

FACT SHEET

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY MARKET



Australia has one of the world's longest alternating current (AC) systems, stretching from Port Douglas in Queensland to Port Lincoln in South Australia and across the Bass Strait to Tasmania – a distance of around 5,000 kilometres. This power system is known as the National Electricity Market (NEM).

Around \$11.4 billion worth of electricity was traded in the NEM in 2012–13.

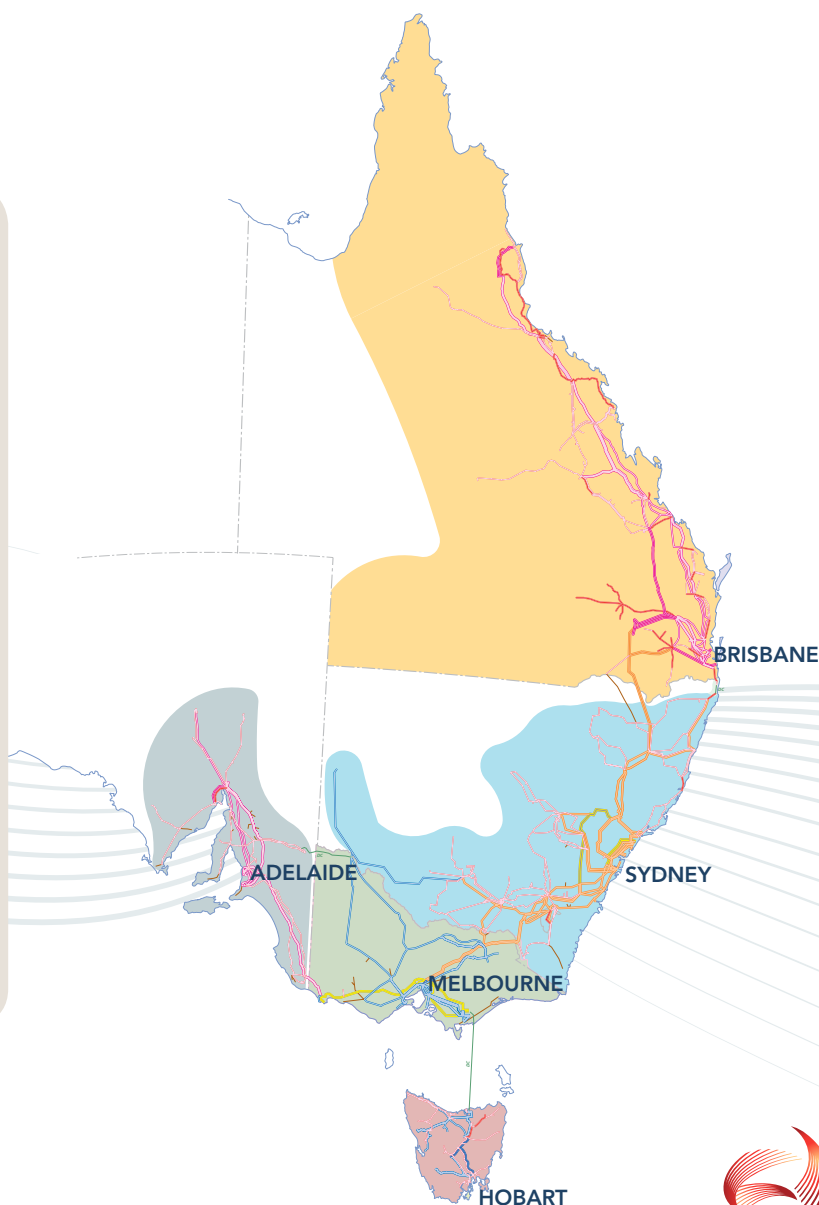
The NEM spans Australia's eastern and south-eastern coasts and comprises five interconnected states that also act as price regions: Queensland, New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory), South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania.

Western Australia and the Northern Territory are not connected to the NEM, primarily due to the distance between networks.

The NEM's transmission network carries power from electricity generators to large industrial energy users and local electricity distributors across the five states. These assets are owned and operated by state governments, or private businesses.

NEM FAST FACTS:

- The NEM commenced operation as a wholesale spot market for electricity in December 1998.
- The NEM incorporates around 40,000 km of transmission lines and cables.
- The NEM supplies about 200 terawatt hours of electricity to businesses and households each year.
- \$11.4 billion traded in the NEM in 2012-13.
- The NEM supplies approximately nine million customers.
- The NEM has a total electricity generating capacity of around 50,000 MW.



FURTHER INFORMATION

Telephone: 1300 858 724
Overseas callers: +61 3 9609 8000
AEMO Information and Support Hub: 1300 236 600



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ENERGY SOURCES

Electricity is produced by converting the energy found in other power sources, such as black or brown coal, natural gas, or oil. Renewable energy sources like solar and wind are also being used to produce electricity.

ANNUAL GENERATION BY FUEL TYPE (2013):

100%
= 195,525 GWh

50%

97,509 GWh

BLACK COAL



24%

47,255 GWh

BROWN COAL



14%

28,068 GWh

OTHER



12%

22,693 GWh

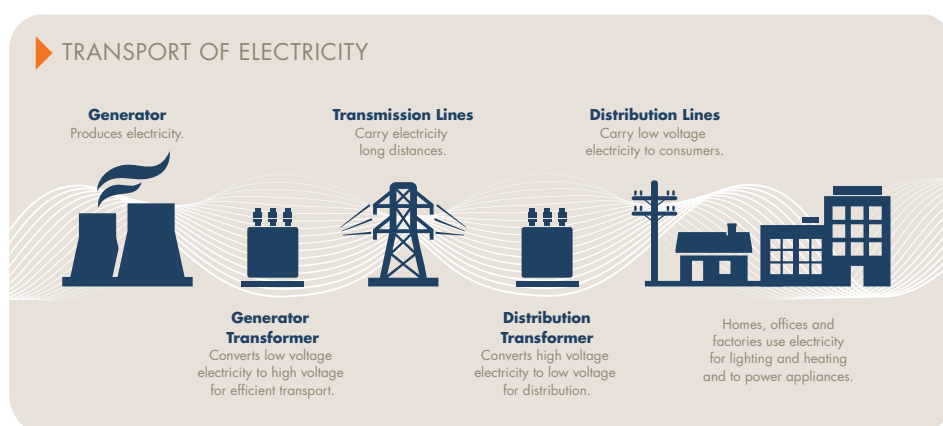
GAS



Data does not include generation from rooftop solar PV systems.

THE ELECTRICITY NETWORK

To understand the NEM, it's necessary to understand the journey that electricity takes as it travels from generators to customers, and the technology and infrastructure that makes this possible. When an electrical appliance is switched on, power is instantly transmitted from a power station to the appliance. Although this occurs instantaneously, a specific sequence of events takes place to ensure the required electricity is delivered, as illustrated below:



There are over 100 registered participants in the NEM, including market generators, transmission network service providers, distribution network service providers, and market customers (retailers and large end-use customers).

BUYING AND SELLING ELECTRICITY – THE SPOT MARKET

The NEM is a wholesale commodity exchange for electricity across the five interconnected states. Electricity cannot be stored easily, so the electricity market works as a "pool", or spot market, where power supply and demand is matched instantaneously in real time through a centrally coordinated dispatch process.

Generators offer to supply the market with specified amounts of electricity at specified prices for set time periods, and can re-submit the offered amounts at any time. The central dispatch process collects bids from all generators and re-dispatches the market every five minutes, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

From all the bids offered, the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) decides which generators will be deployed to produce electricity, with the cheapest generator put into operation first. NEM operation is based on the idea of meeting electricity demand (or consumption) in the most cost-efficient way. AEMO then dispatches these generators into production.

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HOW THE NEM WORKS

THE NEM

The NEM is a wholesale electricity market in which generators sell electricity and retailers buy it to on-sell to you. There are lots of generators and retailers participating in the market, so it's highly competitive and therefore an efficient way of maintaining relatively competitive electricity prices in the wholesale market.



THE FINANCIAL MARKET

The financial market sits alongside the NEM and involves retailers and generators entering into hedging contracts to buy and sell electricity. These contracts set an agreed price for the electricity and help to manage the risk of price volatility.

THE NEM,
THE GRID AND
THE FINANCIAL
MARKET WORK
TOGETHER



THE PHYSICAL SUPPLY SYSTEM 'THE GRID'

The transmission and distribution networks deliver electricity from power stations anywhere in the system to homes and business at all times of the day and night.

FLUCTUATING PRICES

All electricity sales are traded through the NEM. It is a wholesale market and prices fluctuate in response to supply and demand at any point in time.



NEM MARKET PRICE

The price of electricity in the NEM is based on:

1. Offers by generators to supply electricity to the market and particular volumes and prices at set times.
2. Demand at any given point of the day and night.



FINANCIAL MARKET PRICE

To manage price volatility, retailers and generators often enter into hedging contracts to fix the price for future electricity sales.

Production is matched to energy consumption, and spare generating capacity is always kept in reserve in case it's needed. The current energy price then can be calculated. Electricity production is also subject to transmission limitations so that the network is not overloaded.

In delivering the electricity, a dispatch price is determined every five minutes, and six dispatch prices are averaged every half-hour to determine the "spot price" for each of the NEM regions. AEMO uses the spot price as its basis for settling the financial transactions for all electricity traded in the NEM.

The National Electricity Rules (the Rules) set a maximum spot price, also known as the Market Price Cap. At January 2014, this cap is set at \$13,100 per megawatt hour, and is adjusted annually for inflation. The Rules also set a minimum spot price, called the market floor price. The market floor price is \$1,000 per megawatt hour. The Australian Energy Market Commission's Reliability Panel reviews the market price cap and market floor price settings every four years to ensure they align with the NEM reliability standard.

In order to pay the generators, AEMO must recover costs from customers. Most customers don't wish to participate directly, so they purchase their electricity through a retailer. The customer pays the retailer a commercial tariff, and the retailer manages the customer's energy purchases, including paying AEMO the spot price.

NEM participants need to manage the financial risks associated with the significant spot price volatility that occurs during trading periods. They achieve this by using financial contracts that lock in a firm price for electricity that will be produced or consumed at a given time in the future. These arrangements are generally in the form of derivatives, and include swaps or hedges, options and futures contracts.

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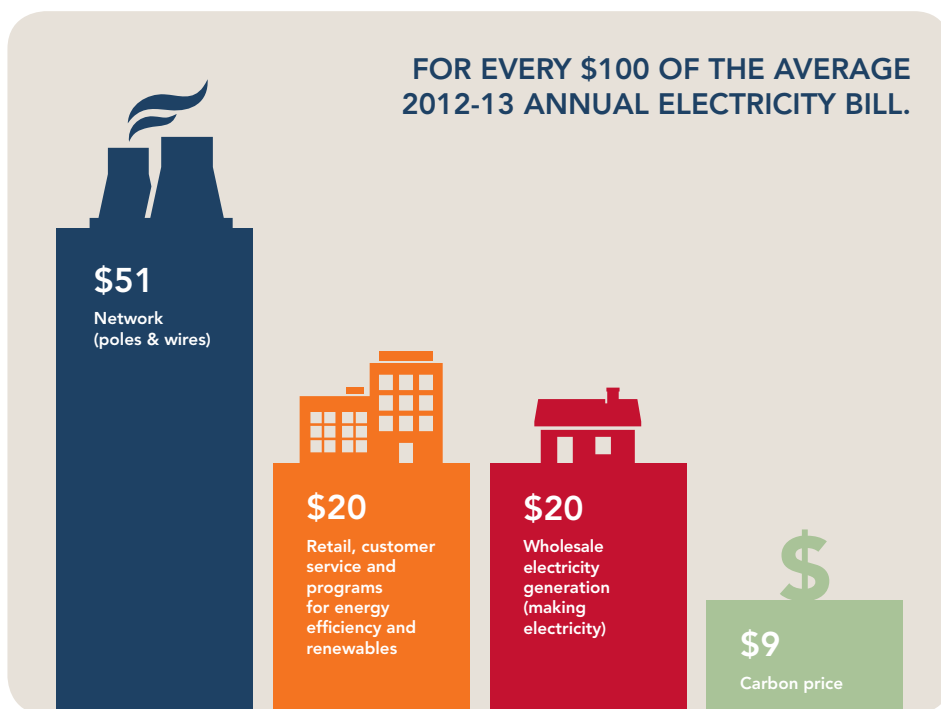
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HOW YOUR ENERGY BILL IS CALCULATED

The NEM is a wholesale market. Generation costs make up about 20% of a typical electricity bill. The remainder is made up of network costs (around 51%), retail costs (around 20%), and the carbon price (around 9%) (source: Commonwealth Treasury).



Pictured above: AEMO control centre in Mansfield, Queensland.

AEMO'S ROLE IN THE NEM

AEMO is responsible for monitoring electricity consumption and the flow of energy across the power system. If there are system limitations or demand increases, AEMO makes adjustments and, if supplies are inadequate to meet demand, AEMO may issue notices to the market for additional generation or directly intervene as a last resort.

AEMO also monitors electricity voltage and frequency to make sure the system stays secure, and monitors the impact of planned power outages to make sure the system can accommodate any subsequent loss of generation or transmission capacity.

AEMO controls the NEM via two identical control centres in different states. Each can seamlessly assume responsibility for the entire NEM if needed.

Should consumption in a region of the NEM exceed supply, and all other means of meeting that consumption have been exhausted, AEMO can instruct network service providers to temporarily cut off the electricity supply to some customers, usually a large industrial customer. This action is only taken when there is an urgent need to protect the power system by reducing consumption and returning supply and demand in the system to balance.

AEMO also operates the retail electricity markets across the NEM. These markets underpin the wholesale markets by facilitating retail competition and enabling all customers to purchase energy from the supplier of their choice.

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HOW ELECTRICITY IS MEASURED

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| WATT (W) | 1 WATT | You will often see this measure on packaging for small household products such as light bulbs. |  | A 40 W light bulb uses 40 watts of electricity. |
| KILOWATT (kW) | 1000 WATTS (1 watt x 1000) | The output of rooftop solar panels is often described in kilowatts. |  | A typical solar panel system can produce 1.5kW of electricity. |
| MEGAWATT (MW) | 1 MILLION WATTS (1 kilowatt x 1000) | The output of a power station is described in megawatts. |  | Cullerin Range Wind Farm can produce 30 MW of electricity. |
| GIGAWATT (GW) | 1000 MILLION WATTS (1 megawatt x 1000) | Gigawatts are used to describe very large amounts of electricity. |  | Australia's Renewable Energy Target will encourage 8 GW of wind energy capacity to be installed. |

A kilowatt-hour is the amount of electricity produced or consumed in an hour. A typical Australian home's daily usage is around 17 kWh.

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