

WEEKLY ELECTRICITY MARKET ANALYSIS



AUSTRALIAN ENERGY
REGULATOR

6 May - 12 May 2012

Summary

As shown in figure 1, at \$36/MWh the weekly average spot price in Tasmania was higher than in all other regions (the next highest was \$29/MWh). As has been the case for much of the year, spot prices in Tasmania during the week were around \$50/MWh (considerably higher than all other regions) during the minimum load period in the early hours of the morning. On the weekend days, the spot price in Tasmania was around \$50/MWh for many consecutive trading intervals in the early morning and throughout the day, again considerably higher than all other regions.

Spot market prices

Figure 1 sets out the volume weighted average (VWA) prices for the week 6 May to 12 May and the 11/12 financial year to date (YTD) across the NEM. It compares these prices with price outcomes from the previous week and year to date respectively.

Figure 1: Volume weighted average spot price by region (\$/MWh)

	Qld	NSW	VIC	SA	Tas
Average price for 6 May – 12 May 2012	25	28	28	29	36
% change from previous week*	-13	-14	-13	-11	-5
11/12 financial YTD	30	30	27	32	33
% change from 10/11 financial YTD **	-15	-34	-4	-25	7

*The percentage change between last week's average spot price and the average price for the previous week. Calculated on VWA prices prior to rounding.

**The percentage change between the average spot price for the current financial year and the average spot price for the previous financial year. Percentage changes are calculated on VWA prices prior to rounding.

Longer term market trends are attached in Appendix A¹.

Financial markets

Figures 2 to 9 show futures contract² prices traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) as at close of trade on Monday 14 May 2012. Figure 2 shows the base futures contract prices for the next three calendar years, and the average over these three years. Also shown are percentage changes³ from the previous week.

¹ Monitoring the performance of the wholesale market is a key part of the AER's role and an overview of the market's performance in the long term is provided on the AER website. Long-term statistics can be found there on, amongst other things, demand, spot prices, contract prices and frequency control ancillary services prices.

To access this information go to

www.aer.gov.au -> Monitoring, reporting and enforcement -> Electricity market reports -> Long-term analysis.

² Futures contracts traded on the ASX are listed by d-cyphaTrade (www.d-cyphatrade.com.au). A futures contract is typically for one MW of electrical energy per hour based on a fixed load profile. A base load profile is defined as the base load period from midnight to midnight Monday to Sunday over the duration of the contract quarter. A peak load profile is defined as the peak-period from 7 am to 10 pm Monday to Friday (excluding Public holidays) over the duration of the contract quarter.

³ Calculated on prices prior to rounding.

Figure 2: Base calendar year futures contract prices (\$/MWh)

	QLD		NSW		VIC		SA	
Calendar Year 2013	53*	-1%	57*	0%	52*	-1%	56	0%
Calendar Year 2014	52	-1%	54	0%	49	-3%	55	-2%
Calendar Year 2015	62	0%	59	0%	60	0%	69	0%
Three year average	56	-1%	57	0%	54	-1%	60	-1%

Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

* denotes trades in the product.

Figure 3 shows the \$300 cap contract price for Q1 2013 and calendar year 2013 and the percentage change⁴ from the previous week.

Figure 3: \$300 cap contract prices (\$/MWh)

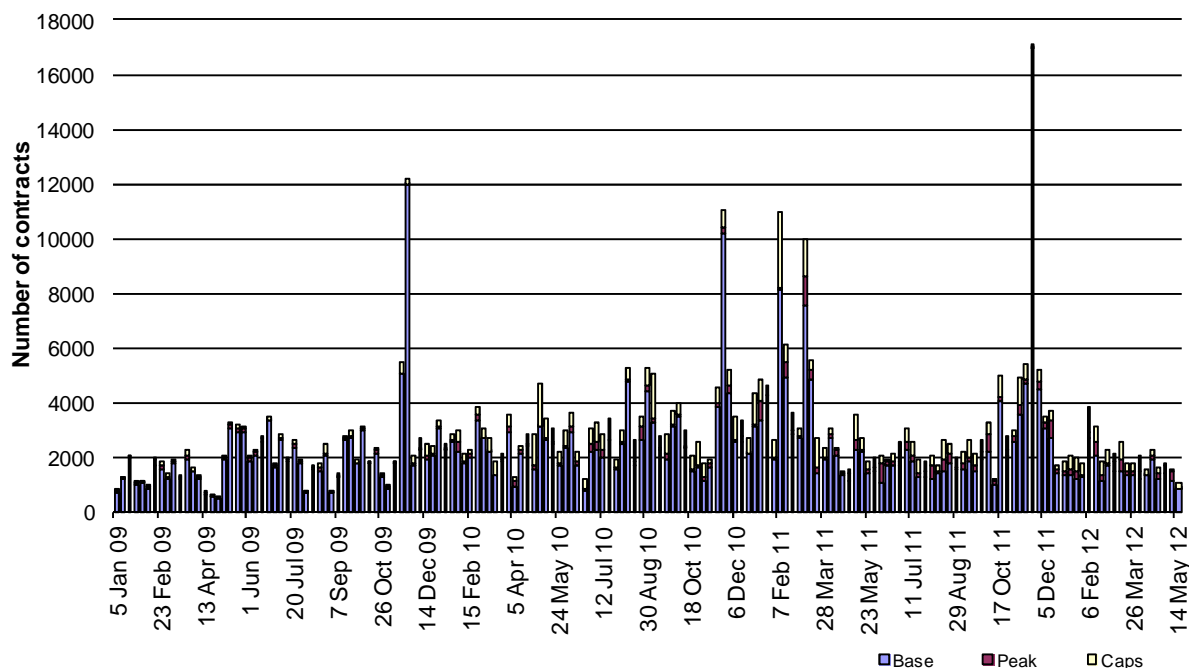
	QLD		NSW		VIC		SA	
Q1 2013 (% change)	14*	-4%	15	-2%	15*	-5%	24	0%
2013 (% change)	7	-2%	8	-6%	6	-5%	10	0%

Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

* denotes trades in the product.

Figure 4 shows the weekly trading volumes for base, peak and cap contracts. The date represents the end of the trading week.

Figure 4: Number of exchange traded contracts per week

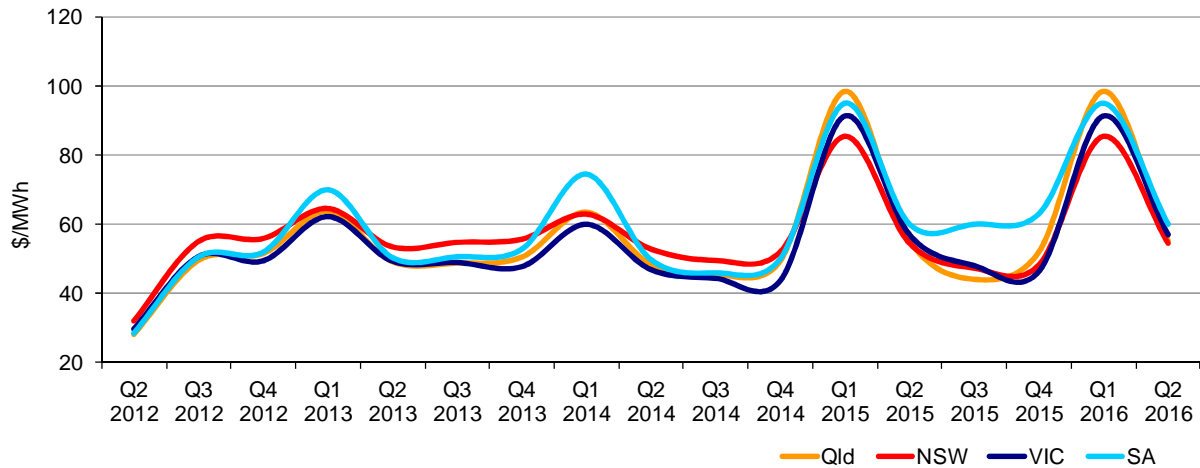


Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

⁴ Calculated on prices prior to rounding.

Figure 5 shows the prices for base contracts for each quarter for the next four financial years.

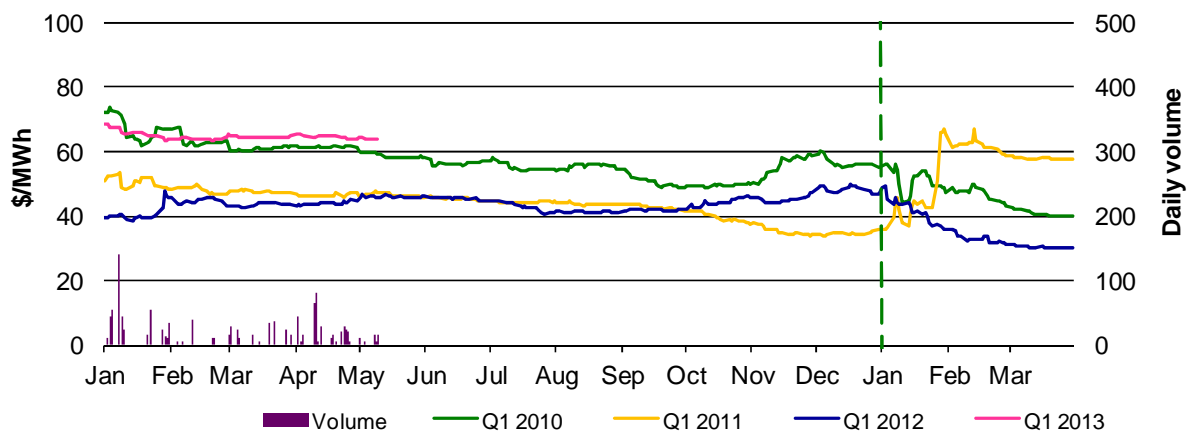
Figure 5: Quarterly base future prices Q2 2012 – Q2 2016



Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

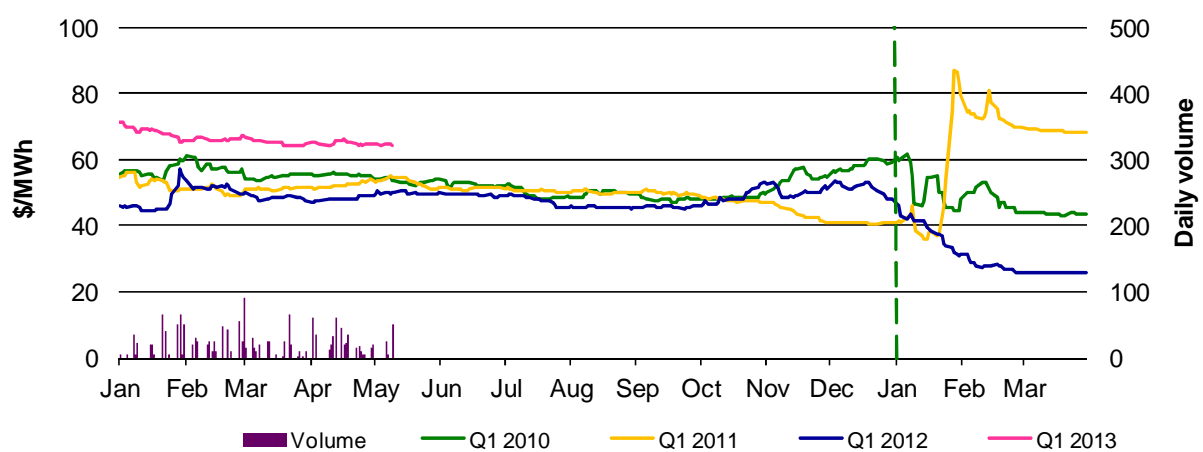
Figures 6-9 compare for each region the closing daily base contract prices for the first quarter of 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. Also shown is the daily volume of Q1 2013 base contracts traded. The vertical dashed line signifies the start of the Q1 period for which the contracts are being purchased.

Figure 6: Queensland Q1 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013



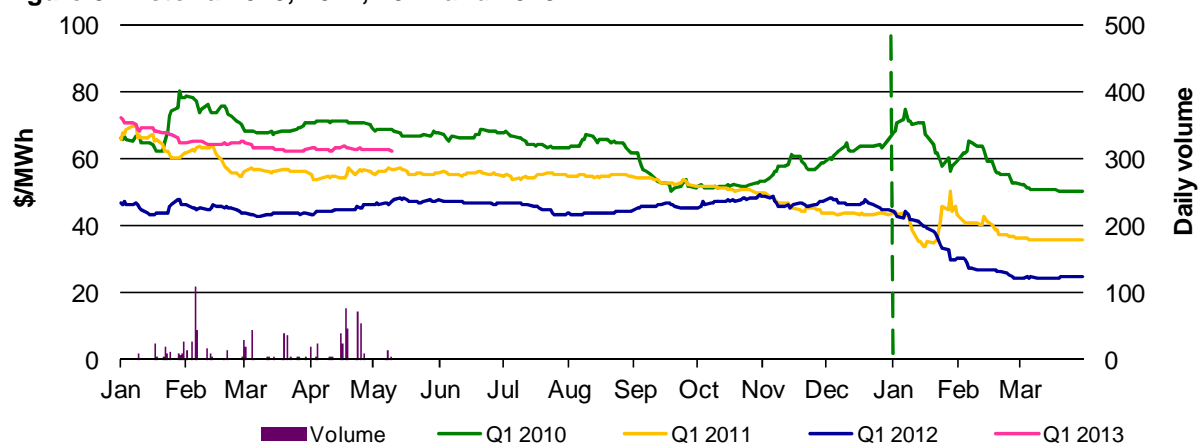
Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

Figure 7: New South Wales Q1 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013



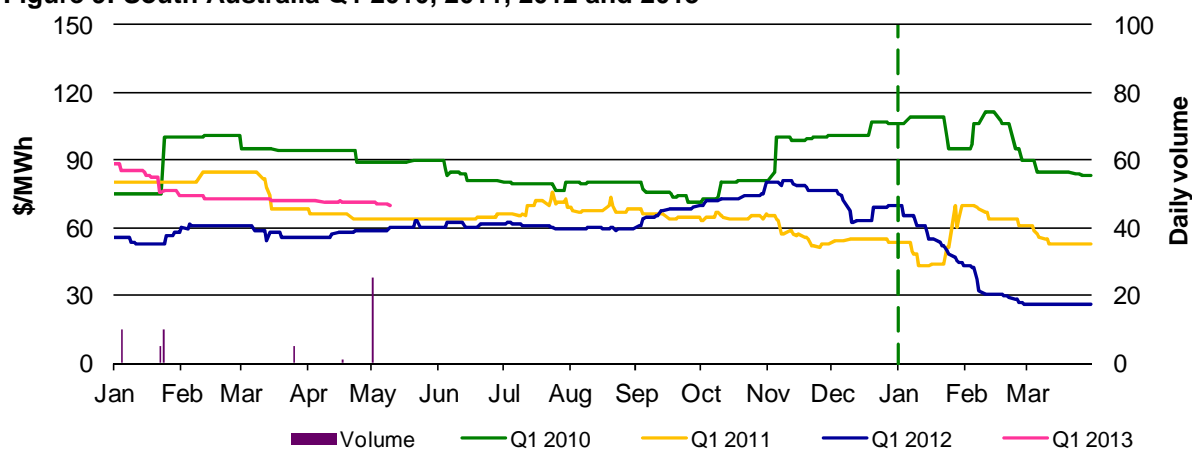
Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

Figure 8: Victoria 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013



Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

Figure 9: South Australia Q1 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013



Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

*The daily volume scale for South Australia is smaller than for other regions to reflect the lower liquidity in the market in South Australia.

Spot market forecasting variations

The AER is required under the National Electricity Rules to determine whether there is a significant variation between the forecast spot price published by the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) and the actual spot price and, if there is a variation, state why the AER considers the significant price variation occurred. It is not unusual for there to be significant variations as demand forecasts vary and as participants react to changing market conditions. There were 54 trading intervals throughout the week where actual prices varied significantly from forecasts⁵. This compares to the weekly average in 2011 of 78 counts and the average in 2010 of 57. Reasons for these variances are summarised in Figure 10⁶.

Figure 10: Reasons for variations between forecast and actual prices

	Availability	Demand	Network	Combination
% of total above forecast	0	49	0	0
% of total below forecast	49	2	0	0

⁵ A trading interval is counted as having a variation if the actual price differs significantly from the forecast price either four or 12 hours ahead.

⁶ The table summarises (as a percentage) the number of times when the actual price differs significantly from the forecast price four or 12 hours ahead and the major reason for that variation. The reasons are classified as availability (which means that there is a change in the total quantity or price offered for generation), demand forecast inaccuracy, changes to network capability or as a combination of factors (when there is not one dominant reason). An instance where both four and 12 hour ahead forecasts differ significantly from the actual price will be counted as two variations.

Demand and bidding patterns

The AER reviews demand, network limitations and generator bidding as part of its market monitoring to better understand the drivers behind price variations. Figure 11 shows the weekly change in total available capacity at various price levels during peak periods⁷. For example, in Queensland 346 MW less capacity was offered at prices under \$20/MWh this week compared to the previous week. Also included is the change in average demand during peak periods, for comparison.

Figure 11: Changes in available generation and average demand compared to the previous week during peak periods

MW	<\$20/MWh	Between \$20 and \$50/MWh	Total availability	Change in average demand
QLD	-346	113	73	-318
NSW	438	409	1105	79
VIC	319	-209	-112	-191
SA	-59	-189	-194	-83
TAS	37	-25	-11	-52
TOTAL	389	99	861	-565

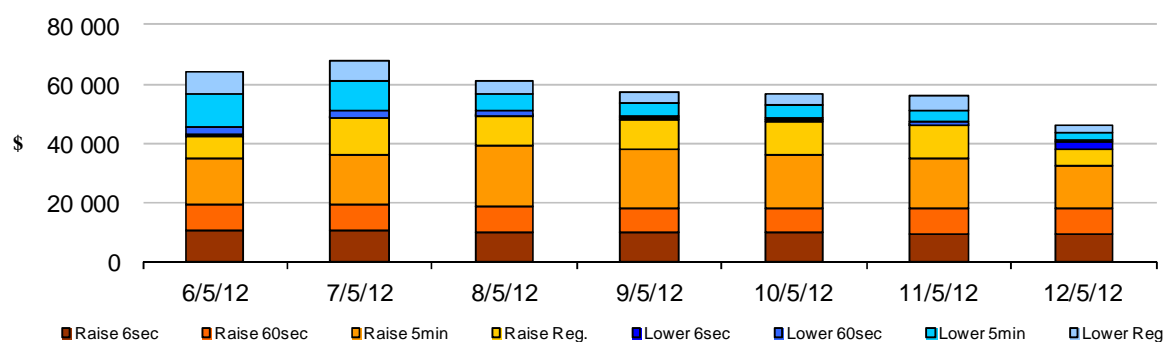
Ancillary services market

The total cost of frequency control ancillary services (FCAS) on the mainland for the week was \$361 000 or less than one per cent of energy turnover on the mainland.

The total cost of FCAS in Tasmania for the week was \$48 000 or less than one per cent of energy turnover in Tasmania.

Figure 12 shows the daily breakdown of cost for each FCAS for the NEM.

Figure 12: Daily frequency control ancillary service cost



Australian Energy Regulator May 2012

⁷ A peak period is defined as between 7 am and 10 pm on weekdays.

Detailed NEM Price and Demand Trends

for Weekly Market Analysis
6 May - 12 May 2012



Table 1: Financial year to date spot market volume weighted average price

Financial year	QLD	NSW	VIC	SA	TAS
2011-12 (\$/MWh) YTD	30	30	27	32	33
2010-11 (\$/MWh) YTD	35	45	29	43	31
Change*	-15%	-34%	-4%	-25%	7%
2010-11 (\$/MWh)	34	43	29	42	31

Table 2: NEM turnover

Financial year	NEM Turnover** (\$, billion)	Energy (TWh)
2011-12 (YTD)	\$5.078	172
2010-11	\$7.445	204
2009-10	\$9.643	206

Table 3: Recent monthly and quarterly spot market volume weighted average price and turnover

Volume weighted average (\$/MWh)	QLD	NSW	VIC	SA	TAS	Turnover (\$, billion)
Jan-12	35	26	25	28	39	0.447
Feb-12	32	27	27	29	37	0.427
Mar-12	28	26	24	26	36	0.396
Apr-12	30	34	33	30	36	0.457
May-12 (MTD)	27	30	30	30	37	0.171
Q2 2012 (QTD)	29	33	32	30	36	0.691
Q2 2011 (QTD)	26	27	28	29	31	0.611
Change*	12%	20%	14%	6%	18%	13.09%

Table 4: ASX energy futures contract prices at end of 14 May 2012

	QLD		NSW		VIC		SA	
	Base	Peak	Base	Peak	Base	Peak	Base	Peak
Q1 2013								
Price on 07 May (\$/MWh)	64	89	65	88	63	86	71	114
Price on 14 May (\$/MWh)	64	89	65	88	62	85	70	113
Open interest on 14 May	591	56	820	195	820	68	34	0
Traded in the last week (MW)	40	0	80	0	80	1	0	0
Traded since 1 Jan 12 (MW)	1184	112	1638	140	1066	84	56	0
Settled price for Q1 12(\$/MWh)	30	37	26	28	25	29	26	30

Table 5: Changes to availability of low priced generation capacity offered to the market

Comparison:	QLD	NSW	VIC	SA	TAS	NEM
March 12 with March 11						
MW Priced <\$20/MWh	-151	-49	-33	-263	95	-402
MW Priced \$20 to \$50/MWh	479	395	43	91	-540	468
April 12 with April 11						
MW Priced <\$20/MWh	22	-1904	-128	-53	139	-1924
MW Priced \$20 to \$50/MWh	414	646	-112	234	-151	1031
May 12 with May 11 (MTD)						
MW Priced <\$20/MWh	-54	-1200	39	-160	-244	-1619
MW Priced \$20 to \$50/MWh	172	179	376	210	447	1383

*Note: These percentage changes are calculated on VWA prices prior to rounding

** Estimated value