

DRAFT

Transmission system operational capability framework

Overview

A voluntary industry framework to
support efficient transmission
system operational capability

JULY 2026





We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land, seas and waters across Australia. We honour the wisdom of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past and present and embrace future generations.

We acknowledge that, wherever we work, we do so on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander lands. We pay respect to the world's oldest continuing culture and First Nations peoples' deep and continuing connection to Country; and hope that our work can benefit both people and Country.

'Journey of unity: AEMO's Reconciliation Path' by Lani Balzan

AEMO is proud to have launched its first [Reconciliation Action Plan](#) in May 2024. 'Journey of unity: AEMO's Reconciliation Path' was created by Wiradjuri artist Lani Balzan to visually narrate our ongoing journey towards reconciliation – a collaborative endeavour that honours First Nations cultures, fosters mutual understanding, and paves the way for a brighter, more inclusive future.

Important notice

Purpose

The Transmission System Operational Capability Framework (TSOCF, or framework) is a voluntary guide to transmission system operations capability planning in the national electricity market. It provides a considered, consistent and transparent view of the transmission system operational capabilities needed to support the energy transition. It is intended to support AEMO and Transmission Network Service Providers to assess, prioritise and progressively improve operational coordination, capability and maturity.

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1 Transmission system operational capability in the NEM

This chapter introduces transmission system operational capability in the national electricity market (NEM), explains why a shared framework is needed to support secure, reliable and efficient operation through the energy transition, and summarises the purpose of the Transmission System Operational Capability Framework (TSOCF, or framework) as a voluntary guide for capability planning and uplift.

1.1 What is transmission system operational capability in the NEM?

Transmission system operational capability in the NEM is the capability required to plan, coordinate, monitor, operate and respond to transmission system conditions in support of secure, reliable and efficient power system operation. It includes the people, processes, systems, data and tools needed to support transmission system operations planning as well as real-time operational activities. It includes the capability to maintain the system within defined technical limits, respond to credible and non-credible disturbances, and support system restart following a widespread outage.

Operational capability is exercised in the NEM within a shared operational model where AEMO coordinates the power system and is responsible for maintaining power system security under the National Electricity Rules (NER). Multiple Transmission Network Service Providers (TNSPs) manage and operate transmission assets within their respective networks and work with AEMO to support secure operation across the NEM. While AEMO has overall responsibility for maintaining power system security, some operational functions are performed by TNSPs under regulatory delegation arrangements¹. These delegated functions are an important part of the shared operating model (see box below). While some functions are specifically delegated to TNSPs, AEMO's ability to fulfil other functions² implicitly depends on TNSP's maintaining appropriate supporting capabilities.

In this context, transmission system operational capability extends beyond the operation of physical assets. It includes the operational coordination, situational awareness and preparedness required for AEMO and TNSPs to operate effectively under changing system conditions. The importance of this capability is increasing as the NEM continues to transition. The NEM is a large, complex and geographically dispersed interconnected power system. Its operating environment is becoming more dynamic and challenging as demand extremes occur more frequently, demand ramps are increasingly onerous, and inverter-based resources become more prominent across both transmission-connected and distribution-connected parts of the system.

Such changes are increasing the complexity of real-time operations and placing greater importance on effective forecasting, outage management, operational decision-making and cross-network security management. In this context, strengthening transmission system operational capability is essential to support secure, reliable and efficient operation of the NEM through the energy transition.

¹ Refer AEMO website for details: www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/system-operations/power-system-operation/schedules-for-delegations

² For example, AEMO's responsibility for power system procedures NER 4.10.1/4.10.2 would be more effectively carried out in a changing power system if AEMO had better visibility and forward mapping of the capabilities considered in developing those procedures.

TNSP delegated functions for system security

AEMO can appoint delegates to carry out some of its power system security functions on its behalf (NER 4.3.3(a)). These functions are typically delegated to TNSPs via [Instruments of Delegation](#) and are defined in Schedule 1 of each TNSP's Instrument of Delegation.

The delegated functions focus on execution and local coordination activities and typically include:

- Load shedding and restoration
- System restart implementation
- Transmission–distribution coordination and liaison
- Maintaining power system security under communications or control system disruption.

In the context of the TSO CF, these delegated functions are critical as they define operational capabilities TNSPs must have to support secure system operation. This is particularly important in an increasingly renewable-dominated power system, where effective local decision-making and coordination are essential.

1.2 Why is a framework important?

Recent NEM assessments provide a clear and consistent picture of emerging risks to power system security as the NEM transitions to a high-renewables, increasingly dynamic operating environment through the 2025 to 2035 horizon.

- [2025 Transition Plan for System Security](#) (TPSS) identifies where and when operational stress will emerge as the generation mix changes.
- [General Power System Risk Review](#) demonstrates that these stresses translate into material, system-level risks that existing operational and regulatory arrangements are not designed to manage.

Within the context of the scale and speed of the energy transition, AEMO and each TNSP will need to anticipate and stay ahead of key emerging operational capability challenges, or risk being left without the appropriate capabilities to effectively manage those challenges. The largest emerging resilience risk is the widening gap between power system complexity and operational capability. Investment decisions need will need to be considered against their ability to close that gap.

A capability framework is a link aligning these challenges with identified future power system requirements to address those challenges. It is needed to promote informed prioritisation and pacing of limited resources, allowing steady and efficient progress to be made while accounting for planning and budgeting timeframes and project lead times.

Taken together, this establishes that strengthening transmission system operational capability is no longer optional or incremental - it is a prerequisite for maintaining power system security and reliability as the energy transition accelerates.

*However, there is currently no aligned and accepted framework of technical competencies to guide and drive the uplift required across these operational capabilities, creating a **critical gap between identified risk and system readiness**.*



In this context, AEMO and TNSPs agreed in late 2025 to collaborate on a voluntary capability framework to address the gap between identified risk and operational readiness. A shared framework enables operational capability for a high-renewables future to be developed early, consistently, and through deliberate, planned approaches rather than reactive, ad-hoc responses. It also aligns with AEMO's role in enabling a secure, reliable and efficient NEM, by supporting a shared understanding of the operational capabilities needed to manage the transmission system through the energy transition.

1.3 What is the framework's purpose?

The TSO CF is a voluntary guide to transmission system operations capability planning. It provides a consistent and transparent view of the operational capabilities needed to support the energy transition and assists AEMO and TNSPs to assess, prioritise and progressively enhance operational coordination, capability and maturity. The framework may also support TNSPs in explaining operational capability needs, gaps and proposed uplift activities through relevant regulatory submission processes.

By promoting a risk-informed and forward-looking approach to capability planning, the framework supports AEMO and TNSPs to maintain a secure, reliable and efficient power system in the long-term interests of consumers, consistent with the national electricity objective. This approach helps organisations anticipate and respond to emerging operational challenges rather than relying on reactive or ad hoc measures, resulting in better consumer outcomes.

The framework does not seek to produce a single prescribed outcome or uniform implementation pathway. Its value lies in providing a common language and structured reference point to support discussion, prioritisation and operational coordination across AEMO and TNSPs. Applied in this way, it supports more informed capability development and helps ensure that uplift remains aligned with the changing needs of the power system.

The framework consists of:

- This overarching explanatory document setting out intent, scope and structure of the framework and how to use it.
- Documented in the accompanying spreadsheet, a capability-based framework describing the operational capabilities that support effective transmission system operation.

2 How the framework was developed

This chapter explains the TSO CF’s development timeline and how the underlying principles, scope and consideration of related initiatives have contributed to its final form.

2.1 Framework development timeline

The framework was developed through the joint efforts of AEMO and various industry stakeholders, including TNSPs and consumer representatives. Table 1 describes the three stages of the framework’s development and future implementation.

Table 1 Transmission system operational capability framework development stages and future use

STAGE:	1 CAPABILITY LIST	2 FRAMEWORK	3 IMPLEMENTATION
TIMING	Dec 2025 to Apr 2026	Apr to Aug 2026	Sep 2026 onwards
DESCRIPTION	Draft capability list for core transmission system operation functions essential to the transition to high-renewable generation conditions.	Capability list integrated into implementable framework to provide consistent & transparent view of transmission system operational capabilities needed to support the energy transition.	TNSPs and AEMO to assess, prioritise & progressively improve operational capability and maturity, guided by the TSO CF.
STAKEHOLDERS	Endorsed by the NEM Operating Committee (NEMOC) and Executive Joint Planning Committee (EJPC). Developed by technical working group of TNSPs, CutlerMerz (consultant) and AEMO.	Developed by technical working group of TNSPs, CutlerMerz, AEMO. Parallel regulatory input from AEMO & TNSPs. Structured engagement with AER, AEMC, ENA, consumer representatives.	Industry stakeholders and market bodies to review and update the framework as appropriate as related initiatives evolve and the energy transition progresses.

2.2 Principles

This section outlines the key principles that underpin the TSO CF. These were refined through stakeholder engagement and support the framework’s intended outcomes for strengthening transmission system operations across the NEM.

Purpose and long-term context

- Outcomes-focused and aligned to power system requirements:** The framework provides a shared, outcomes-focused reference for the transmission system operational capabilities required to support secure, reliable and efficient power system operation as the energy transition progresses. Capabilities are explicitly linked to power system needs and operational outcomes to support forward-looking capability development across the NEM.
- Enduring and future-oriented:** Capabilities are defined as enduring organisational abilities that remain relevant under changing system conditions, including increasing complexity, evolving operating modes, and new technologies. The framework is designed to support capability uplift through Horizon 2 and beyond.³

³ Horizon 2 is defined in the [Transition Plan for System Security](#) as 2-10 years into the future.



Framework design and coordination

3. **Capability-based, not solution-prescriptive:** The framework defines what capabilities are required, not how they must be implemented. It does not prescribe specific technologies, tools, organisational structures or operating models, enabling TNSPs to determine the most appropriate implementation approach while maintaining flexibility over time.
4. **Focused on capability uplift:** The framework targets capabilities that require deliberate uplift beyond current business-as-usual practices to meet future system needs. Routine or organically evolving functions are intentionally excluded to maintain focus on areas of material change and risk.
5. **Operational in scope:** The framework is limited to capabilities that directly support transmission system operations, including specific operational planning functions, real-time operations, outages and emergency response. Activities outside this scope are excluded to ensure clarity and focus.
6. **Alignment, consistency and coordination:** The framework promotes a consistent understanding of transmission system operational capabilities across the NEM, supporting alignment between AEMO and TNSPs. It provides a common reference point to improve operational coordination and enable more consistent planning and capability development.
7. **Clear role boundaries and non-duplication:** The framework clearly delineates roles and responsibilities between AEMO and TNSPs. It seeks to avoid duplication of capability unless there are a clear regulatory or operational needs and value in maintaining redundancy or resilience.

Regulatory setting

8. **Complementary to existing regulatory processes:** The framework is a voluntary guidance tool and does not impose new obligations. The framework may be used by TNSPs as supporting evidence to explain identified capability needs, maturity gaps, dependencies and proposed uplift activities in regulatory submission processes. It does not duplicate, replace, or pre-empt regulatory processes, including Australian Energy Regulator (AER) revenue determination or decision-making functions, and is intended to complement existing regulatory frameworks.

Usability

9. **Structured, assessable and practical:** Capabilities are defined at a level that supports practical application, including assessment of current and future state across people, process, systems and governance. The framework structure supports usability, comparability and staged maturity assessment.
10. **Clear, consistent and capability-oriented language:** Capabilities are expressed using consistent, capability-based language to reinforce that the framework describes organisational abilities rather than obligations, solutions, tasks or prescriptive requirements. This supports clarity, shared understanding and effective communication across stakeholders.

2.3 Scope

This section defines the scope and boundaries of the TSO CF, including what the framework covers, what it does not cover, and how it should be interpreted in relation to existing regulatory processes and responsibilities. The scope of the TSO CF is aligned with the principles underpinning the framework, including its voluntary nature, outcomes-focused approach, support for consistency and coordination between AEMO each TNSP, and clear separation from regulatory decision-making processes.



To reiterate:

- The TSO CF is a voluntary guidance framework.
- Its adoption is not mandated by the NER.
- It does not impose any new compliance obligations on TNSPs or other participants.

2.3.1 In scope

The following matters are within the scope of the TSO CF:

- **Transmission system operational capabilities.** The TSO CF focuses on transmission system operational capabilities, including capabilities relating to delegated responsibilities, that are expected to become increasingly important as the power system transitions through Horizon 2. It is limited to capabilities relevant to transmission system operation and does not seek to cover all aspects of a TNSP's business or all activities relevant to the transmission sector.
- **Existing and new operational capabilities.** The framework applies to both existing transmission system operational capabilities that may require uplift and genuinely new operational capabilities that may be required to address emerging future system needs. For existing capabilities, the focus is on demonstrating the need for uplift. For new capabilities, the focus is on establishing the need for the additional capability, including the operational problem it addresses.
- **TNSP operational roles and AEMO coordination.** The framework includes operational capabilities required by TNSPs to fulfil their transmission system operation roles, including capabilities that support effective coordination with AEMO at relevant operational interfaces. It provides a common reference point for aligning on operational responsibilities, interfaces and capability expectations as system conditions evolve. .
- **Capability maturity and planning considerations.** The TSO CF provides a common reference point for relevant capability definitions, maturity considerations and planning activities. It can assist TNSPs and AEMO in preparation for emerging operational challenges as system conditions evolve.
- **Voluntary self-assessment and capability uplift.** The framework supports voluntary self-assessment by TNSPs against future operational capability needs. It may assist TNSPs to identify potential capability gaps, dependencies and areas for uplift.
- **Shared understanding and common language.** The TSO CF supports a shared understanding of the operational capabilities required to support secure, reliable and efficient transmission system operation across the NEM. It provides a common language for discussing transmission system operational capability in relevant planning, engagement and governance contexts.

2.3.2 Out of scope

The following matters are outside the scope of the TSO CF:

- **Jurisdictions outside the NEM.** The framework applies to the NEM only. It does not apply to Western Australia or other jurisdictions outside the NEM.
- **New regulatory requirements.** The TSO CF is not a regulatory instrument and does not create new obligations for TNSPs or other participants. Where relevant, the framework references existing mandatory requirements, including specific



NER obligations, to provide context for certain operational capabilities. However, it does not introduce additional compliance obligations or alter existing regulatory obligations.

- **Economic evaluation, regulatory determination and investment approval processes.** The TSO CF does not duplicate, replace or pre-empt any aspect of the AER's revenue determination processes, regulatory guidelines or decision-making role. It is not a cost-benefit analysis, investment approval or funding approval mechanism, and does not determine whether capability uplift activities should proceed or be funded, or create expectations that pre-empt regulatory outcomes. The framework provides a capability reference point only. Economic evaluation, expenditure assessment, investment prioritisation and regulatory determinations remain subject to established organisational and regulatory processes.
- **Prescriptive technical solutions.** The TSO CF does not prescribe specific technologies, systems, tools, operating models or implementation pathways. It describes the operational capabilities that will be required, rather than how those capabilities must be delivered. Each organisation retains flexibility to determine the most appropriate way to achieve relevant capability outcomes, having regard to its operating environment, responsibilities and existing systems and processes. Notwithstanding this, the framework may identify limited areas where a degree of technical standardisation or consistent approach is necessary to support efficient and effective system operation, including coordination with AEMO. In such cases, it may be appropriately justified to provide guidance on preferred or common approaches where this reduces complexity, avoids unnecessary cost or duplication, or improves interoperability (for example, where consistent formats or interfaces are required to support timely and reliable operational coordination).
- **Activities outside transmission system operations.** The framework does not cover areas outside transmission system operations, such as asset construction, broader market functions, connection and network planning processes, or core business-as-usual functions.
- **Future policy or reform arrangements.** The TSO CF does not pre-empt future arrangements that may arise through jurisdictional policy development, market reform or related regulatory processes. Where relevant, the framework should be reviewed and updated over time to remain aligned with related initiatives, including future transmission-distribution coordination reforms or other developments that may affect operational capability requirements.

2.4 Alignment with related initiatives

The TSO CF was developed alongside broader reform work that is reshaping how the NEM will be planned and operated through the energy transition. It has been, and should remain, evaluated alongside the following initiatives at a minimum:

- **National Consumer Energy Resources (CER) Roadmap** workstreams (2026 to beyond 2030) on redefining roles for market and power system operations, including **distribution system operator arrangements**, and the related work on **transmission–distribution coordination**. These initiatives are concerned with clarifying future roles, responsibilities, interfaces and operational arrangements in a high-CER future. The TSO CF complements this work by providing a transmission system operations capability perspective, but does not seek to pre-empt the design of future transmission–distribution coordination arrangements. Further, the framework's scope does not extend to contemplating distribution-level roles.
- Australian Energy Market Commission's (AEMC) **Electricity Network Regulation Review** (mid 2026 to late 2027) may shape the broader regulatory context in which the TSO CF operates. The review applies to electricity network regulation



across the NEM, including both transmission and distribution network service providers. The review is expected to address matters such as remuneration for the efficient costs incurred by network businesses, the obligations and minimum service standards relevant to the provision of network services and system operations, as well as service classification and ring-fencing requirements.

The framework will be reviewed and updated as appropriate as these related initiatives evolve.



3 How to use the framework

This chapter explains how the TSO CF is structured and how it is intended to be used by AEMO and TNSPs as a reference for assessing, prioritising and planning transmission system operational capability uplifts.

3.1 How is the framework structured?

The TSO CF is structured as a tiered capability framework that provides a clear and consistent way to describe and align on the operational capabilities needed to support transmission system operation through the energy transition. It organises those capabilities from broad operational areas to more specific capability statements, supporting a shared understanding of the transmission system operational capability landscape across the NEM.

At the highest level, the framework is organised into eight primary capability domains:

1. Operational planning and forecasting
2. Real-time network operations
3. Real-time asset management
4. Monitoring and reporting
5. Outage management
6. Operational safety and risk management
7. Emergency dispatch
8. Operational resilience and business continuity.

These domains represent the major functional areas of transmission system operations across the operational lifecycle and provide the overall structure of the framework. Within each domain, the framework identifies a set of core capabilities. These describe the principal operational capabilities required within each functional area and form the building blocks of the TSO CF. For each core capability, the framework includes a capability description, an outline of the relevant emerging situation, what is needed, and reference to associated obligations and NER provisions. This is intended to support a clear understanding of the purpose of each capability and its relevance to transmission system operation.

3.2 How should the framework be applied?

The TSO CF is intended to be applied as a reference for capability assessment, planning and improvement. It supports a shared understanding of the operational capabilities that may be required as power system conditions evolve and provides a structured basis for identifying where capability uplift may be needed over time. Consistent with its purpose, the framework describes what capabilities may be required, rather than prescribing how they should be delivered.

In practice, the framework can be used to review current operational capability against the capability areas set out in the accompanying spreadsheet. This supports a structured assessment of current state, identification of capability gaps and dependencies, and consideration of relevant uplift actions based on the organisation's operating environment,



responsibilities and future needs. Applied in this way, the TSO CF promotes a consistent, risk-informed and forward-looking approach to capability planning, rather than reactive or ad hoc responses to emerging operational challenges.

The framework is most effective when applied across the parts of an organisation that collectively contribute to transmission system operation. Depending on the capability area, this may include operational, engineering, planning, outage management, asset management, operational technology, compliance and other support functions. A cross-functional approach supports a more accurate assessment of how capability is delivered in practice, including the interaction between people, processes, systems, tools and operational governance.

Application of the TSO CF should be supported by appropriate organisational evidence and judgement, including existing procedures, operating practices, tools, training arrangements and governance processes. Maintaining clear records of assessments, including identified gaps, dependencies and uplift priorities, can improve consistency over time and support future reviews of capability progress.

3.3 Recommended application process

To support consistent and practical application of the TSO CF, the following section outlines an approach that organisations may use to assess, prioritise and plan capability uplift.

The TSO CF should be applied through a structured and repeatable process that supports consistent assessment, prioritisation and uplift planning across relevant transmission operational capabilities. While the framework is voluntary and should be adapted to each TNSP's operating context, the following process provides a recommended approach for applying it in a practical and evidence-based manner.

3.3.1 Define the assessment scope and identify relevant capabilities

Each organisation should first define the scope of the capability assessment, including the operational functions, network areas, jurisdictions, interfaces and capability domains to be considered. This should reflect the organisation's role in transmission system operation, compliance with its NER obligations, its interaction with AEMO and other network service providers, and expected changes in the operating environment.

Within the defined assessment scope, relevant capabilities should then be identified from the framework, either comprehensively or as a targeted subset based on the organisation's context, forecast conditions and operational interfaces.

3.3.2 Assess future requirements and current maturity

For each relevant capability, organisations should assess both the level of maturity likely to be required under future system conditions and their current maturity against the framework's definitions.

Assessment of future capability requirements should be informed by system risk assessments, planning outputs, operating experience, and forecast state of the power system. Current maturity should be evaluated across people, process and technology dimensions, supported by appropriate evidence such as procedures, tools, training and governance arrangements.



3.3.3 Identify gaps and prioritise uplift

Once current capability maturity and future requirements are determined, a comparison should be undertaken to identify capability gaps, dependencies and constraints. These gaps should then be prioritised based on their potential impact on power system security, operational resilience and coordination, as well as implementation feasibility, interdependencies and overall value.

3.3.4 Develop and maintain an uplift roadmap

Organisations should develop a structured uplift roadmap to address prioritised capability gaps, including proposed actions, indicative timing, dependencies, accountable functions and expected outcomes. Where appropriate, this should align with existing planning, regulatory and investment processes.

Outputs from the assessment and uplift roadmap may support TNSP regulatory submission development by providing a structured evidence base for the operational need, current maturity, identified gaps, dependencies and expected capability outcomes associated with proposed uplift activities.

The assessment and roadmap should be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect changes in system conditions, regulatory developments and progress against planned actions. Outcomes may also inform ongoing engagement with AEMO and other stakeholders, particularly where uplift has cross-network or system-wide implications.



4 Evaluating the framework

This chapter outlines how AEMO will work with TNSPs to support adoption and application of the TSO CF, with a focus on strengthening operational readiness and identifying any emerging areas of concern at shared operational interfaces.

The TSO CF provides a common reference point for AEMO and TNSPs to discuss the operational capabilities needed to support secure, reliable and efficient transmission system operation as power system conditions evolve. AEMO's role in supporting adoption of the framework will be to promote consistent application, maintain visibility of emerging readiness issues, and support coordinated action where capability gaps may affect shared operational outcomes.

AEMO will work with TNSPs through existing governance and engagement arrangements to understand how the TSO CF is being adopted and applied in practice, including how it is being used to inform capability assessment, uplift planning and coordination across relevant AEMO–TNSP interfaces. This may include leveraging established forums, such as NEMOC and EJPC, and maintaining industry co-ownership through working groups, joint updates and periodic reviews. This engagement is intended to support practical and proportionate application of the framework, without prescribing how individual TNSPs must implement capability uplift or creating new compliance obligations.

AEMO monitors emerging operational readiness issues through its ongoing planning, operational and stakeholder engagement processes, and may reflect relevant concerns in publications such as the GPSRR and TPSS where appropriate. Where AEMO identifies emerging areas of concern that could influence effective end-to-end operation, it may make recommendations about how those concerns could be addressed. Any recommendations would be intended to support operational readiness and coordination, not to direct individual TNSP investment decisions or pre-empt regulatory processes.

AEMO may provide an **annual description of TSO CF adoption and application** in an appropriate publication, such as the TPSS. This description will provide an appropriate level of transparency on how the framework is being used, the extent to which it is supporting operational readiness and coordination, and any emerging areas of concern identified through AEMO's engagement with TNSPs. In providing this description, AEMO will balance transparency with the need to maintain confidentiality as appropriate. This may include using high-level descriptions, aggregating or anonymising information, and avoiding disclosure of sensitive or TNSP-specific information. Where appropriate, AEMO will also describe any recommendations for addressing those concerns.

This approach is intended to support continuous improvement in transmission system operational capability across the NEM while preserving the TSO CF's role as a voluntary framework. It will help AEMO and TNSPs maintain a shared view of operational readiness, strengthen coordination at key interfaces, and respond proactively as system conditions, operational practices and related industry initiatives (including relevant CER roadmap and transmission-distribution coordination work) evolve.



5 Maintaining the framework

This chapter outlines the proposed governance and ongoing management arrangements for the TSO CF. These arrangements are intended to support the framework's continued relevance as power system conditions, operational practices and related reform initiatives evolve.

Framework stewardship

AEMO will act as coordinator and steward of the framework, facilitating its review and ongoing refinement in consultation with TNSPs and other relevant stakeholders.

AEMO's stewardship role will include maintaining the published framework materials, coordinating proposed updates and enabling a consistent approach to framework interpretation where common understanding is required.

Stakeholder involvement

Ongoing management of the TSO CF will reflect the collaborative approach used to develop the framework. AEMO may convene an industry working group or similar forum to support future updates, drawing on input from TNSPs and, where appropriate, other stakeholders such as market bodies, industry bodies and consumer representatives.

Stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature of any proposed change. Minor editorial or administrative updates may be progressed through a streamlined process, while material changes to framework scope, capability definitions, maturity concepts or common operational expectations should be subject to targeted consultation with affected stakeholders.

5.1 Review triggers and update process

The TSO CF will be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains aligned with the operating environment, emerging power system needs and related policy, regulatory and industry initiatives. Reviews may be aligned with relevant industry planning cycles, major NEM reform milestones or significant changes in operational practice.

Potential triggers for review include material changes to power system security risks, new or revised operational processes, changes to AEMO or TNSP responsibilities, outcomes from related reform initiatives, or stakeholder feedback indicating that the framework requires clarification or refinement.

Where updates are required, AEMO will coordinate an appropriate process to consider the proposed change, engage relevant stakeholders, document the rationale for the update and publish revised framework materials where necessary.

5.2 Monitoring and continuous improvement

While use of the TSO CF is voluntary, AEMO will seek feedback from TNSPs, the AER, AEMC and other stakeholders on how the framework is being used, whether it is supporting a shared understanding of operational capability needs, and whether further clarification or refinement would improve its practical value.



This feedback will inform future updates to the framework, including improvements to capability descriptions, maturity guidance, supporting examples or explanatory material. This approach is intended to support continuous improvement while maintaining the TSO CF's role as a voluntary reference for capability planning and uplift.

5.3 Change control

Version control for this document is maintained on the page following the title page. Future updates should record the version number, release date and a brief description of material changes to support transparency and traceability.

A1. Glossary

This document uses many terms that have meanings defined in the NER. The NER meanings are adopted unless otherwise specified.

Term	Definition
AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
CER	Consumer energy resources
EJPC	Executive joint planning committee
ENA	Energy Networks Australia
GPSRR	General power system risk review
NEM	National electricity market
NEMOC	National electricity market operations committee
Framework	Transmission system operational capability framework
NER	National electricity rules
TNSP	Transmission network service provider
TPSS	Transition plan for system security
TSOCF	Transmission system operational capability framework