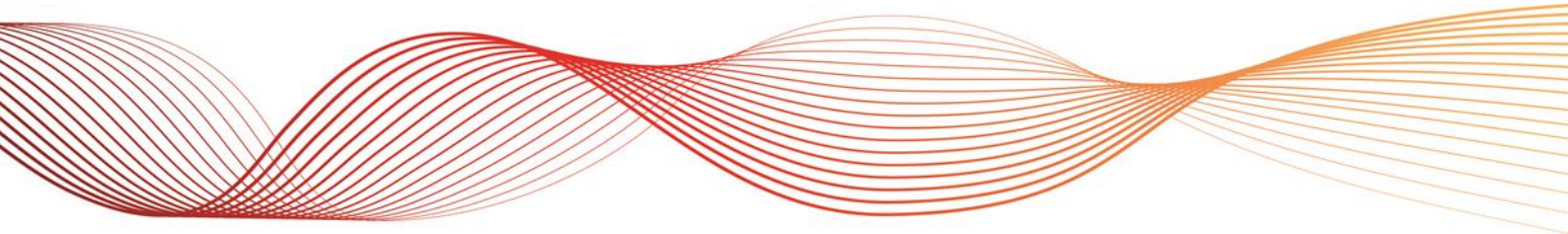




ENERGY ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROJECTION

FOR EASTERN AND SOUTH EASTERN AUSTRALIA

Published: **August 2015**





IMPORTANT NOTICE

Purpose

The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) publishes this document in accordance with 3.7C of the National Electricity Rules (Rules). This publication is based on information available to AEMO as at 7 July 2015, although AEMO has endeavoured to incorporate more recent information where practical.

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Background

The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) is publishing this August 2015 Energy Adequacy Assessment Projection (EAAP) to provide analysis of the potential effects of fuel supply limitations on the National Electricity Market (NEM) power system from 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2017, indicating any likely issues in meeting the Reliability Standard. The Reliability Standard requires that a maximum of 0.002% of all operational consumption can go unserved for any region in any financial year.

This EAAP takes into account information provided through the Generator Energy Limitation Framework (GELF) to AEMO as at 7 July 2015.

The following three scenarios were considered when modelling the EAAP:

- Scenario 1: Low rainfall – based on rainfall between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2007 for all regions except New South Wales. New South Wales is based on rainfall between 1 June 2006 and 31 May 2007.¹
- Scenario 2: Short-term average rainfall – based on the average rainfall recorded over the past 10 years.
- Scenario 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, if less than 50 years (depending on the data available to participants).

Energy adequacy assessment projection

AEMO's August 2015 EAAP indicates the NEM has adequate energy supplies to meet projected electricity consumption over the next two years in all regions. There is no unserved energy (USE) observed for any region under any of the scenarios.

The period of USE projected for South Australia under low rainfall conditions in the September 2014 EAAP report for the 2014–15 summer has now passed, and no USE is projected for the next two summers.

Key modelling inputs

The guidelines for modelling inputs and assumptions used in the EAAP analysis are provided in the EAAP Guidelines.²

The changes to existing generating unit availability are listed in Table 1. The future withdrawals from South Australia are not signalled to occur until after the 2016–17 summer and are therefore not contributing to USE in this reporting period.

The committed scheduled and non-scheduled generating units listed in Table 2 provide a forecast of new supply to be commissioned and are included in the model.

¹ Analysis of this period ensures the lowest rainfall for New South Wales is reflected in the low rainfall scenario.

² Determined following Electricity Rule Consultation Procedures. Available at: http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/Resources/Reports-and-Documents/~media/Files/Other/electricityops/EAAP_Guidelines.ashx. Viewed: 19 June 2014.

**Table 1 Changes in generating plant availability**

Station	State	Capacity (MW)	Outage duration
Redbank	New South Wales	144	Withdrawn from March 2015
Anglesea	Victoria	156	To withdraw from August 2015
Morwell/Energy Brix	Victoria	189	Withdrawn from February 2015.
Torrens Island A	South Australia	480	To withdraw from July 2017
Pelican Point (Unit 2)	South Australia	239	Withdrawn from March 2015
Pelican Point (Unit 1)	South Australia	239	Withdrawn from March 2015 and to return back to service in November 2015
Northern	South Australia	546	To withdraw from April 2017
Tamar Valley CCGT	Tasmania	208	Withdrawn from June 2014
Tamar Valley Peaking	Tasmania	58	Returning to service in June 2016

Table 2 Committed scheduled and semi-scheduled generating units

Station	State	Capacity (MW)	Commercial operation date
Broken Hill Solar Farm	New South Wales	53	Summer 2015–2016
Moree Solar Farm	New South Wales	56	March 2016