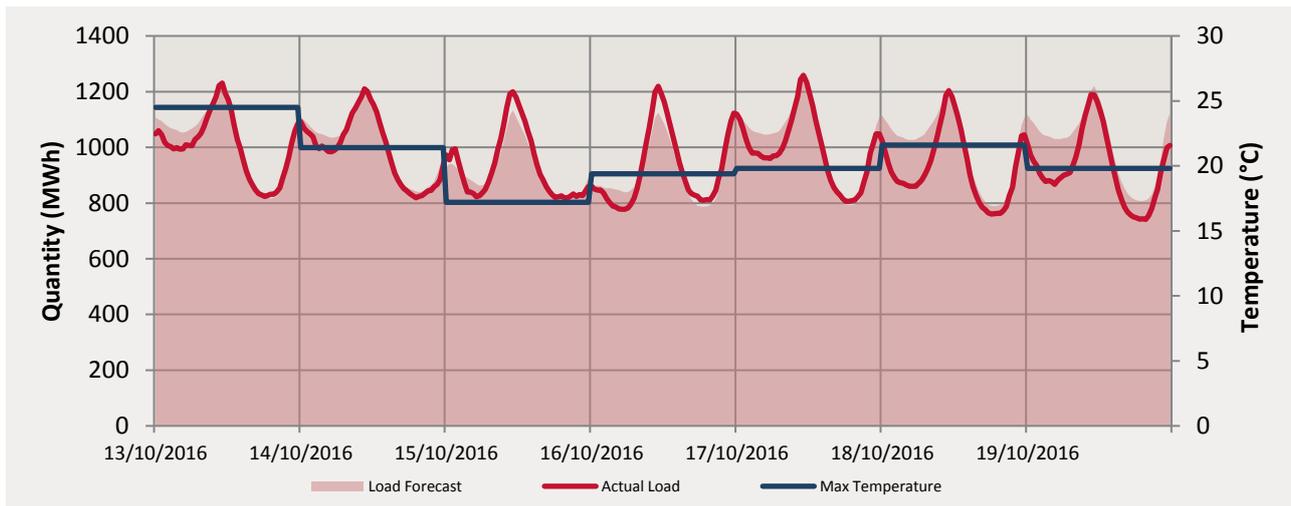


## Trading Week 13/10/2016 to 19/10/2016

All dates in these charts represent Trading days, commencing at 8.00am on the calendar day and ending at 8.00am the following calendar day.

### Temperature, Actual Demand and Load Forecast

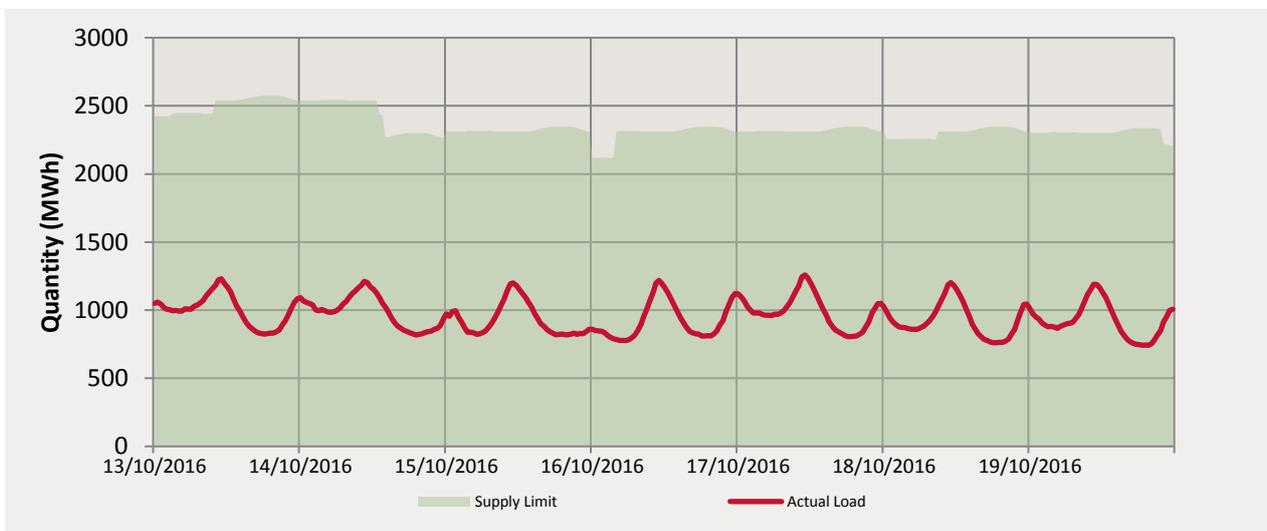
One of the major influences in determining load forecasts is temperature. Where extremes of temperature are expected, there are normally corresponding variations in demand for energy due to higher use of heating or cooling systems both residentially and commercially. Load Forecasts are also lower on weekends and public holidays due to lower commercial energy use.



The maximum temperatures for this trading week ranged from 17.2°C to 24.5°C. The actual load peaked at 1258.473 MWh on the 17/10/2016.

### Total Participant Supply Limits and Aggregate Bilateral Contract Positions

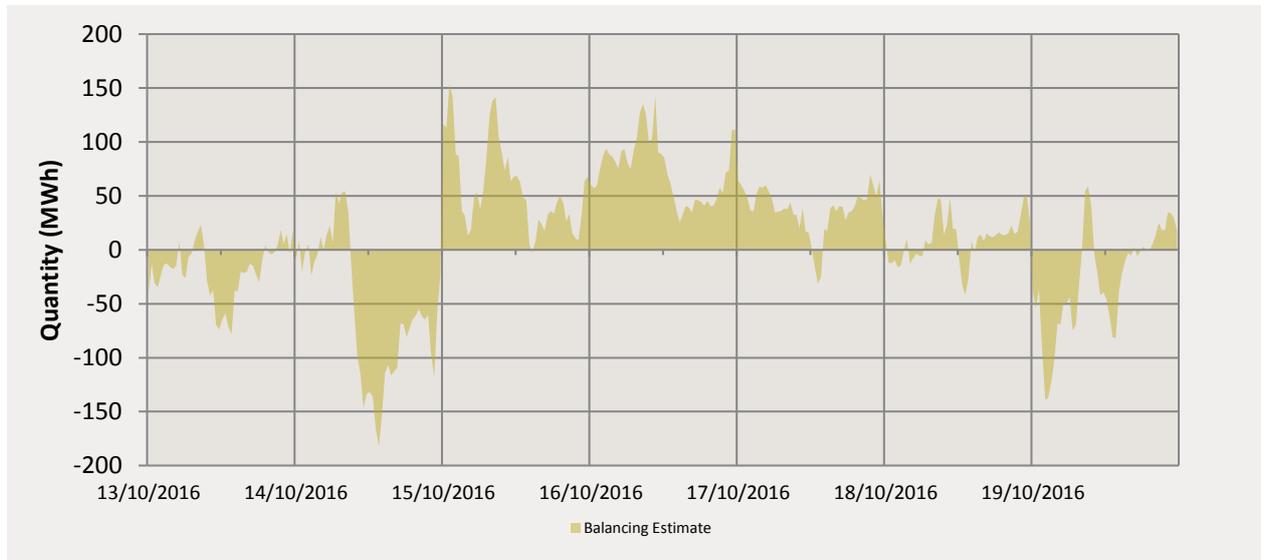
Bilateral contracts generally make up over 90% of the energy traded. Correlation between bilateral submissions and actual loads is usually heavily dependent on load forecast accuracy.



The supply limit ranged from 2119.035 MWh to 2573.299 MWh

## Net Balancing Market Trades

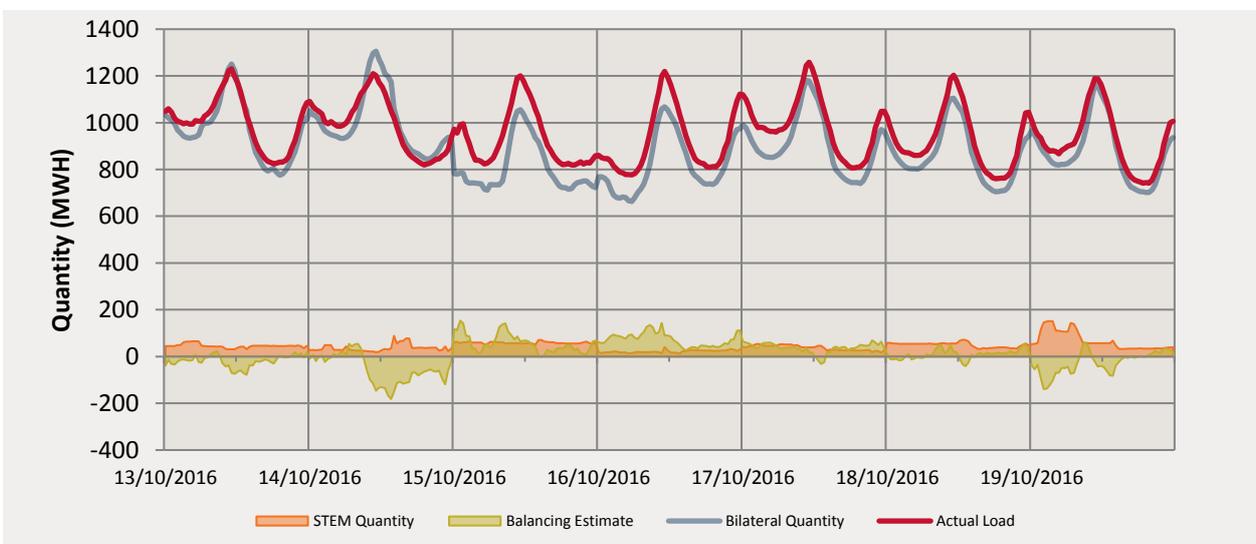
Bilateral contracts and STEM trading are generally based on the forecast energy requirements of Participants. When the forecast requirements are higher or lower than the actual requirements for a day, this Market energy must be bought and sold in the balancing mechanism. This graph shows the estimated net balancing trades.



The majority of the balancing activity this week occurred within Balancing Demand. The maximum balancing demand for the week reached 153.6775 MWh on the 15/10/2016. The maximum balancing supply for the week reached -181.916 MWh on the 14/10/2016.

## Total Traded Energy

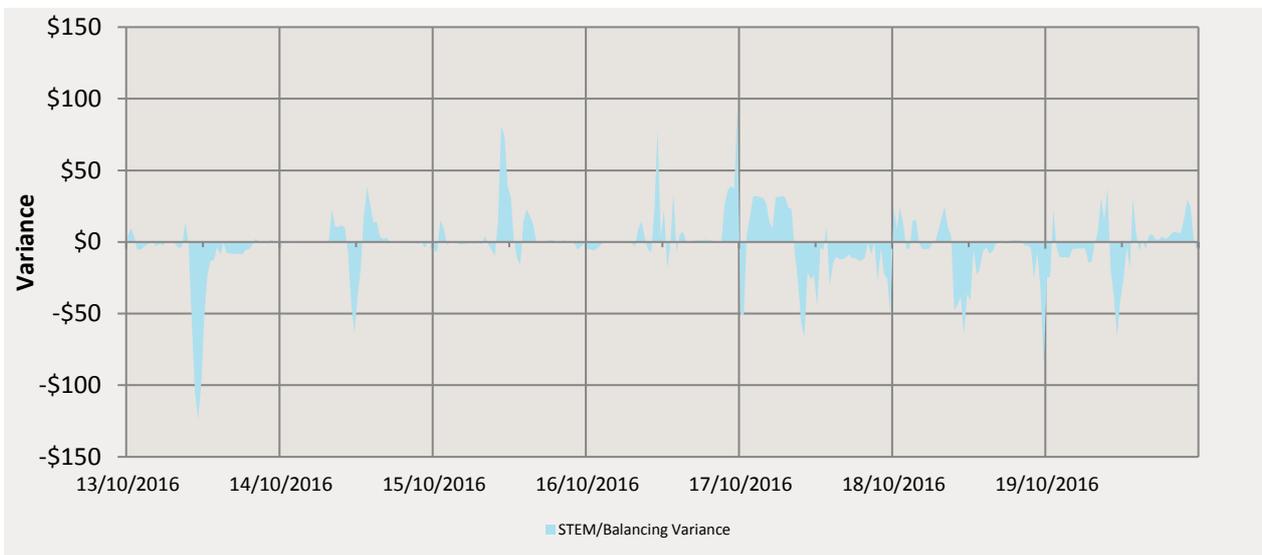
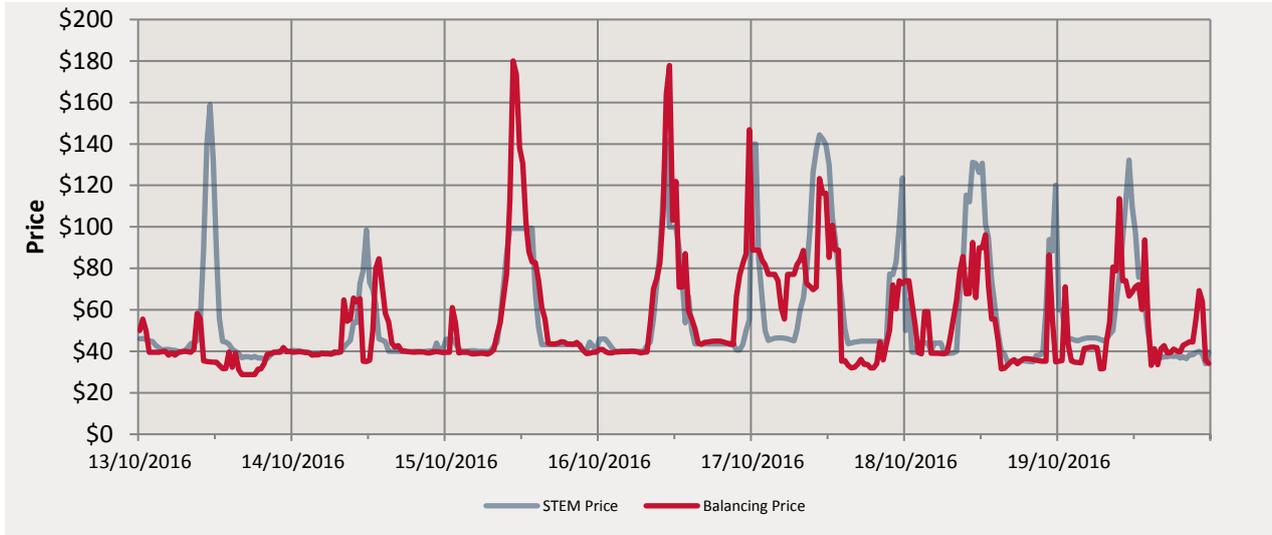
This chart represents a comparison between the total net energy that is traded in Bilateral Contracts, the STEM and the balancing mechanism. Balancing Supply represents cases in which the total contract position is greater than the demand and customers must supply energy back to balancing. Balancing Demand represents cases in which the total contract position is less than the demand and customers must purchase energy from balancing.



Total balancing supply equalled -5891.18 MWh whereas total balancing demand equalled 9594.346 MWh. The Total STEM Traded quantity was 15261.359 MWh, with the STEM Clearing Quantity ranging between 11.482 MWh and 151.501 MWh.

## STEM and Balancing Price comparison

These two charts provide the Short Term Energy Market (STEM) price, the Balancing price and the difference between these. Generally, the Balancing price will be equal to the STEM price. However, the Balancing price will be recalculated where the actual demand on the day deviates significantly from the net contract position (Bilateral + STEM trades) of all participants.



The maximum STEM price was \$158.91/MWh on the 13/10/2016 and the minimum STEM Price recorded was \$33.99/MWh on the 19/10/2016. The maximum Balancing price was \$180.05/MWh on the 15/10/2016 and the minimum Balancing price recorded was \$28.78/MWh which occurred on the 13/10/2016.