

3 – 9 March 2019

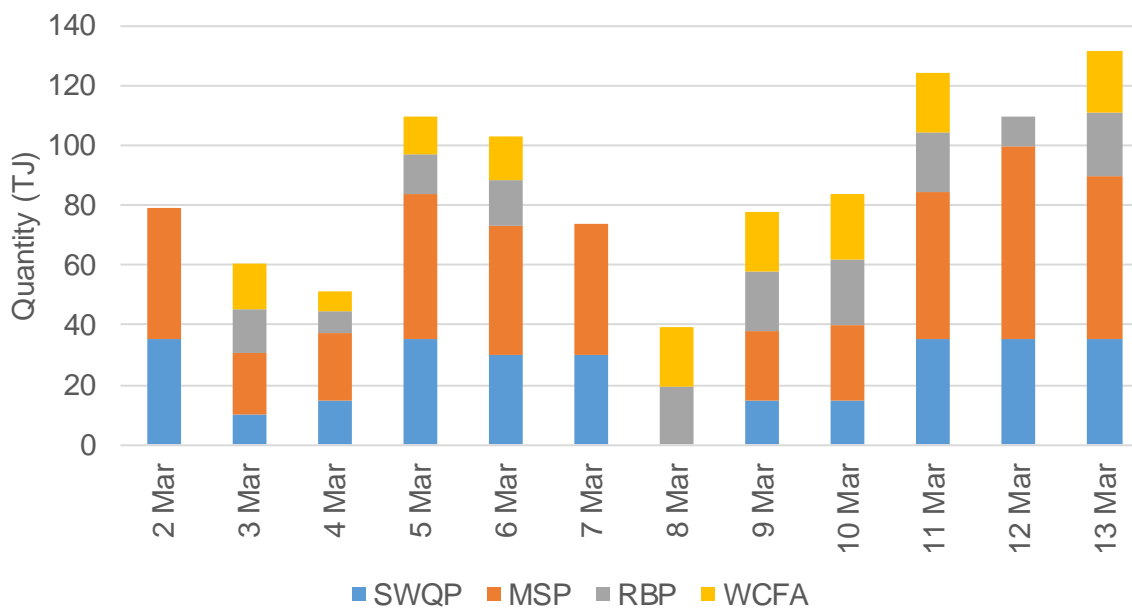
Weekly Summary

New Capacity Markets – See Basic Fact Sheet at Back

On Friday 1 March the Capacity Trading Platform and Day Ahead Capacity Auction went live, with participants able to bid for pipeline capacity. Auction activity so far has shown a number of successful transactions to move gas around Wallumbilla on the RBP, and on routes south from Wallumbilla towards Victoria and New South Wales on the South West Queensland and Moomba to Sydney Pipelines. With a few exceptions of capacity purchased at quite low prices, the majority of the capacity was purchased from the auction for \$0/GJ.

The following figure shows quantities of capacity won in the day ahead auction (DAA).

Summary Figure: Day Ahead Auction (DAA) results by gas day¹



There have been no trades on the Capacity Trading platform yet.

Commodity Prices decreased in all markets from the previous week. Trading in the gas supply hub remained high this week, with weekly traded quantities settled through the exchange around 580 – 700 TJ/week since the beginning of February.

In Sydney, just under 17 TJ of increase MOS requirements on 9 March were the result of supply being reduced by around 10 TJ alongside higher than forecast hub demand.

Long term statistics and explanatory material

¹ Quantities shown are the sum of auction products allocated on the facilities and do not necessarily represent the physical volumes of gas actually flowed for each gas day. Facilities included are the South West Queensland Pipeline (SWQP), Moomba to Sydney Pipeline (MSP), Roma to Brisbane Pipeline (RBP) and Wallumbilla Compression Facility A (WCFA).

The AER has published an [explanatory note](#) to assist with interpreting the data presented in its weekly gas market reports. The AER also publish a range of [longer term statistics](#) on the performance of the gas sector including gas prices, production, pipeline flows and consumer demand.

Market overview

Figure 1 sets out the average daily prices (\$/GJ) for the current week, and demand levels, compared to historical averages. Regions shown include the Victorian Declared Wholesale Market (**VGM or Victorian gas market**) and for the Sydney (**SYD**), Adelaide (**ADL**) and Brisbane (**BRI**) Short Term Trading Market hubs (**STTM**).

Figure 1: Average daily prices and demand – all markets (\$/GJ, TJ)²

	Victoria		Sydney		Adelaide		Brisbane	
	Price	Demand	Price	Demand	Price	Demand	Price	Demand
03 Mar - 09 Mar 2019	9.43	328	9.75	234	10.31	46	8.41	119
% change from previous week	-3	-3	-2	0	-6	11	-6	-3
18-19 financial YTD	9.61	528	9.94	245	9.94	58	9.65	86
% change from previous financial YTD	22	-6	18	0	24	-3	34	-8

Figure 2 sets out price and demand information for the voluntary Wallumbilla and Moomba Gas Supply Hubs (**GSH**).

Figure 2: Average prices and total quantity – Gas supply hub (\$/GJ, TJ)³

	Moomba		South East Queensland		Wallumbilla	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
03 Mar - 09 Mar 2019	-	-	8.14	362	8.46	267
% change from previous week	-	-	-5	24	-2	-14
18-19 financial YTD	7.11	91	9.55	8643	9.55	5216
% change from previous financial YTD	33	658	32	33	25	94

² Average daily quantities are displayed for each region. The weighted average daily imbalance price applies for Victoria.

³ The prices shown for the GSH in Moomba, South East Queensland and Wallumbilla are volume weighted average (VWA) prices for all products traded across the period. The total quantity contributing to the weighted price is displayed for these GSH. Reported values for Moomba are the aggregate of trades on the Moomba to Adelaide Pipeline (MAP) and the Moomba to Sydney Pipeline (MSP). Historic trades for RBP and SWQP are grouped under WAL, (including in-pipe trades on the RBP).

Figure 3 illustrates the daily prices in each gas market, as defined in figures 1 and 2.

Figure 3: Daily gas market prices (\$/GJ)

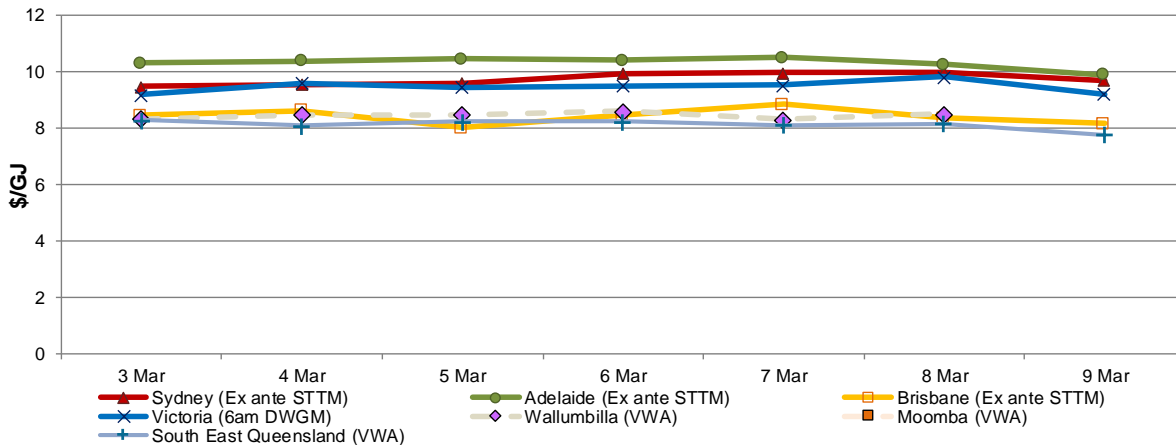


Figure 4 compares average ancillary market payments (VGM) and balancing gas service payments (STTM) against historical averages.

Figure 4: Average ancillary payments (\$000)

	Victoria Ancillary Payments*	Sydney MOS	Adelaide MOS	Brisbane MOS
03 Mar - 09 Mar 2019	-	10.40	1.96	0.94
% change from previous week	-	81	-27	-19
18-19 financial YTD		18.84	4.10	1.17
% change from previous financial YTD		-37	-29	-51

* Ancillary payments reflect the compensation costs for any additional injections offered at a price higher than the market price. Note: only positive ancillary payments, reflecting system constraints will be shown here.

More detailed analysis on the VGM is provided in section 1.

Figure 5 shows the quantity and volume weighted prices of products traded in the Gas Supply Hub locations at Moomba, South East Queensland and Wallumbilla.

Figure 5: Gas supply hub products traded for the current week (\$/GJ, TJ)

	Moomba		South East Queensland		Wallumbilla*	
	VWA price	Quantity	VWA price	Quantity	VWA price	Quantity
Balance of day	-	-	8.17	53.0	8.33	31.0
Daily	-	-	8.09	133.0	8.48	130.0
Day ahead	-	-	8.11	64.0	8.48	50.0
Weekly	-	-	8.22	112.0	8.47	56.0
Monthly	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	8.14	362.0	8.46	267.0

* includes non-netted (off-market) trades.

Figure 6 shows Bulletin Board pipeline flows for the three LNG export pipeline facilities and the production output at related production facilities in the Roma region.

Figure 6: Average daily LNG export pipeline and production flows (TJ)*

	APLNG	GLNG	QCLNG	Total
Production	1449	888	1782	4118
Export Pipeline Flows	1278	931	1465	3674
% change from previous week (pipeline flows)	-13	1	8	-2
18-19 financial YTD Flows	1416	831	1278	3526

* Production quantities represent flows from facilities operated by APLNG, Santos and QGC. Gas from individual facilities may also supply the domestic market, other LNG projects or storage facilities.

1. Victorian Declared Wholesale Market

In the Victorian gas market, gas is priced five times daily at 6 am, 10 am, 2 pm, 6 pm and 10 pm. The imbalance weighted price on a gas day tends towards the 6 am price⁴ which is the schedule at which most gas is traded.

The main drivers⁵ of price are demand forecasts and bids to inject or withdraw gas from the market. Figures 1.1 to 1.4 below show the daily prices, demand forecasts⁶, and injection/withdrawal bids for each of the five pricing schedules. Figure 1.5 provides information on which system injection points were used to deliver gas, in turn indicating the location and relative quantity of gas injection bids cleared through the market.

Ancillary payments for gas injected above the market price are shown above in figure 3.

Figure 1.1: Prices by schedule (\$/GJ)

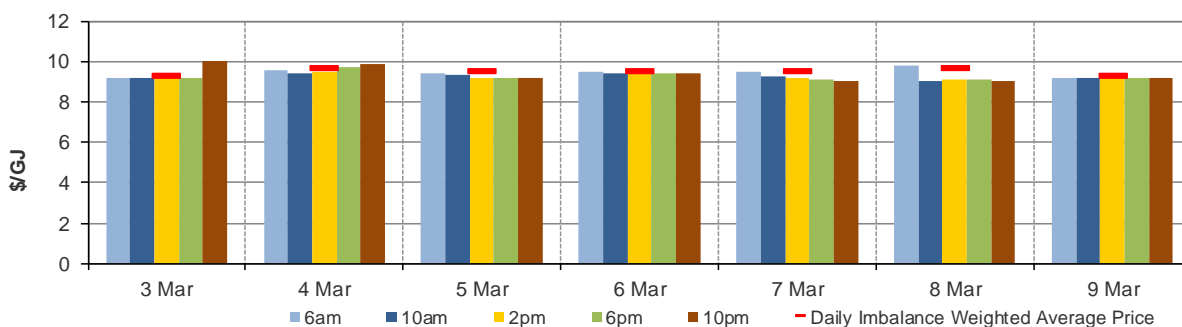
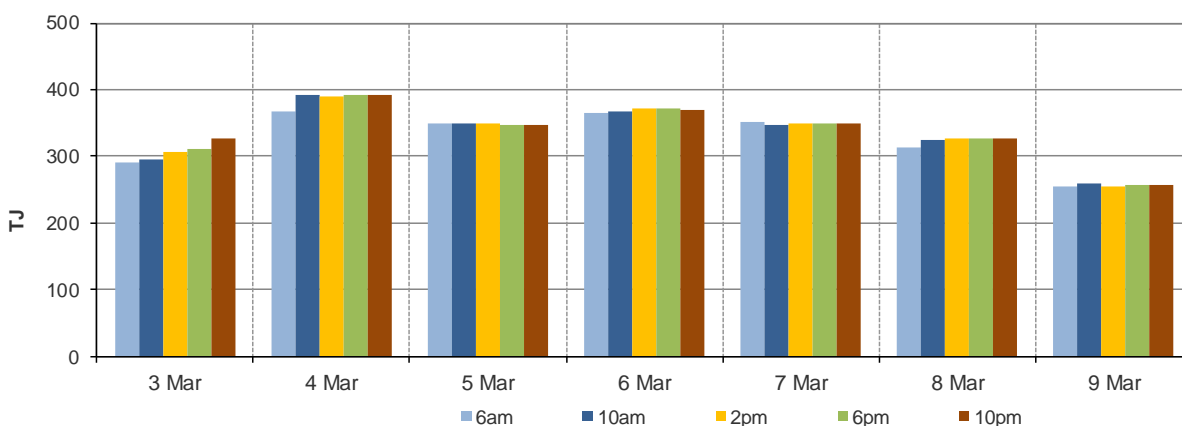


Figure 1.2: Demand forecasts (TJ)



⁴ Prices for subsequent schedules are applied only to the differences in scheduled quantities (imbalances) to calculate the weighted price. The 6 am price applies to the entire scheduled quantity in the initial schedule.

⁵ The price might also be affected by transmission or production (contractual) constraints limiting how much gas can be delivered from a locale or System Injection Point (SIP) from time to time.

⁶ These are Market Participants' aggregate demand forecasts adjusted for any override as applied by AEMO from time to time. These forecasts must be scheduled and cannot respond to price like withdrawal bids.

Figure 1.3: Injection bids by price bands (TJ)

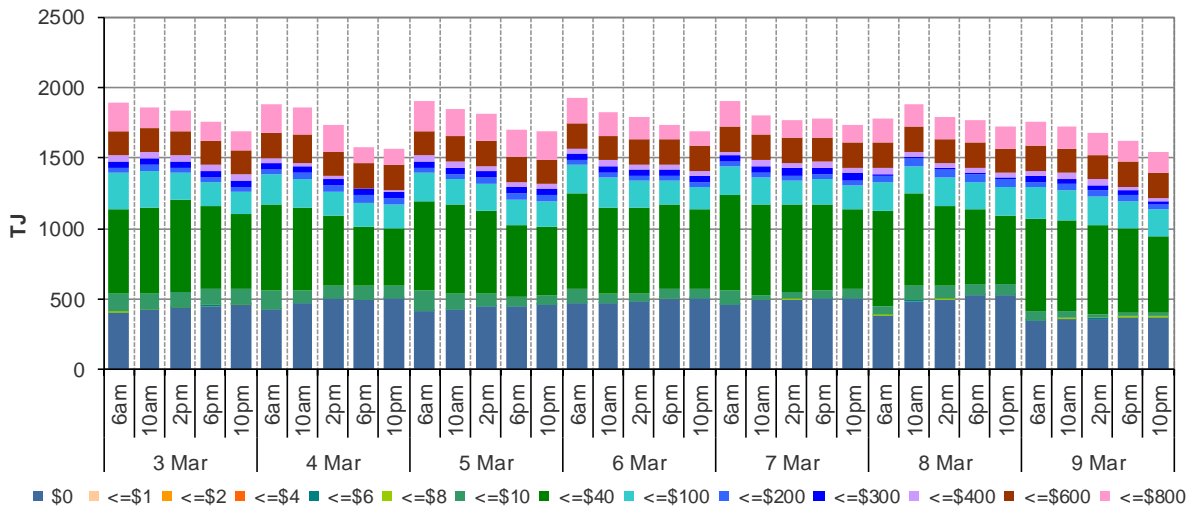


Figure 1.4: Withdrawal bids by price bands (TJ)

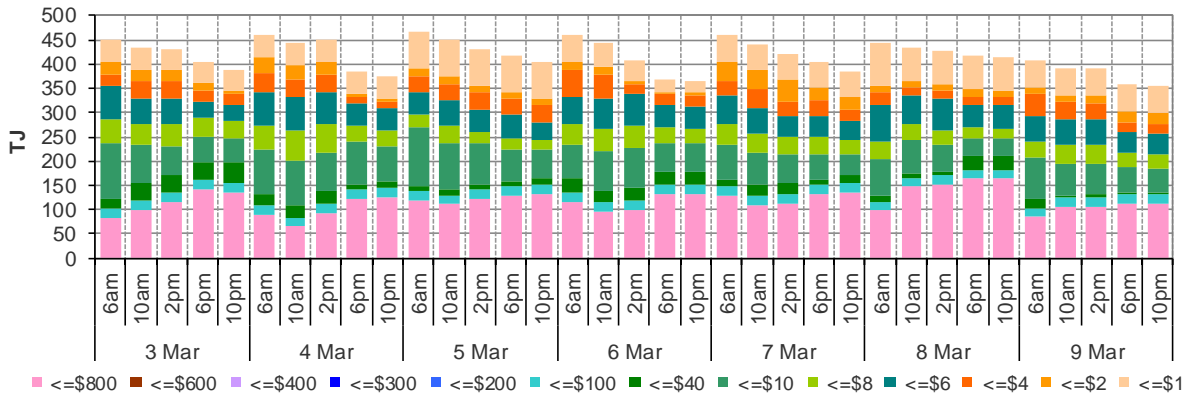
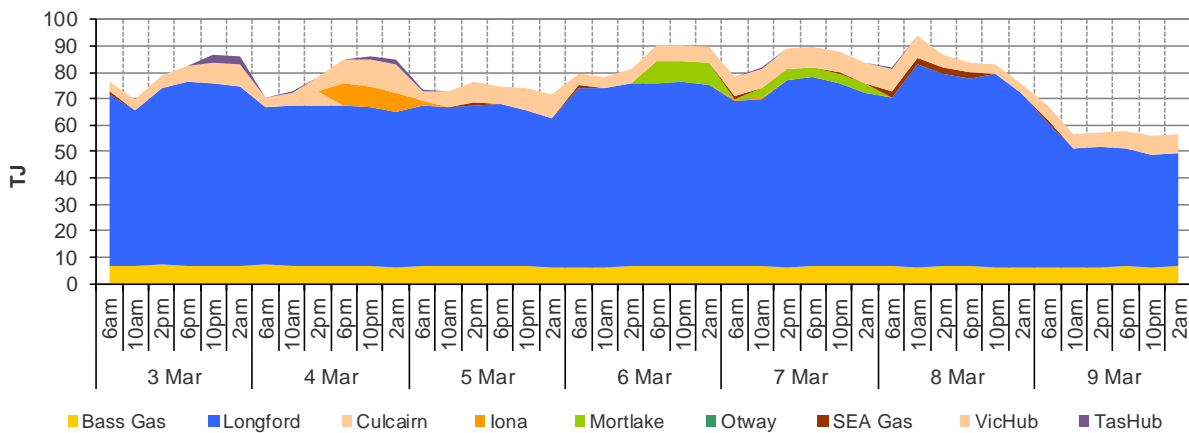


Figure 1.5: Metered Injections by System Injection Point (TJ)



Note that in figure 1.5, the last 8-hour schedule from 10 pm has been separated into two 4-hour blocks to provide a consistent comparison with earlier scheduled injection volumes.

2. Sydney STTM

In each STTM hub, a daily gas price is calculated before the gas day (the ex ante price) and after the gas day (the ex post price). The main drivers of these prices are participant demand forecasts, and offers to inject or bids to withdraw gas traded at the hub.⁷ Divergences in ex ante and ex post prices for a gas day may occur due to differences in scheduled (forecast) and allocated (actual) quantities. Pipeline acronyms are defined in the [user guide](#).

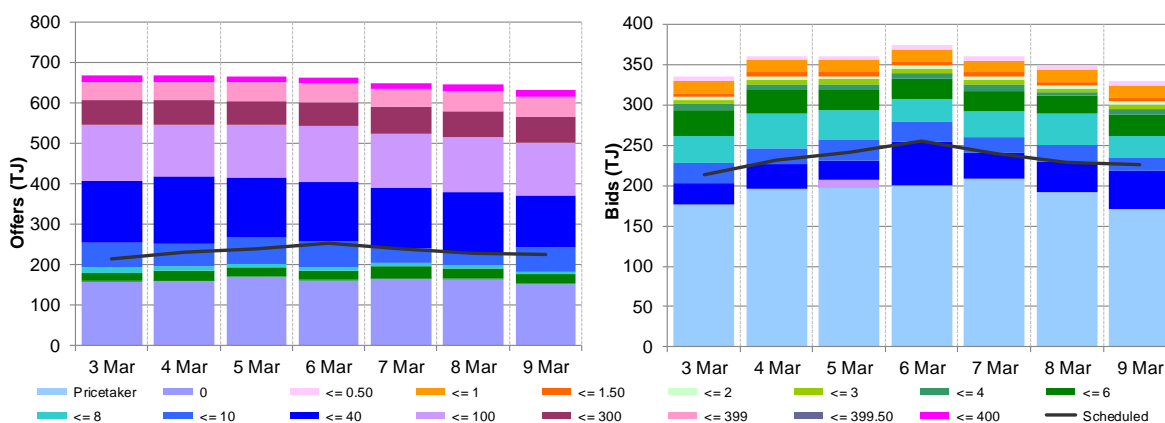
Market Operator Service balancing gas (MOS) payments arise because the amount of gas nominated on pipelines for delivery on a gas day will either exceed or fall short, by some amount, of the amount of gas consumed in the hub. In such circumstances, MOS payments are made to participants for providing a service to park gas on a pipeline or to loan gas from a pipeline to the hub.⁸

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show daily prices, demand, offers and bids. Figures 2.3 and 2.4 show gas scheduled and allocated on pipelines to supply the hub, indicating the location and relative quantity of gas offers across pipelines and also the amount of MOS allocated for each pipeline.

Figure 2.1: SYD STTM daily ex ante and ex post prices and quantities

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Ex ante price (\$/GJ)	9.47	9.56	9.60	9.94	9.96	10.00	9.69
Ex ante quantity (TJ)	214	232	241	255	240	229	225
Ex post price (\$/GJ)	9.47	9.69	9.59	10.00	9.96	10.04	9.80
Ex post quantity (TJ)	214	237	234	258	242	233	231

Figure 2.2: SYD daily hub offers and daily hub bids in price bands (\$/GJ)



⁷ The main driver of the amount of gas scheduled on a gas day is the 'price-taker' bid, which is forecast hub demand that cannot respond to price and which must be delivered, regardless of the price.

⁸ MOS service payments involve a payment for a MOS increase service when the actual quantity delivered exceeds final gas nominations for delivery to a hub, and a payment for a MOS decrease service when the actual quantity delivered is less than final nominations. As well as a MOS 'service' payment, as shown in figure 2.4, MOS providers are paid for or pay for the quantity of MOS sold into the market or bought from the market (MOS 'commodity' payments/charges).

Figure 2.3: SYD net scheduled and allocated gas hub supply (excluding MOS)

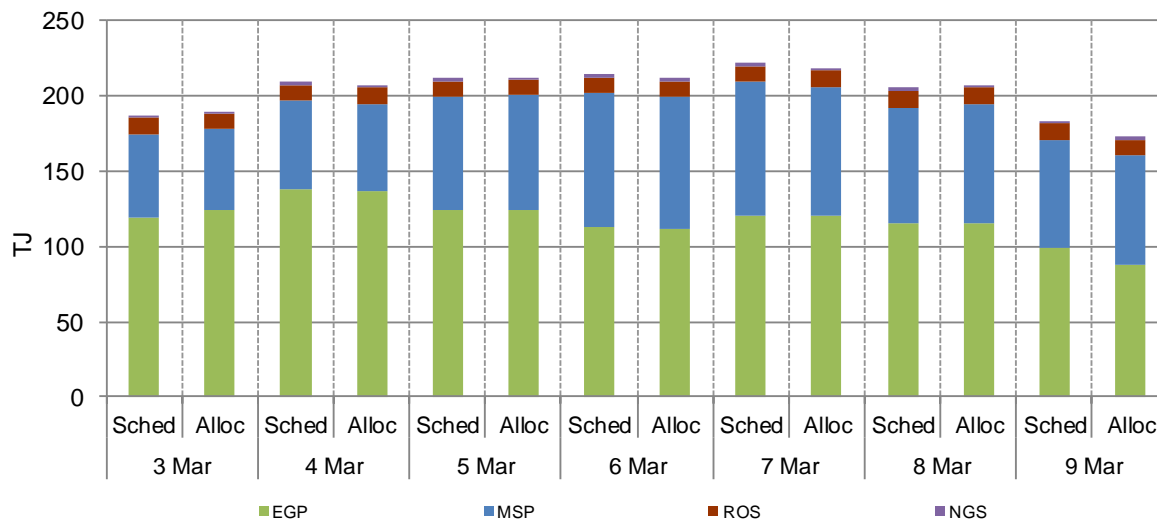
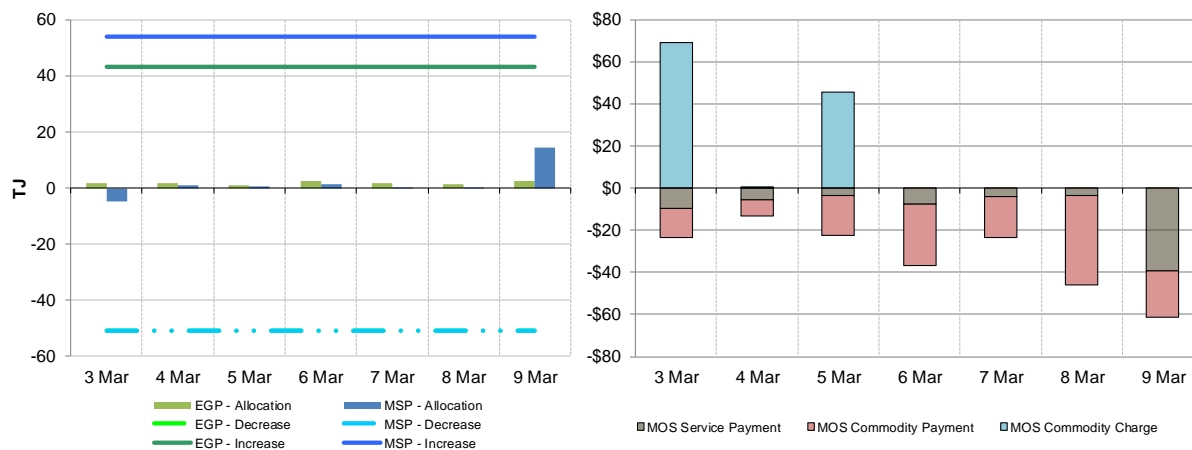


Figure 2.4: SYD MOS allocations (TJ), service payments and commodity payments/charges (\$000)⁹



⁹ The commodity cost of MOS illustrated on the right of the figure represents the commodity quantity at the D+2 ex ante price. Commodity payments and charges for a given gas day relate to quantities traded two days earlier. That is, the commodity cost for services provided on Sunday will appear in the chart for Tuesday, when the D+2 price is set. In contrast, service payments are shown alongside the day they occurred.

3. Adelaide STTM

The Adelaide STTM hub functions in the same way as the Sydney STTM hub. The same data that was presented for the Sydney hub is presented for the Adelaide hub in the figures below.

Figure 3.1: ADL STTM daily ex ante and ex post prices and quantities

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Ex ante price (\$/GJ)	10.31	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.50	10.27	9.88
Ex ante quantity (TJ)	38	47	49	56	49	46	38
Ex post price (\$/GJ)	10.31	10.50	10.45	10.40	10.31	9.52	9.88
Ex post quantity (TJ)	38	50	49	52	49	35	38

Figure 3.2: ADL daily hub offers and daily hub bids in price bands (\$/GJ)

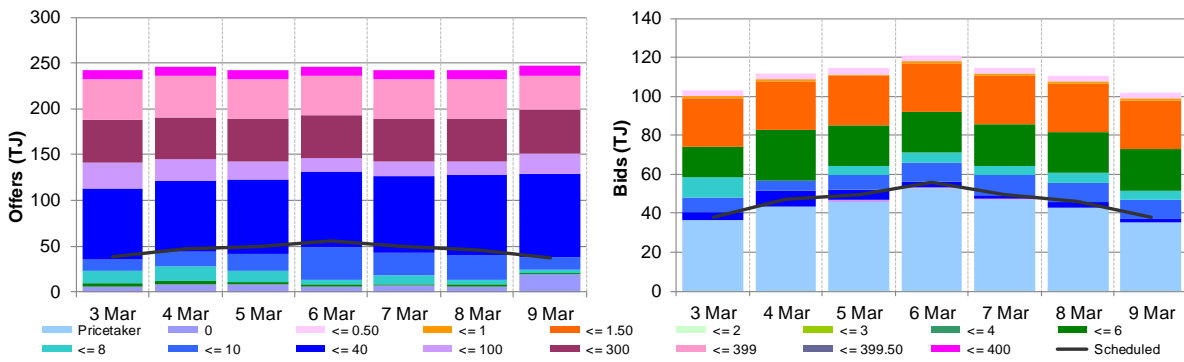


Figure 3.3: ADL net scheduled and allocated gas hub supply (excluding MOS)

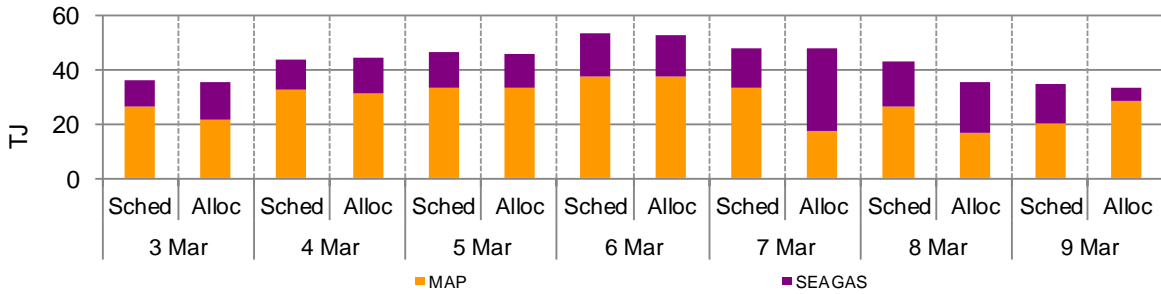
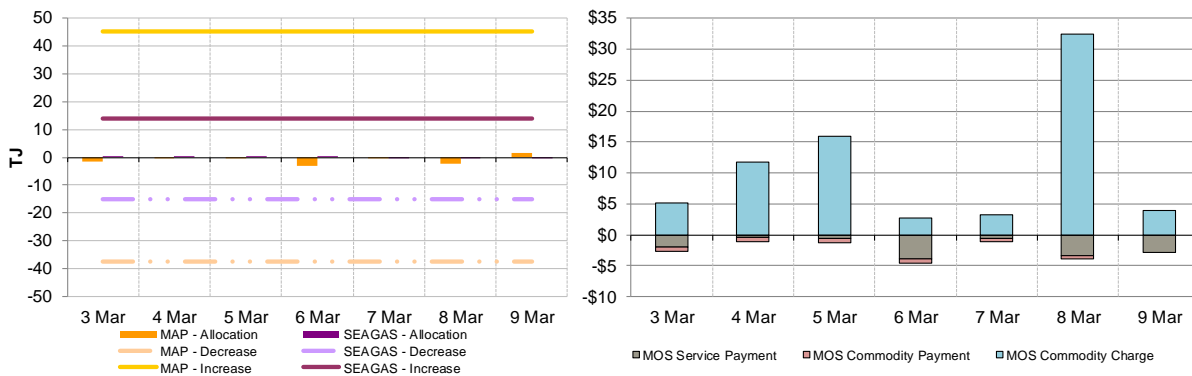


Figure 3.4: ADL MOS allocations (TJ), service payments and commodity payments/charges (\$000)



4. Brisbane STTM

The Brisbane STTM hub functions in the same way as the Sydney STTM hub. The same data that was presented for the Sydney hub is presented for the Brisbane hub in the figures below.

Figure 4.1: BRI STTM daily ex ante and ex post prices and quantities

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Ex ante price (\$/GJ)	8.46	8.63	8.00	8.45	8.85	8.35	8.15
Ex ante quantity (TJ)	108	128	127	126	128	123	96
Ex post price (\$/GJ)	6.60	7.52	7.59	8.05	8.05	8.15	8.84
Ex post quantity (TJ)	82	108	117	119	119	119	99

Figure 4.2: BRI daily hub offers and daily hub bids in price bands (\$/GJ)

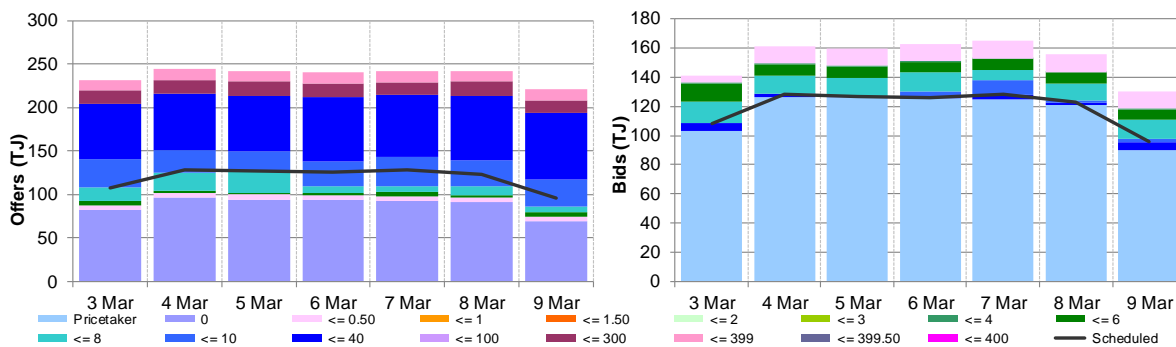


Figure 4.3: BRI net scheduled and allocated gas hub supply (excluding MOS)

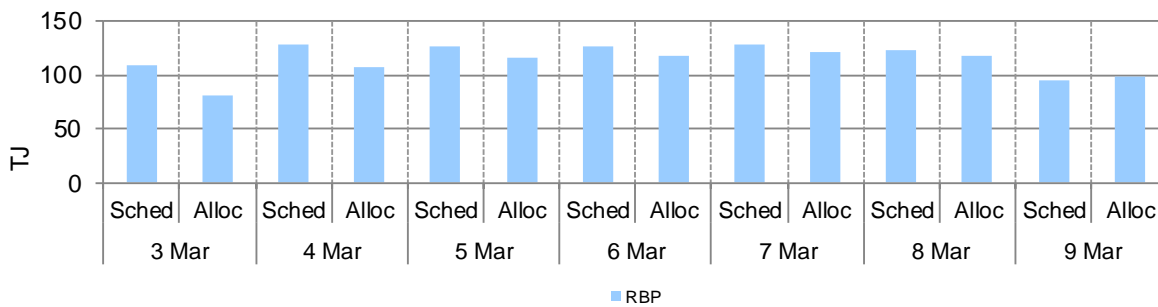
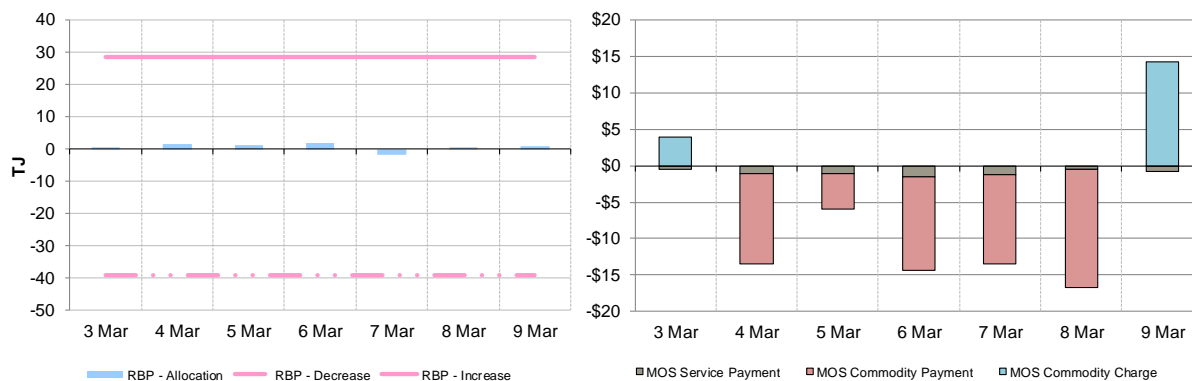


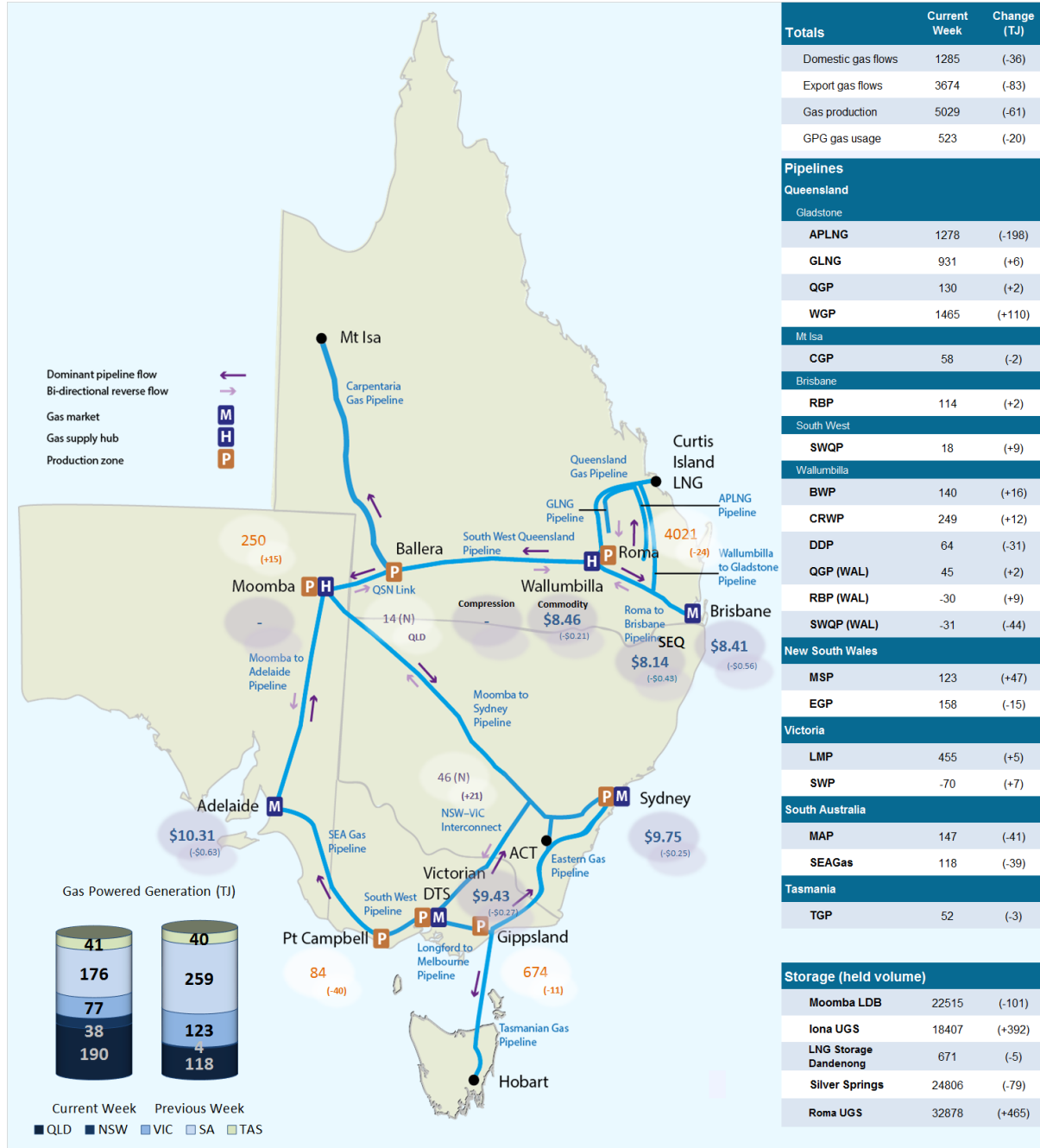
Figure 4.4: BRI MOS allocations (TJ), service payments and commodity payments/charges (\$000)



5. National Gas Bulletin Board

Figure 5.1 shows average daily actual flows for the current week¹⁰ from the Bulletin Board (changes from the previous week's average are shown in brackets). Average daily prices¹¹ are provided for gas markets and gas supply hubs. Average daily quantities are provided for gas powered generation for each region.

Figure 5.1: Gas market data (\$/GJ, TJ); Bulletin Board flows (TJ)¹²



¹⁰ Domestic gas flows are calculated as the total of: SA = MAP + SEAGAS; VIC = SWP + LMP + (flows towards Victoria on the 'NSW-VIC interconnect'); NSW/ACT = EGP + MSP; TAS = TGP; QLD (Brisbane) = RBP; QLD (Mt Isa) = CGP; and QLD (Gladstone) = QGP.

Export gas flows are calculated as the total of: the APLNG pipeline; the GLNG pipeline; and the Wallumbilla to Gladstone pipeline.

GPG volumes may include gas usage that does not show up on Bulletin Board pipeline flows.

¹¹ GSH supply is the average daily volume of gas 'traded', while price is a volume weighted average. Optional hub services (for compression and redirection) are shown separately from commodity trades.

¹² Net flows are shown for Bulletin Board facilities, as outlined in the [user guide](#).

6. Gas Supply Hub

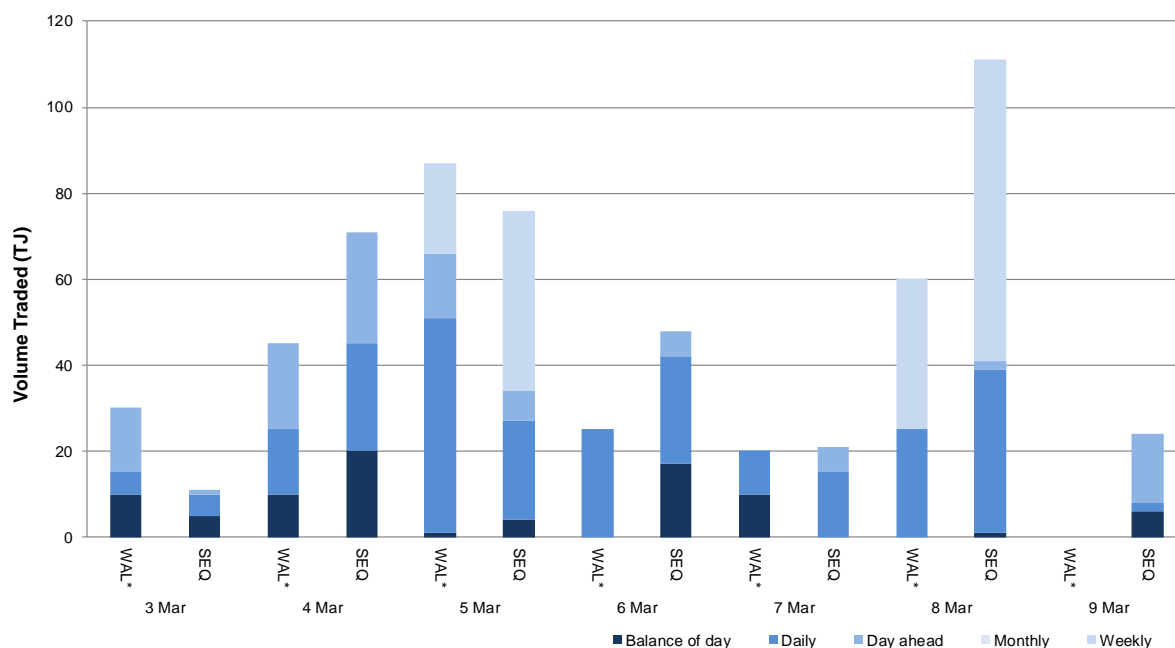
The gas supply hub was established at Wallumbilla in March 2014 to facilitate the voluntary trading of gas between participants, with products listed for sale and purchase at delivery points on three major connecting pipelines. There are separate products for each trading location and delivery period (daily, day-ahead, balance-of-day, weekly and monthly products).¹³

The Moomba hub commenced operation from June 2016 to further facilitate trading on the **MAP** and **MSP**, with trading between the two hubs on the SWQP via a spread product (representing the price differential between the hubs). From October 2016, the addition of a Wallumbilla Compression Product was introduced to facilitate the supply hub's transition from three different trading locations into one. From March 2017, Wallumbilla transitioned into an optional hub services model, replacing the three trading locations (QGP, SWQP and RBP) with a single product at Wallumbilla (**WAL**) and an in-pipe RBP trading location at South East Queensland (**SEQ**).

This week there were 114 trades for 629 TJ of gas at a volume weighted price of \$8.28/GJ. These consisted of 41 trades at WAL (267 TJ at \$8.46/GJ) and 73 trades at SEQ (362 TJ at \$8.14/GJ). The majority of this quantity involved short-term products, with 168 TJ of weekly products traded. There were 8 spread trades.

Figure 6.1 shows the quantity of gas traded by product type for each trading day on pipeline trading locations in the Wallumbilla and Moomba Gas Supply Hubs.¹⁴

Figure 6.1: GSH traded quantities



Australian Energy Regulator March 2019

¹³ Additional information on trading locations and available products is detailed in the [user guide](#).

¹⁴ Non-netted (off-market) trades, allowing the selection of specific delivery point at a trading location, are included with other Wallumbilla trades (WAL*).

CAPACITY TRADING PLATFORM & DAY AHEAD AUCTION

BASIC FACT SHEET

Background

Gas markets are playing an increasingly important role in the broader Australian Economy. As evidenced in the AER's recent Hazelwood advice, gas and gas fired generation is playing a larger role in maintaining power system security as the National Electricity Market transitions away from traditional baseload power such as coal. The opening up of the domestic gas market to LNG exports in 2015 has added complexity to the Australian gas market. With declining production in the southern states and increasing exports from Queensland, the Australian east coast gas market supply is becoming tighter. Access to transportation capacity to bring gas from Queensland to the southern states is therefore becoming increasingly important to market participants - particularly those in the southern states that have expressed difficulty in accessing gas from Queensland.

In December 2014, the AEMC was directed by the COAG Energy Council to review the design, function and roles of facilitated gas markets and gas transportation arrangements on the east coast of Australia. In 2016 the AEMC published its report and recommended a capacity trading reform package that proposed two key initiatives:

The Markets

1. Capacity trading platform (CTP) – The *Voluntary* CTP allows shippers to trade secondary capacity before nomination cut off times on gas day D-1. The CTP will consist of both:

- an anonymous exchange mechanism that shippers can use to buy or sell commonly traded transportation products, such as: firm forward haul services, stand-alone compression services and pipeline storage (park) services across different tenors (day, week, month) and
- a listing service that shippers can use to buy or sell more tailored products.

2. Day Ahead Auction (DAA) – as a *Mandatory market mechanism*, any contracted but un-nominated capacity on registered pipelines/compressors after shipper nomination cut-off on gas day D-1 is pooled into an anonymous auction. Participants *may* bid in to the DAA to procure:

- forward haul pipeline services with products offered in both directions on bi-directional pipelines;
- interruptible backhaul services; and
- stand-alone compression services (Moomba, Wallumbilla, Ballera, Iona).

The auctions have a reserve price of zero. Pipelines retain the proceeds of the auction and have a contractual relationship with the shipper who purchases capacity through the auction.

AEMO operates the CTP and DAA through a centralised platform across the East Coast.

Objectives

An objective of the CTP and DAA is to make it easier for shippers to trade secondary capacity. Shippers with primary capacity on pipelines will be incentivised to engage in trading on the CTP (if they know they won't use all of their contracted capacity) as they can keep the proceeds from the capacity sale. Any unutilised capacity after nomination cut-off time will be subject to the DAA and pipeline operators will retain the revenue from these auctions.

As the CTP will be a common platform, it will help reduce the search and transaction costs as well as information asymmetries associated with secondary capacity trades and price discovery. This can make it easier for market participants, particularly new entrants, to access capacity and transport gas. Also, by allowing gas to move where it is most needed these reforms makes more efficient use of pipeline infrastructure.

Timing

The CTP and DAA took effect from March 2019.