ENERGY ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROJECTION (EAAP) GUIDELINES

PREPARED BY: EAAP Consultation WG

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FINAL

This version reflects the National Electricity Rules as at 1 November 2016.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Version release history

<table>
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<th>VERSION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>BY</th>
<th>CHANGES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Draft 0.1</td>
<td>27/02/2009</td>
<td>EAAP WG</td>
<td>Initial draft for the first stage consultation.</td>
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<td>Draft 0.2</td>
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<td>EAAP WG</td>
<td>Include amendments consistent with the draft determination on the EAAP Guidelines</td>
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<td>Final 1.0</td>
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<td>EAAP WG</td>
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<td>Final 1.1</td>
<td>14/1/2013</td>
<td>Monica Burkett and Pablo Uribe Gomez</td>
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<td>Draft 1.2</td>
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<td>Draft 1.3</td>
<td>09/09/2016</td>
<td>Supply Planning – Rimjhim Kapoor</td>
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<td>Final 1.4</td>
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<td>Supply Planning – Rimjhim Kapoor</td>
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1. APPLICATION OF THESE EAAP GUIDELINES

These EAAP guidelines apply to:
- AEMO; and
- Scheduled Generators

2. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

a) In these EAAP guidelines, a word or phrase in this style has the meaning set out opposite that word or phrase in the Glossary (Schedule 1).

b) If a word or phrase in this style is not defined in the Glossary, the term has the same meaning as given to that term in the National Electricity Rules (Rules).

c) References to a “Rule” followed by a number refer to provisions in the Rules.

d) Unless the context otherwise requires, the EAAP guidelines shall be interpreted in accordance with Schedule 2 of the National Electricity Law.

e) The singular includes the plural and vice versa.

3. INTRODUCTION

AEMO is required to develop and publish the EAAP guidelines in accordance with Rule 3.7C, which states:

EAAP guidelines

(k) AEMO must develop and publish guidelines (the ‘EAAP guidelines’) that:

(1) define scenarios that AEMO must study in preparing the EAAP;

(2) define modelling assumptions for the EAAP;

(3) define the components of a GELF that a Scheduled Generator must include in a GELF submitted under paragraph (g);

(4) provide detail on the forms of the GELF sufficient for a Scheduled Generator to meet the requirements of paragraph (g);

(5) define variable parameters specific to a GELF (‘GELF parameters’) that are likely to have a material impact on the GELF and therefore the EAAP, and which may include, but are not limited to, parameters in relation to:

(i) hydro storage including pump storage;

(ii) thermal generation fuel;

(iii) cooling water availability; and

(iv) gas supply limitations;

(6) define circumstances where a GELF submitted under paragraph (g) can apply to a collection of scheduled generating units that face common energy constraints due to their geographic location, access to fuel source or another similar reason;
(7) define the form of information to be submitted by each Scheduled Generator in accordance with paragraph (e);

(8) define arrangements for managing the confidentiality of information submitted to AEMO under this rule 3.7C; and

(9) specify when a Scheduled Generator is required to update a GELF under paragraph (h)(2).

In preparing the EAAP Guidelines, AEMO is required to comply with Rule 3.7C(l), which states:

(l) The scenarios that are defined for the purposes of subparagraph (k)(1) may include, but are not limited to:

1. water conditions such as normal rainfall and drought;
2. material restrictions on the supply of a significant fuel source;
3. other limits on a fuel source for a major form of generation; and
4. any other scenario that AEMO reasonably considers will have a material impact on the EAAP.

**EAAP principles**

Rule 3.7C(m) requires AEMO to comply with the EAAP principles in preparing the EAAP guidelines. The EAAP principles are specified in Rule 3.7C(b), which provides:

(b) The EAAP must:

1. cover a 24 month period;
2. be published at least once in every 12 month period and more frequently if required under paragraph (d);
3. provide a probabilistic assessment of projected energy availability for each region;
4. provide projected unserved energy levels for each region with a monthly resolution;
5. provide aggregated information on the adequacy of energy availability for each scenario that AEMO defines for the purposes of the EAAP, based on information received from Registered Participants and on anticipated power system constraints;
6. take into account:
   (A) where relevant, the information and medium term PASA inputs referred to in clauses 3.7.1 and 3.7.2;
   (B) where relevant, the matters AEMO considers in, and for the purposes of, clause 5.6.5(c) in carrying out the ANTS review;
   (C) Generator Energy Limitation Frameworks provided in accordance with paragraph (g), including GELFs that apply to more than one scheduled generating unit under clause 3.7C(k)(6) where those GELFs adequately represent the relevant generating units; and
   (D) GELF parameters for each GELF which are provided in accordance with the EAAP guidelines and are updated in accordance with the timetable.

In addition, AEMO must comply with Rules 3.7C (o) and (q) in developing, publishing and amending the EAAP Guidelines. These state:

(o) AEMO must develop and publish the EAAP guidelines in accordance with the Rules consultation procedures.

(q) AEMO may from time to time in accordance with the Rules consultation procedures amend or replace the EAAP guidelines.
This document details the EAAP guidelines as required by Rule 3.7C(k). These EAAP guidelines commence on 1 November 2016.

4. PREPARATION OF THE EAAP

AEMO is required by Rule 3.7C(d) to publish an EAAP:

1. at least once in every 12 month period in accordance with the timetable; and
2. as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any new information that may materially alter the most recently published EAAP.

The EAAP will be prepared and published in accordance with Rule 3.7C. The EAAP will use probabilistic modelling to determine the regional Unserved Energy (USE) at an hourly resolution during the Study Period. This involves the use of time-sequential, security constrained optimal dispatch simulations, incorporating Monte-Carlo Simulations.

The annual percentage of USE per region will be the key indicator of energy adequacy in the NEM. The EAAP will cover the scenarios listed in section 5.1 of this document.

AEMO will use the modelling assumptions listed in section 5.2 of this document in preparing the EAAP. At least once in every 12 month period, or when notified by AEMO that an additional EAAP is required, the GELF parameters will be submitted by Scheduled Generators, consistent with the selected form of GELF as explained in sections 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 of this document.

5. EAAP GUIDELINES

These EAAP guidelines cover the following areas, as required by Rule 3.7C(k):

- scenarios that AEMO must study in preparing the EAAP;
- modelling assumptions for the EAAP;
- components of a GELF that a Scheduled Generator must include in a GELF submitted under Rule 3.7C(g);
- the forms of the GELF sufficient for a Scheduled Generator to meet the requirements of Rule 3.7C(g);
- variable GELF parameters that are likely to have a material impact on the GELF;
- circumstances where a GELF submitted under Rule 3.7C(g) can apply to a collection of scheduled generating units that face common energy constraints due to their geographic location, access to fuel source or another similar reason;
- the form of information to be submitted by each Scheduled Generator in accordance with Rule 3.7C(e);
- arrangements for managing the confidentiality of information submitted to AEMO under Rule 3.7C.;
- when a Scheduled Generator is required to update a GELF under paragraph (h)(2).
5.1 Scenarios that must be studied in preparing the EAAP

The following scenarios will be included in the first EAAP to be published by 31 March 2010:

1. Low rainfall – based on rainfall experienced in a specified historical period;
2. Short-term average rainfall – based on the average rainfall recorded over the past 10 years; and
3. Long-term average rainfall – based on the average rainfall recorded over the past 50 years, or the longest period for which rainfall data is available should this be less than 50 years.

(Collectively referred to as ‘Scenarios’.

Simulation cases will be carried out for the first two scenarios. A simulation case would only be run for the third scenario if the annual USE in any region was above 0.002% of the regional energy demand in the second scenario, and the input data provided for the third scenario suggested potentially improved conditions.

Simulation cases

Each Scenario will be simulated with 10% POE demand traces (10% POE simulation case) as well as 50% POE demand traces (50% POE simulation case) for all regions.

This means that there will be up to six simulation cases studied for the EAAP. They are:

1. Simulation case 1: Low rainfall scenario with 10% POE demand traces
2. Simulation case 2: Low rainfall scenario with 50% POE demand traces
3. Simulation case 3: Short-term average rainfall scenario with 10% POE demand traces
4. Simulation case 4: Short-term average rainfall scenario with 50% POE demand traces
5. Simulation case 5: Long-term average rainfall scenario with 10% POE demand traces
6. Simulation case 6: Long-term average rainfall scenario with 50% POE demand traces

If the need arises, AEMO will conduct simulations of additional scenarios as appropriate in future using the GELF information provided by Scheduled Generators in accordance with these EAAP guidelines.

5.2 Modelling assumptions for the EAAP

Sharing USE among regions

Whenever USE is predicted in a simulation, USE will be shared between regions in proportion to the regional demands until interconnector limits are reached. After reaching the interconnector limits, the remaining USE will be reported for the region it belongs to in addition to the shared component of USE for that region.

Number of Monte Carlo simulations to be performed

AEMO will use a sufficient number of Monte Carlo simulations for each of the simulation cases to achieve convergence of monthly USE values to within an acceptable tolerance.

Determination of hourly USE for Scenarios

For each of the Scenarios, the 10% POE simulation case hourly USE results will be combined with the 50% POE simulation case hourly USE results using weighting factors consistent with the weighting factors used for the purpose of producing a National Transmission Statement under Rule 11.27 or the National Transmission Network Development Plan under the Rules (as the case may be) to determine the hourly USE for the Scenario.
5.2.1 Modelling of generation plant for EAAP

Only the scheduled generating units and semi-scheduled generating units will be modelled in EAAP. The semi-scheduled generating units are not required to provide GELF information.

Existing Generation
Generating units included in the most recent medium term PASA at the time the GELF is submitted will be modelled for EAAP.

New Generation
New generating units for the upcoming two years will be modelled once they are ‘committed’, as reported in the latest NEM ESOS, as well as the most recent information that is available on the AEMO Generation Information webpage.¹

Retiring Generation
AEMO will consider a Scheduled Generator’s advice regarding the decommissioning of generating units submitted for the medium term PASA as well as for the purposes of the NEM ESOS or published on the AEMO Generation Information webpage. The generating units will be modelled as unavailable after the proposed decommissioning date.

Capacity of Generating Units
The PASA availability of generating units submitted for the most recent medium term PASA will be used to represent the availability of generating units for EAAP modelling.

Scheduled outages of Generating Units
AEMO proposes that maintenance outages be modelled using the most recent information submitted for the medium term PASA.

If USE is predicted in periods where outages of scheduled generating units are planned to occur, where possible, the outages will be shifted to periods where USE is not predicted. This approach is based on the assumption that scheduled generating unit planned outages would be re-arranged if they caused USE in one or more regions. If AEMO has been advised by the Scheduled Generator that it is not feasible to shift the outage, it will be modelled to occur at the periods advised.

Self-Dispatch Level
AEMO proposes to include self-dispatch levels (the ‘must run’ component) as a component of the GELF.

Generator Ramp Rates
AEMO proposes to include ramp rates of generating units as a component of GELF. Ramp rates for scheduled generating units of thermal power stations will be submitted on the basis of individual scheduled generating units.

Some hydro power generating units are combined to model hydro power schemes. The ramp rates for combined hydro power generating units will be the combined ramp rates of all physical hydro power generating units.

¹ The AEMO Generation Information webpage can be accessed using the following weblink: http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/Planning/Related-Information/Generation-Information.
Generator price input
AEMO will use a suitable pricing structure for generating units reflecting the submitted GELF parameters to achieve realistic dispatch of generating units modelled in the EAAP. The pricing structure will also take into account the requirement to minimise USE.

Generator Forced Outage Rates (FOR)
The EAAP will use FOR data collected on an annual basis for the purpose of producing a National Transmission Statement under Rule 11.27 or the National Transmission Network Development Plan under the Rules (as the case may be).²

5.2.2 NEM Network model
A five-state model will be used, and includes:
- Generator marginal loss factors;
- Inter-regional loss factor models; and
- Interconnector FOR.

Refer to Schedule 3 for details of the inter-regional loss model and the marginal loss factors used in the EAAP. The interconnector FOR used in the Minimum Reserve Levels by AEMO, will be used for the EAAP.

5.2.3 Power transfer capability and network constraints
Network power transfer capability is defined by a set of network constraint equations. The network model is used to constrain the dispatch of interconnectors and generation to avoid power flows exceeding network capability.

This section describes the set of constraint equations used in the EAAP simulations to model the existing and future network capability.

The EAAP simulations model the power transfer capability of the network using system normal constraint equations only. Outage and other types of constraint equations are excluded from the simulations. The reasons for this are as follows:
- Network outages would normally be moved if they were likely to cause security or reliability issues;
- FCAS constraint equations are not represented in the EAAP simulations because under system normal conditions, Basslink is the only interconnector affected by FCAS constraints;
- Interconnector rate of change and other types of constraint equations are not represented in the EAAP as these equations are generally invoked as required, depending on power system conditions. It is not appropriate to assume these constraint equations are active across the study period. Interconnector rate of change constraint equations are also not meaningful when applied to an hourly data resolution.

The constraint equations will factor in:
- the demand profile of the selected simulation case;
- seasonal equipment ratings;
- PASA availability of scheduled generating units as submitted for the medium term PASA;
- use/enabling of control schemes, NCAS and Network Support Agreements to achieve maximum power transfer capability levels;

• future generation relevant for the study period;
• future network augmentations relevant for the study period.

5.3 Components of static GELF parameters that a Scheduled Generator must include in a GELF submitted under Rule 3.7C(g)

Components of a GELF to be submitted must be on the basis of scheduled generating units. Components of a GELF can be submitted for groups of scheduled generating units within a power station or on a power station basis provided the impact of the energy limitation applies equally across the generating units in the group or in the power station (as the case may be). Aggregation of two or more power stations will not be permitted for providing GELF parameters except for hydro power stations constituting hydro power schemes.

The components of a GELF should include:
• power station name;
• in the case of hydro power stations, the name of the hydro power scheme it belongs to;
• type of power station (coal-fired, gas-fired, hydro, GT etc);
• number of generating units at the power station and their MW capacities;
• state whether energy or capacity limitations (or both) are likely to be experienced by the power station or the hydro power scheme under the Scenarios considered for the EAAP – briefly explain each of the limitations and the cause of these restrictions;
• for thermal power stations not belonging to hydro power schemes, state whether the energy/capacity restrictions apply to the whole power station, to a group of generating units at the power station or to individual generating units at the power station; and
• State the generation group the generating units belong to. All generating units modelled in the EAAP must be categorised into Baseload, Intermediate or Peaking generation groups. Refer Schedule 1: Glossary for the definitions.

5.4 Additional components of static GELF parameters associated with Hydro Power Schemes

Cascaded pump storage hydro power schemes can be complex in their operation. Five typical models representing hydro power schemes have been included in Schedule 4 as examples.

Scheduled Generators should select the model best representing their hydro power schemes, giving consideration to the inflow patterns consistent with the scenarios as well as the configuration of the hydro power schemes when establishing static GELF parameters and advise the selected model to AEMO. AEMO will then review the proposed model and decide if it is adequate for the purposes of the EAAP. If not, AEMO will discuss the inadequacies of the proposed model with the Scheduled Generator in question to establish an adequate model. The timeframe to complete this task is covered in section 5.8 of this document.

The following information must be provided for each of the reservoirs associated with a hydro power scheme:
• Maximum active reservoir storage (GL);
• Minimum active reservoir storage (GL).

The following information on tunnels associated with hydro power schemes would form a part of GELF if AEMO, in conjunction with the Scheduled Generator who owns the hydro power scheme, determines it is required to accurately model the hydro power scheme for the purposes of the EAAP:
• The rate at which water can be transferred through the tunnel (ML/hour); and
• The reservoirs to which the tunnels are connected.

In addition, each of the hydro power stations has the following static GELF parameters:
• Water utilization factor for generation and pumping for each generating unit or for the power station in GWh per GL;
• Connected to which reservoirs (e.g. upstream reservoir and downstream reservoir).

5.5 The forms of the GELF sufficient for a Scheduled Generator to meet the requirements of Rule 3.7C(g)

Scheduled Generators should submit a GELF representing energy limitations likely to be experienced by their power stations. It is acknowledged that the energy limitations experienced by some of the generating units or power stations can be better expressed in the form of a capacity limitation; hence, it is proposed to allow the energy limitations to be expressed as an energy limitation or a capacity limitation.

Energy limitations in a GELF could be due to (but not limited to):
• limitations on a primary energy source (i.e. coal, gas or availability/allocation of water for hydro power generation);
• limitations on power station services (i.e. cooling water, high cooling water temperatures, boiler feed water, etc.); and
• environmental issues, such as emission limits, operation allowed only at specific times of the day/week, etc.

5.6 Variable parameters to be specified in a GELF

The variable parameters Scheduled Generators must submit in a GELF should cover the full study period and have a monthly resolution, unless a different resolution has been previously agreed with AEMO.

A separate set of variable GELF parameters should be submitted for each of the Scenarios included in the EAAP.

Water-related energy limitations included in forecast generation capability submitted as a variable GELF parameter should be based on the known current share of water available for generation, as advised by jurisdictions and water authorities. Scheduled Generators should not assume that water allocations above this level would be made available in the future.

Variable GELF parameters to be submitted by non-hydro power stations

1. Monthly forecast generation capability in GWh taking into account the energy limitations anticipated in each Scenario for each of the scheduled generating units, group of scheduled generating units within the power station or for the power station; and
2. If there are any capacity limitations associated with the energy restrictions, monthly capacity profiles for each of the scheduled generating units should also be submitted.

Variable GELF parameters to be submitted for hydro power schemes

1. Active reservoir storage at the beginning of the study period in GL;
2. Monthly inflows to reservoirs in GL during the study period;
3. Minimum reservoir level that can be reached in each month of the study period without violating long-term reservoir management policy; and
4. Any other limitations on reservoir capacities or levels that should be considered within the study period.

5.7 Circumstances where a GELF can apply to a collection of scheduled generating units that face common energy constraints due to their geographic location, access to fuel source or another similar reason

The GELF for power stations that do not constitute hydro power schemes will cover common energy constraints applying to generating units within a power station only and will not cover common energy constraints applicable for multiple power stations due to the difficulty in modelling them.

5.8 The form of information to be submitted by each Scheduled Generator in accordance with Rule 3.7C(e)

The GELF parameters are to be submitted by each Scheduled Generator in an electronic format using the interface developed by AEMO for this purpose. This interface will include features that will enable the Scheduled Generators to submit GELF parameters conveniently at a relatively low administrative cost.

The proposed static GELF parameters applicable to each Scheduled Generator will be inputted by AEMO by 1 October 2009. Scheduled Generators will be responsible for maintaining the accuracy of static GELF parameters associated with the scheduled generating units and the hydro power schemes they own. Any errors in the static GELF parameters should be reported to AEMO promptly.

The variable GELF parameters must be submitted by each Scheduled Generator within three weeks from the time AEMO issues an AEMO Communication for EAAP reporting.

To assist with resource planning, in the event that additional EAAP reporting is not required, AEMO will target an EAAP publication date of end of November each year, with the deadline for submitting a GELF being before the end of the fifth business day in October.

5.9 When a Scheduled Generator is required to update a GELF under paragraph (h)(2)

Additional EAAP reporting will be required if AEMO becomes aware of any new information that may materially alter the most recently published EAAP. The factors AEMO will consider in determining whether additional EAAP reporting is required are outlined in the reliability standard implementation guidelines.

At AEMO’s discretion, some or all Scheduled Generators will be required to update and resubmit variable GELF parameters when AEMO has an obligation to publish an EAAP under clause 3.7C(d)(2), and an AEMO Communication will be issued to this effect.

In exercising this discretion, AEMO will consider whether the new information is likely to have materially impacted the variable GELF parameters most recently submitted by each Scheduled Generator.

5.10 Information to be included in the publication of the EAAP

There will be two versions of the EAAP published:

- a public version; and
- a version covering individual scheduled generating units or hydro power schemes. The second version will be available only to the Scheduled Generator who owns the relevant scheduled generating units or the hydro power scheme.

The public version will be available to all Market Participants and will include the following items for each of the Scenarios on regional basis:
- Monthly *USE* for the *study period* in GWh; and
- *USE* for the first 12 months and for the second 12 months in the *study period* in GWh. Monthly *energy generation* for the *study period* in GWh will be provided on a NEM-wide basis. The second version will include the following items for each of the Scenarios:
  - Monthly *energy generation* reductions in GWh for the *scheduled generating unit* or *hydro power scheme* for the *study period*;
  - Monthly capacity reductions in MW for the *scheduled generating unit* or *hydro power scheme* for the *study period*;
  - Monthly *generation* contribution in GWh from the *scheduled generating unit* or *hydro power scheme* for the *study period*; and
  - Monthly *generation* contribution in GWh for the first 12 months and for the second 12 months in the *study period*.

### 5.11 Arrangements for managing the confidentiality of information submitted to AEMO

Subject to the requirement to *publish* the *EAAP*, that is, the public version described in section 5.10 of this document, the *GELF* information submitted by the *Scheduled Generators* for the purposes of the *EAAP* will be treated as *confidential information* in accordance with the *Rules*. 

6. **SCHEDULE 1: GLOSSARY**

In this document, the listed words and phrases have the following meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10% POE demand traces</td>
<td>Hourly 10% POE demand profiles used in EAAP. The method of developing demand traces is explained in Schedule 2 of this document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% POE demand traces</td>
<td>Hourly 50% POE demand profile used in EAAP. The method of developing demand traces is explained in Schedule 2 of this document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% POE simulation case</td>
<td>The EAAP simulation using a GELF for given Scenario with 10% POE demand traces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% POE simulation case</td>
<td>The EAAP simulation using a GELF for given Scenario with 50% POE demand traces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseload generation</td>
<td>Generating units that typically run all times through the year except during maintenance outages. Coal-fired generating units are a typical example of baseload generating units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESOO</td>
<td>Electricity statement of opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCAS</td>
<td>Frequency control ancillary services, as that term is defined in section 4.1 of AEMO’s Procedure SO_OP 3708A Frequency Control Ancillary Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR</td>
<td>Forced outage rate, as that term is defined on page 12 of Guidebook for forced outage data recording: Definitions and assumptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast generation capability</td>
<td>The maximum generation in GWh each of the scheduled generating units, a group of scheduled generating units or the power station (as appropriate) is capable of producing, taking the energy limitations anticipated under various scenarios into consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro power scheme</td>
<td>One or more hydro power stations including pump storage units relying on a common river system for their energy source can be defined as a hydro power scheme, including run-of-the-river hydro power stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate generation</td>
<td>Generating units that are not included in baseload generation or peaking generation are generally included in this category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo simulations</td>
<td>Probabilistic computational algorithms that rely on repeated random sampling to compute their results. Monte Carlo methods are useful in studying complex systems with significant uncertainty in inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCAS</td>
<td>Network control ancillary services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Support Agreement</td>
<td>An agreement between a Network Service Provider and a Market Participant to provide a non-network alternative to a network augmentation to improve network capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaking generation</td>
<td>Generating units that are relatively expensive to run and generally run only for few hours a day when the demand is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-of-river hydro power stations</td>
<td>The hydro power stations utilizing the natural flow and elevation drop of a river to generate electricity. Power stations of this type are built on rivers with a consistent and steady flow, either natural or through the use of a large reservoir at the head of the river that then can provide a regulated steady flow for the down-stream power station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenarios</td>
<td>As defined in section 5.1 of this document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulation case</td>
<td>An EAAP simulation with a GELF for a given Scenario and with a given POE demand trace (10% POE or 50% POE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study period</td>
<td>24 month period under investigation by EAAP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7. **SCHEDULE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF 10% POE AND 50% POE DEMAND TRACES FOR THE EAAP**

The demand traces used in the EAAP will reflect the demand met by *scheduled and semi-scheduled generation* in the NEM.

An hourly resolution will be used in the EAAP probabilistic simulations, requiring hourly *demand traces* to be used. These traces will be generated using the same method employed to produce demand traces for the National Transmission Statement under Rule 11.27 or the National Transmission Network Development Plan under the Rules (as the case may be) as explained below.

The method involves adjusting historical demand patterns to match forecast *energy* and peak demand projections to determine *10% and 50% POE demand traces for the study period*. The historical years used in deriving the 10% POE and 50% POE demand traces generally reflect the most recent year/s in which the load traces most closely matched the criteria for the nominated 10% and 50% POE years.

A 10% POE maximum demand projection takes into consideration both the probability of extreme temperatures and day of the week. It is expected to be exceeded, on average, no more than once every 10 years. That is, for any given year, there is a 10% probability that a 10% POE projected maximum demand will be exceeded. Similarly, 50% POE projected demands are expected to be exceeded no more, on average, than one year in every two.

Suitable adjustments will be made in deriving *demand traces* to take into account the demand side participation (DSP) using the committed amounts of DSP *published* in the latest NEM ESOO.
8. SCHEDULE 3: INTER-REGIONAL LOSS MODEL AND MARGINAL LOSS FACTORS USED FOR THE EAAP

The demand traces used by AEMO will be derived on the basis of “as generated”.

The EAAP simulations will ensure that the regional scheduled maximum demands include a proportion of the inter-regional losses calculated using loss equations. AEMO proposes that for each interconnector, there will be a proportion of the inter-regional losses set per region.

Marginal loss factors are used in determining pricing and dispatch order in the EAAP simulations, but are not used to adjust physical demand. The Marginal loss factors applied in the EAAP studies for the first year will also be applied for the second year of studies.

The inter-regional loss models, inter-regional loss proportions and marginal loss factors for the EAAP studies will be sourced from the latest version of the AEMO document “List of Regional Boundaries and Marginal Loss Factors”.  

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9. SCHEDULE 4: EXAMPLES OF HYDRO POWER SCHEME MODELLING FOR EAAP

9.1 Sample Model 1 – Run of river Hydro Power Station

9.2 Sample Model 2 – Basic Pump Storage Hydro Power Schemes
9.3 Sample Model 3 – Complex Pump Storage Hydro Power Schemes

![Diagram of Complex Pump Storage Hydro Power Schemes]

- Head Reservoir
- Intermediate Reservoir 1-1
- Intermediate Reservoir 2-1
- Intermediate Reservoir “n”
- Intermediate Reservoir “m”
- Tail Reservoir 1
- Tail Reservoir 2
- Generator
- Pump
9.4 Sample Model 4 – Aggregated Complex Pump Storage Hydro Power Schemes

A suitable combination of physical hydro power stations so that complex hydro power schemes can be approximated by one of the three models presented above.

9.5 Sample Model 5 – Hydro Power Schemes with specific generation profiles

Hydro power schemes may be modelled by means of different hourly generation profiles for the study period to suit various Scenarios. This will be an option made available to Scheduled Generators to submit variable GELF parameters for hydro power schemes.