detail see the AEMO Generation Information page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Planning-and-forecasting/Generation-information>.

⁴ See ESOO Methodology, available at <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Planning-and-forecasting/NEM-Electricity-Statement-of-Opportunities>.

correlation between *intermittent generation* and demand is preserved. Detail on this approach and assumptions can be found in the ESOO and Reliability Forecast Methodology document.

2.1.3. ESOO energy constraints

The ESOO process accounts for projected *energy constraints* via inputs to the ESOO model. Any *energy constraint*, such as low water levels of dams used by hydroelectric *Generator*, is an input to the model as total *energy available* for the particular *production unit*. These assumptions are based on historical observations, parameters provided by participants through the Generator Energy Limitations Framework, and long-term average hydroelectric yields assessed by AEMO in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The same principle applies for any other *energy* limitation affecting a *production unit* in the model.

2.1.4. ESOO forecast demand

For the forecast demand component of the ESOO, AEMO uses the most recent forecast of annual consumption and maximum demand. AEMO converts the energy and maximum demand forecasts into hourly, or half-hourly, demand profiles based on reference year weather patterns. The demand profile also incorporates assumptions on future distributed energy resources (DER), such as rooftop photovoltaic (PV), battery storage penetration and electric vehicles (EVs). ‘Supply Side’ aggregated DER developments, such as Virtual Power Plants (VPP), and Vehicle to Grid (V2G) are however only included in ESOO forecasts to the degree that these developments can be identified as having committed. When not committed, those aggregated DER developments are treated as being uncoordinated.

The demand traces used in the ESOO are on an operational⁵ sent-out basis, meaning they exclude generator auxiliary load. Auxiliary load is modelled for each generating unit based on information provided by market participants or the best information available from consultants. The aggregate auxiliary load in each region adds to the demand that is met by available capacity.

The impact of weather variability on annual maximum demand is considered by using demand profiles derived from the 10% probability of exceedance⁶ (10% POE) maximum demand forecasts. At a minimum, a combination of 50% POE and 10% POE demand profiles from at least eight historical reference years are sampled probabilistically in the Monte-Carlo simulations to develop the expected USE. At AEMO’s discretion, more POE demand profiles (such as 90% POE) may be included, if USE outcomes are expected to be materially different from 50% POE outcomes⁷. If not explicitly modelled, the USE values included in the probability weighted calculation of expected USE arising from 90% POE demand profiles are assumed to be zero.

⁵ For more information on operational demand, refer to the document “Demand terms in the EMMS data model”, available at <https://aemo.com.au/en/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/dispatch-information>.

⁶ Probability of exceedance is the chance that the observed value is greater than the reported value. A 10% probability of exceedance means there is a 10% chance that the outcome is greater than the reported value.

⁷ Appendix A3 of the 2018 ESOO documented the rationale of the selection of the 10%, 50% and 90% POE weightings.

2.1.5. ESOO demand side participation

The ESOO model uses AEMO's most recent estimates of existing and committed Demand Side Participation (DSP). These estimates are updated annually according to the DSP Forecasting Methodology, which utilises information provided by participants⁸.

2.1.6. ESOO network constraints

AEMO continues to update and refine *network constraints* through its modelling projects during the year. These models are used to develop thermal constraint equations which are augmented by stability constraint equations which use the ST PASA formulation. The ESOO constraints also take into consideration future committed *network* and generation upgrades.

Given the 10-year outlook period, ESOO constraint equations need to make assumptions on the future status of the *network*. Such assumptions are made using long-term averages or estimates based on demand levels.

Planned network outages are not included in the ESOO modelling based on the assumption that these outages will be scheduled at times of surplus supply. Unplanned network outages in the transmission network that significantly impact the ability to transfer power between regions are stochastically modelled using probabilities derived from historical performance.

2.1.7. Updates to the ESOO

As per clause 3.13.3A(b), AEMO is required to update the *statement of opportunities* when information becomes available that in AEMO's opinion materially changes the *statement of opportunities* (whether it is a material improvement or deterioration in the reliability forecast). One of the components of the rule under clause 3.13.3A(a)(1) are the projections of aggregate MW demand and energy requirements for each region. The AER's Forecasting Best Practice Guidelines⁹, which relate to the *reliability forecast* and the *Integrated System Plan*, outline a number of potential circumstances that may trigger an update to the ESOO.

When considering whether a change in inputs is material enough to trigger an update to the ESOO and the associated demand and energy projections, AEMO gives consideration to a number of factors including:

- The time at which the information becomes available relative to the previous and next ESOO release.
- The period over which the changes are expected to impact the input assumptions.
- The regions in which the changes apply and the circumstances in those regions.
- Whether the change is likely to materially impact the level of expected USE.
- Any obligation on AEMO to protect the confidentiality of the input required.

⁸ These are available at <https://aemo.com.au/en/consultations/current-and-closed-consultations/demand-side-participation-forecast-methodology-consultation>.

⁹ Available in draft form at <https://www.aer.gov.au/system/files/AER%20-%20Draft%20forecasting%20best%20practice%20guidelines%20-%202015%20May%202020.pdf>.

2.2. Energy Adequacy Assessment Projection

The EAAP implements the reliability standard over a two-year timeframe. As well as the demand outlook, production capacity availability and *network constraints*, the EAAP particularly focuses on the impact of potential energy constraints, such as water shortages during drought conditions, and potential coal, gas, diesel or hydrogen shortages. It identifies and reports forecast USE that exceeds the reliability standard.

AEMO is required to publish an EAAP in accordance with NER clause 3.7C. The EAAP makes available to the market analysis that quantifies the impact of potential energy constraints on energy availability for a range of scenarios, specified in the EAAP guidelines. AEMO identifies potential periods of USE and quantifies projected annual USE that may exceed the reliability standard.

While AEMO assesses forecast USE for numerous EAAP scenarios and sensitivities, only the scenario that is considered most likely will be considered when assessing the need to declare LRC.

The energy constraints that AEMO considers for the EAAP are defined in the EAAP guidelines. AEMO uses a market model to forecast two years at hourly resolution for these energy constraint scenarios. This involves using time-sequential Monte-Carlo market dispatch simulations. It uses a probability-weighted USE assessment to identify any potential reliability standard exceedances.

The following sub-sections outline key inputs to the EAAP model and factors for additional EAAP reporting. A detailed description of EAAP modelling is available on AEMO's website as listed in Section 1.3.

2.2.1. EAAP production system capacity and assumptions

Production system capacity and assumptions are an input to the EAAP model. AEMO uses inputs and assumptions consistent with the ESOO for the EAAP. AEMO also applies material outages submitted to MT PASA that are not recallable.

2.2.2. EAAP intermittent generation

Intermittent generation forecasts are the same generation profiles used in ESOO, which are based on historical performance where appropriate and/or meteorological data.

2.2.3. EAAP energy constraints

AEMO's approach is to model EAAP scenarios that reflect credible *energy constraints*, as identified in the EAAP guidelines. The *energy constraint* information is provided to AEMO by participants through the *Generator Energy Limitation Framework (GELF)*¹⁰.

¹⁰ See Rules 3.7C (b) (g) to (j).

2.2.4. EAAP demand

For the forecast demand component of the EAAP, AEMO uses the most recent forecast of annual consumption and maximum demand. AEMO converts the energy and maximum demand forecasts into hourly, or half-hourly, demand profiles based on reference year weather patterns. The demand profile also incorporates assumptions on future DER, such as rooftop PV, battery storage penetration and EVs.

The demand traces used in the EAAP are on an operational¹¹ sent-out basis, meaning they exclude generator auxiliary load. Auxiliary load is modelled for each generating unit based on information provided by market participants or the best information available from consultants. The aggregate auxiliary load in each region adds to the demand that is met by available capacity.

The impact of weather variability on annual maximum demand is considered by using demand profiles derived from the 10% POE¹² maximum demand forecasts. At a minimum, a combination of 50% POE and 10% POE demand profiles from at least eight historical reference years are sampled probabilistically in the Monte-Carlo simulations to develop the expected USE. At AEMO's discretion, more POE demand profiles (such as 90% POE) may be included, if USE outcomes are expected to be materially different from 50% POE outcomes¹³. If not explicitly modelled, the USE values included in the probability weighted calculation of expected USE arising from 90% POE demand profiles are assumed to be zero.

2.2.5. EAAP demand side participation

For the EAAP, AEMO uses the estimated amounts of existing and committed DSP used in the ESOO.

2.2.6. EAAP network constraints

EAAP simulations apply constraint equations used in the ESOO.

2.2.7. Factors for additional EAAP reporting

As per clause 3.7C(d)(2), AEMO is required to publish an EAAP as soon as practical after becoming aware of any new information that may materially alter the most recently published EAAP. Without limitation, AEMO will consider the following factors in determining whether it has an obligation to publish an additional EAAP:

- Hydro storage levels.
- A major *transmission* limitation.

¹¹ For more information on operational demand, refer to the document "Demand terms in the EMMS data model", available at <https://aemo.com.au/en/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/dispatch-information>.

¹² Probability of exceedance is the chance that the observed value is greater than the reported value. A 10% probability of exceedance means there is a 10% chance that the outcome is greater than the reported value.

¹³ Appendix A3 of the 2018 ESOO documented the rationale of the selection of the 10%, 50% and 90% POE weightings.

- A prolonged interconnection outage that results in a major restriction in energy transfers between *NEM regions*.
- A prolonged *power station* outage or fuel *supply* interruptions that results in a material *energy constraint*.
- The requirement for AEMO to exercise the *RERT* under rule 3.20.
- A major increase or decrease in operational consumption.
- Any other events or emerging events that may materially impact the energy adequacy projection by way of *energy* limitations.

AEMO will also consider publishing additional *EAAPs* if a *Market Participant* informs AEMO of an event or circumstances it considers may result in a material *energy constraint*. Subject to the nature of the circumstances, AEMO will consider the need for participants to provide updated GELF parameters to inform the additional *EAAP*.

2.3. Projected Assessment of System Adequacy

AEMO's *projected assessment of system adequacy* (PASA) processes collect, analyse, and publish information that will inform the market about forecasts of *supply* and demand.

PASA is administered in two timeframes:

1. *Medium-term PASA* (MT PASA) – a 24-month projection reported at daily resolution (although modelled at a 30 minute resolution).
2. *Short-term PASA* (ST PASA) – a ~~six~~seven-day projection at 30-minute resolution.

Separate reserve assessments are applied for MT PASA and ST PASA processes. MT PASA identifies LRC while ST PASA identifies LOR¹⁴ conditions based on determined *capacity reserve* levels.

AEMO's response to an LRC or LOR depends on the extent of the projected *supply* shortfall, and the timeframe in which it is projected to arise. AEMO's potential responses include:

- (a) Notifications to the market via reports, data, or market notices.
- (b) Intervening in the market via *directions*¹⁵ under NER clause 4.8.9 or recalling plant to service.¹⁶
- (c) Contracting for *reserve*.

¹⁴ See AEMO procedure (section 6) Short Term Management SO_OP3703, on web page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Security-and-reliability/Power-system-operation>.

¹⁵ See Intervention, Direction and Clause 4.8.9 Instructions SO_OP3707, on web page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Security-and-reliability/Power-system-operation>.

¹⁶ PASA availability is a defined term in the NER and has different definitions for *wholesale demand response units* (WDR) and other *scheduled resources*. For *scheduled resources* other than WDR, *PASA availability* is a resource's *physical plant capability* and any additional capability that can be made available during that period within a given recall period.

(d) Intervening in the market by *activating* or *dispatching*¹⁷ contracted *reserve*¹⁸.

AEMO assumes that if a period of LRC or LOR is identified, there is a risk that the *reliability standard* may be exceeded.

2.3.1. Medium Term PASA (MT PASA)

AEMO implements the reliability standard over a two-year timeframe by providing an estimate of expected annual USE as part of the MT PASA process, which is run at least weekly.

MT PASA uses probabilistic modelling to estimate the likelihood and magnitude of USE in each half hour based on the availability that *Registered Participants* have offered, the expected demand estimated by AEMO, intermittent generation forecasts and estimated transmission constraints. This involves using time-sequential, security-constrained optimal dispatch simulations, incorporating Monte-Carlo simulations.

If the expected annual USE, averaged across the simulations, exceeds the maximum level specified by the reliability standard, an LRC is identified. The reliability standard is implemented by identifying, disclosing and responding to periods of forecast LRC.

AEMO's response to projected LRC identified in MT PASA may be to take direct action in the form of directions – for example, directing a Generator to reschedule an outage – or contracting for RERT under rule 3.20. AEMO is able to *activate* or *dispatch* these contracted *reserves* to manage *power system* reliability and, where practicable, security, noting that AEMO may not specifically contract reserves for the purpose of maintaining power system security.

A detailed description of the MT PASA process is available on AEMO's website as listed in Section 1.3.

2.3.1.1. MT PASA production capacity

AEMO uses the most recent MT PASA offers to derive total production capacity and planned outage information on a half-hourly basis. The information is derived from several sources:

- Scheduled *Generators*, *Scheduled Bidirectional units*, *Scheduled Networks* and *Scheduled Loads* are required to submit to AEMO a daily PASA availability^{19,20}. The availabilities submitted represent the production capacity that could be made available within **24-72** hours, taking into account the ambient weather conditions at the time of 10% POE demand.
- Committed and anticipated future production development and retirement projects are included in the capacity forecast by using expected commissioning and decommissioning timeframes and associated availabilities.

¹⁷ Procedure for the Dispatch and Activation of Reserve Contracts SO_OP3717, on web page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Security-and-reliability/Power-system-operation>.

¹⁸ See AEMO web page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Emergency-Management>.

¹⁹ For MT PASA see NER Clause 3.7.2(d) and for ST PASA see NER Clause 3.7.3(e)(2).

Unplanned outages are assessed probabilistically as part of MT PASA modelling. The probability of unplanned outages is based on those outage rate forecasts developed for the ESOO.

2.3.1.2. MT PASA intermittent generation

Modelling of *intermittent generation* is consistent with the ESOO. *Intermittent generation* profiles are derived for each generator from at least eight historical weather years. Meteorological data, historical correlations and geographic locations are used to estimate output from new or committed *intermittent generation*. The probabilistic model samples from these generation profiles, maintaining linkages between the sampled *intermittent generation* profile and the corresponding demand profile. This allows the model to capture the varying contributions of wind and solar output to total *supply*, which is particularly relevant at times of high demand.

Significant non-scheduled *intermittent generation* (>30 MW) is modelled explicitly as this generation can impact *network constraints*. Non-significant non-scheduled *intermittent generation* is accounted for through adjustments to demand traces.

2.3.1.3. MT PASA energy constraints

As part of the MT PASA process, *energy constrained production units* submit weekly *energy limits*. Energy limits reflect system output limits and must represent sustainable weekly limits that reflect the long term capability of the plant, not a limit for the week considered in isolation. For example, the impact of an energy limit being reached should not fully or near-fully deplete energy availability for subsequent weeks. There may also be annual energy limits that are more constraining.

Energy limits should represent a probability-weighted most likely view of fuel availability, rather than an optimistic view. Where the view changes and the energy limit submitted is no longer the most likely view, updated inputs should be submitted.

Since the *reliability standard* is assessed annually, AEMO may also use information provided under the *GELF* or through generator surveys to set relevant annual *energy constraints* for MT PASA modelling. MT PASA modelling then allocates energy constrained generation to periods where forecast demand is high with respect to available capacity to minimise USE over the year.

2.3.1.4. MT PASA unit state and unit recall time

From 9 October 2023, Scheduled production units must submit daily unit state and recall times that reflect their current intentions and best estimates, alongside *PASA availability* and weekly energy limits from the next Sunday for a 36-month period²¹.

A unit state must be provided from the list shown in Table 2 that best describes the PASA availability submitted for each day over the next 36 months. The list of unit states is developed based on IEEE standard 762-2006, and further information, including state descriptions, is available in the MT PASA process description. Where there are multiple potential reasons for

²¹ See the AEMC Enhancing information on generator availability in MT PASA rule change: <https://www.aemc.gov.au/rule-changes/enhancing-information-generator-availability-mt-pasa>.

the PASA availability submitted, participants should submit the reason code that is most dominant.

The ‘No deratings’ category should be used when the submitted PASA availability represents ‘Dependable capacity’, not just ‘Maximum capacity’ as defined in the IEEE 762-2006 standard, which would therefore include ‘Seasonal derating’. For example, a unit submitting *PASA availability* that represents full summer peak availability should use unit state ‘No deratings’ even if this availability is lower than winter, registered or maximum capacity.

A unit recall time must be provided in whole days, if relevant, that represents the advance notice required, under normal conditions, to make the unit available to normal operation on the day for which the recall time has been submitted. For unit states that indicate an outage for economic reasons, other than a ‘retired’ state, the submission of a recall time is mandatory. For unit states that indicate an outage for physical reasons, the submission of a recall time is considered mandatory if available. For example, under circumstances where the unit is not recallable to normal operations, a NULL submission is valid. Further information is available in the MT PASA process description.

Table 2 lists the unit states, the shortform codes that are used for data entry, whether the unit state is associated with an economic or physical outage, and whether an accompanying unit recall time must be provided. A recall time requirement of ‘mandatory if available’ means that a recall time must be provided if the unit is recallable.

Table 2 List of unit states, shortform codes, economic/physical reason, and recall time requirements

Unit state	Shortform code	Reason for outage	Recall time requirements
Inactive reserve	InactiveReserve	Economic	Mandatory
Mothballed	Mothballed	Economic	Mandatory
Retired	Retired	Economic	None
No deratings	NoDeratings	N/A	None
Basic planned deratings	DeratingPlanBasic	Physical	Mandatory if available
Extended planned deratings	DeratingPlanExtend	Physical	Mandatory if available
Unplanned forced deratings	DeratingUnplanForced	Physical	Mandatory if available
Unplanned maintenance deratings	DeratingUnplanMaint	Physical	Mandatory if available
Basic planned outage	OutagePlanBasic	Physical	Mandatory if available
Extended planned outage	OutagePlanExtend	Physical	Mandatory if available
Unplanned forced outage	OutageUnplanForced	Physical	Mandatory if available
Unplanned maintenance outage	OutageUnplanMaint	Physical	Mandatory if available

2.3.1.5. MT PASA demand

The demand traces used in MT PASA are equivalent to those used in the ESOO (see Section 2.1.4) with regards to being modelled on a sent-out basis, with auxiliary load added as a function of generation dispatch.

AEMO converts the *energy* and *maximum demand* forecasts from the latest demand forecasts into at least eight half-hourly demand profiles for each *region*, based on historical weather

patterns. The demand profiles also incorporate assumptions on future DER such as rooftop PV, battery storage penetration and EV.

The impact of weather variability on annual maximum demand is considered by using demand profiles derived from the 10% POE *maximum demand* forecasts. A combination of 50% POE and 10% POE demand profiles are sampled probabilistically in the Monte-Carlo simulations to develop the expected USE. At AEMO's discretion, more POE demand profiles (such as 90% POE) may be included, if USE outcomes are expected to be materially different from 50% POE outcomes.

2.3.1.6. MT PASA demand side participation

MT PASA modelling of existing and committed DSP is consistent with the methodology and approach of the ESOO.

2.3.1.7. Network constraints

MT PASA uses the latest version of ST PASA formulation constraints (see Section 1.3) as a base set, with additional customised constraints, and *network* constraints to model future *network*, production unit developments for which the developer has provided detailed operational specifications as part of commissioning and energisation. AEMO constructs system normal and outage constraint equations for the MT PASA time frame.

Information to formulate *network constraint equations* is provided to AEMO by *Transmission network* Service Providers (TNSPs) via the *Network Outage Scheduler (NOS)*²² and limit advice. Within AEMO's market systems, *constraint equations* are marked as system normal if they apply for all plant in service. To model *network* or plant outages in the *power system*, separate outage *constraint equations* are formulated and applied alongside the system normal *constraint equations*.

Detailed information on *network constraints* can be found in the *network constraints* documents listed in Section 1.3.

2.3.1.8. Updates to the MT PASA

When considering whether to update any of the assumptions used in MT PASA in response to new information that AEMO is made aware of, AEMO gives consideration to a number of factors including:

- The period over which the changes are expected to impact the input assumptions.
- The regions in which the changes apply and the circumstances in those regions.
- Whether the change is likely to materially impact (increase or decrease) the level of expected USE.

²² Available at <http://nos.prod.nemnet.net.au/nos>.

- Whether the updated information would be valuable to participants in the scheduling and coordination of maintenance, including but not limited to a material change (increase or decrease) in forecast operational consumption.
- Any obligation on AEMO to protect the confidentiality of the input required.

2.3.2. Short Term PASA (ST PASA)

AEMO implements the *reliability standard* over up to a sixseven-day timeframe by providing a *capacity reserve* assessment as part of the ST PASA process. Available *capacity reserves* are assessed taking into account *credible contingency events* and estimated forecasting errors for the *available capacity of scheduled generating units*, the *unconstrained intermittent generation forecast* and Operational Demand, to indicate if *supply* is sufficient to meet demand and thereby avoid USE. If necessary, AEMO declares a LOR in accordance with clause 4.8.4 of the NER. The three levels of LOR are defined in the *reserve level declaration guidelines* which are developed according to the process established under clause 4.8.4A of the NER. In the ST PASA timeframe, it is not realistic to consider USE over a financial year in a seven-day ST PASA timeframe. As ST PASA has access to short-term weather and participant offer information, it therefore has less input uncertainty than is the case for longer term forecasts such as MT PASA and ESOO. Given the proximity to operational timeframes, intervention decisions aim to minimise expected USE, with intervention being considered to address a forecast LOR2 or LOR3.

The ST PASA is prepared and published in two parts – “pre-dispatch PASA” or “PD PASA” and “6-day PASA”. The pre-dispatch PD PASA uses the most recent pre-dispatch schedule to profile scheduled plant capacity. The 6-day PASA covers the period up to six trading days starting from the end of the trading day covered by the most recently published pre-dispatch schedule.

A detailed description of the ST PASA process is available on AEMO’s website Refer to ST PASA Procedure for a detailed description of the ST PASA process.

2.3.2.1. ST PASA generation capacity reserve assessment

For the ST PASA sixseven-day timeframe, AEMO assesses *capacity reserve*²³ using a deterministic reserve assessment. If the *reserve level* for any *region* is less than the LOR1 level for that *region*, AEMO advises the existence of LOR1 condition for that *region* to the market. If the *reserve level* indicates a LOR2 or LOR3, AEMO may take action to restore the required *reserve capacity* by implementing an *AEMO intervention event*.

2.3.2.2. ST PASA intermittent semi-scheduled generation

AEMO-ST PASA uses the Australian Wind Energy Forecasting System (AWEFS) and Australian Solar Energy Forecasting System (ASEFS) models to forecast ST PASA *intermittent generation*.

²³ See section 2.1.2 of AEMO Short Term PASA Process Description Procedure on the AEMO web page: <http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Security-and-reliability/Dispatch-information/Policy-and-process-documentation>.

The model outputs for ST PASA are a half-hourly generation contribution, based on 50% POE per facility.

The semi-scheduled *intermittent generation* forecasts are aggregated per *region* and then added to the scheduled *generation* capacity (participant PASA offers) of the associated *region*. Non-scheduled intermittent *generation* is subtracted from the associated *regional* demand forecast.

Semi-scheduled generators are not required to provide PASA availability information.

2.3.2.3. ST PASA scheduled generation ~~capacity~~

~~The~~ ST PASA draws information on scheduled *generation* from the *availability* data submitted with generators' market offers. When ~~a slow-start generating unit~~ a scheduled generating unit is planned to be off-line at a specific time but could operate within a specified period ~~had it received a direction 24 hours previously~~, the *PASA availability* of that unit will indicate what capacity and recall period AEMO and NEM participants can assume ~~at that specific time~~.

PASA availability (the MW capacity and recall period) are provided for information only and are not analysed by the ST PASA process.

Under the NER, AEMO may determine the recall period in these Guidelines. The recall period for a scheduled generating unit, scheduled bidirectional unit, scheduled load or scheduled network service is within a 7-day outlook period.

2.3.2.4. ST PASA demand

For the demand component, AEMO uses a 50% POE, 30 minute resolution, demand forecast²⁴ for each NEM *region*. This forecast is produced by AEMO's automated Demand Forecasting System²⁵ (DFS).

The main inputs to the DFS are:

- (a) Half-hourly historical demand for NEM *regions*.
- (b) Historical and forecast weather data.
- (c) Non-scheduled wind generation forecasts from AWEFS.
- (d) Non-scheduled solar generation forecasts from ASEFS.
- (e) Calendar information such as weekday/weekend, school holidays, public holidays, and daylight savings information.

For dispatched loads:

- Normally-on scheduled loads are forecast.

²⁴ For further information about the ST PASA demand forecast see AEMO Load Forecasting procedure (SO_OP3710) on web page: <https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/power-system-operating-procedures>

²⁵ See Load Forecasting SO_OP3710 on web page: <https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/power-system-operating-procedures>.

- Normally-off scheduled loads are set to zero, and
- Wholesale demand response units are not dispatched.

2.3.2.5. Energy constraints

As part of the ST PASA process, *energy* constrained generators submit daily *energy* availability forecasts. The ST PASA process then allocates this *energy* limited generation over the forecast period, maximising *capacity reserves* throughout the PASA period.

AEMO's approach in the ST PASA timeframe is thereby to allocate *constrained generation* efficiently, usually to periods of high demand. AEMO assumes that this best reflects a likely market outcome that appropriately minimises forecast *capacity* shortfalls.

Capacity reserve is then assessed in accordance with the ST PASA process.

2.3.2.6. Network constraints

Capacity reserve is assessed in accordance with the ST PASA process. Even in the ST PASA timeframe, assumptions similar to those made in the ESOO process need to be made in formulating ST PASA *network constraint* equations, to address uncertainty around future *power system* conditions. The difference between ST PASA and ESOO constraints is that ST PASA assesses half-hourly snapshots of *capacity reserves* without taking into account the previous period's dispatch. This means ST PASA cannot use certain types of data that are available to the dispatch and pre-dispatch systems, such as supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) terms. These terms provide previous period feedback in *network constraints* to reflect the real-time data collections. More detail on the preparation of PASA *network constraints* can be found in the ST PASA process description in Section 1.3.

2.3.2.7. Extreme temperature events

Extreme ambient temperatures affect generation availability and forecast demand in the ST PASA timeframe.

For *generation* availability, the capacity offered by *Generators* is based on a predetermined temperature. In the event of an anticipated extreme weather event, *Generators* are required to revise their availability offers, with respect to a revised forecast temperature covering the extreme weather event. The revised *generation* availability offers are then assessed in accordance with the ST PASA process.

When forecast temperatures exceed *regional* reference temperatures, AEMO publishes a market notice reminding *Generators* to review the *available capacities* in their *dispatch offers* consistent with the forecast extreme temperature conditions. Further details are available in the Short Term Reserve Assessment operating procedure in Section 1.3.

For demand, the AEMO DFS is periodically updated with forecast weather over the six-day forecast, therefore extreme temperature events are automatically incorporated into the DFS as the event moves into the six-day forecast timeframe.

2.4. Implementation summary

Table 3 Implementation summary

	ESOO	EAAP	MT PASA	ST PASA
How is the reliability standard implemented?	Directly assess USE expectations based on probabilistic modelling.	Directly assess USE expectations based on probabilistic modelling.	Directly assess USE expectations based on probabilistic modelling.	Is any <i>region</i> in LOR 2 or LOR3?
Demand	Sampling 10% POE and 50% POE hourly profiles based on latest energy forecasts and historical weather patterns. The 90% POE demand profiles are not normally modelled, as USE values are assumed to be immaterial.	Sampling 10% POE and 50% POE hourly profiles based on latest energy forecasts and historical weather patterns. The 90% POE demand profiles are not normally modelled, as USE values are assumed to be immaterial.	Sampling 10% POE and 50% POE hourly profiles based on latest energy forecasts and historical weather patterns. The 90% POE demand profiles are not normally modelled, as USE values are assumed to be immaterial.	50% POE half hour demand based on expected weather trends.
Intermittent generation	Sampling hourly profiles based on historical weather patterns.	Sampling hourly profiles based on historical weather patterns	Sampling half-hourly profiles based on historical weather patterns.	Half-hourly, 50% POE based on AWEFS and ASEFS.
Scheduled production unit capacity and outages	Survey at least annually.	Survey at least annually. supplemented with MT PASA outages that are not recallable.	MT PASA offers.	Available capacity is used for adequacy assessment PASA availability (MW and recall period) is used for market information and directions assessment.
Energy constraints	Monthly inflow of water assumed for hydro plants based on historical observations and GELF information. Hydro storages optimised over an annual period.	Provided through GELF.	Weekly <i>energy constraints</i> submitted by participants. Monthly inflow of water assumed for hydro plants based on historical observations. GELF information or additional voluntary information provided by participants may also be used where appropriate to assist in modelling annual <i>energy constraints</i> .	Daily <i>energy constraints</i> are considered.
Weather variability	Use of both 10% POE and 50% POE and at least 8 historical weather years capturing typical variability in weather.	Scenarios defined in the <i>EAAP guidelines</i> , in addition to the ES00 approach.	Use of both 10% POE and 50% POE and at least 8 historical weather years capturing low renewable generation periods or heat waves.	50% POE.
Network constraints	System normal constraints, supplemented with customised constraints where appropriate.	System normal constraints, supplemented with customised constraints where appropriate.	System normal ST PASA type constraints, supplemented with customised constraints where appropriate. Planned outage constraints derived from the <i>Network Outage Schedule</i> information.	ST PASA type constraints and outage information from the <i>Network Outage Schedule</i> .

Version release history

Version	Effective date	Summary of changes
3.2	31 July 2025	Changes to reflect National Electricity Amendment (Updating Short Term PASA) rule 2022. Changed PASA Availability from MW capacity within 24 hour recall to MW capacity within a participant-specified recall period.
3.1	24 April 2023	Changes to reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability forecasting guideline and methodology consultation final report; and Changes from 3 June 2024 under the National Electricity Amendment (Integrating energy storage systems into the NEM) Rule 2021.
3.0		Changes to reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability forecasting guideline and methodology consultation draft report; and Changes from 3 June 2024 under the National Electricity Amendment (Integrating energy storage systems into the NEM) Rule 2021.
2.2	7 September 2020	Final version following consultation. Updated RSIG to reflect changes to the Rules and to the Procedure for the Exercise of Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader. The updates also provide clarification around factors to be considered by AEMO in determining whether an ESOO update or change in MT PASA inputs is warranted.
2.1	31 August 2020	Updated to reflect the introduction of the Interim Reliability Measure
2.0	25 June 2018	Update RSIG to be consistent with Rules clause 4.8.4A and new format
1.4	10 May 2018	Changes related to MT PASA – Reliability Assessment Methodology following the recommended solution proposed by Ernst & Young (EY) and suggested by consulted persons during the RSIG consultation. Updated <i>intermittent generation</i> and <i>network constraint</i> approach used in ESOO.
1.3	10 October 2016	Update RSIG in accordance with Schedule 2 of the National Electricity Amendment (Energy Adequacy Assessment Projection timeframes) Rule 2016 No. 3.
1.0	18 December 2015	Initial version following consultation.