

WEEKLY ELECTRICITY MARKET ANALYSIS



28 March – 3 April 2010

Summary

The weekly average spot price ranged from \$21/MWh in Victoria to \$25/MWh in Tasmania.

Spot market prices

Figure 1 sets out the volume weighted average prices for the week 28 March to 3 April 2010 and the financial year to date 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 28 March – 3 April 2010	22	24	21	23	25
% change from previous week*	-7	-31	-7	-7	-3
09/10 financial YTD	42	59	40	98	27
% change from 08/09 financial YTD**	11	32	-26	24	-44

*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 to date and the average spot price over the similar period 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 Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE) as at close of trade on Tuesday 29 March 2010. Figure 2 shows the base futures contract prices for the next three calendar years, and the three year average. Also shown are percentage changes³ compared to 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 on the SFE 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 2010	32	-1%	38	-2%	36	-1%	48	0%
Calendar Year 2011	36*	1%	42*	1%	39*	0%	45	-12%
Calendar Year 2012	45	0%	49	0%	50	0%	69	0%
Three year average	38	0%	43	0%	42	0%	54	-4%

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

* denotes trades in the product.

Figure 3 shows the \$300 cap contract price for the first quarter of 2010 and the 2010 calendar year and the percentage change⁴ from the previous week.

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

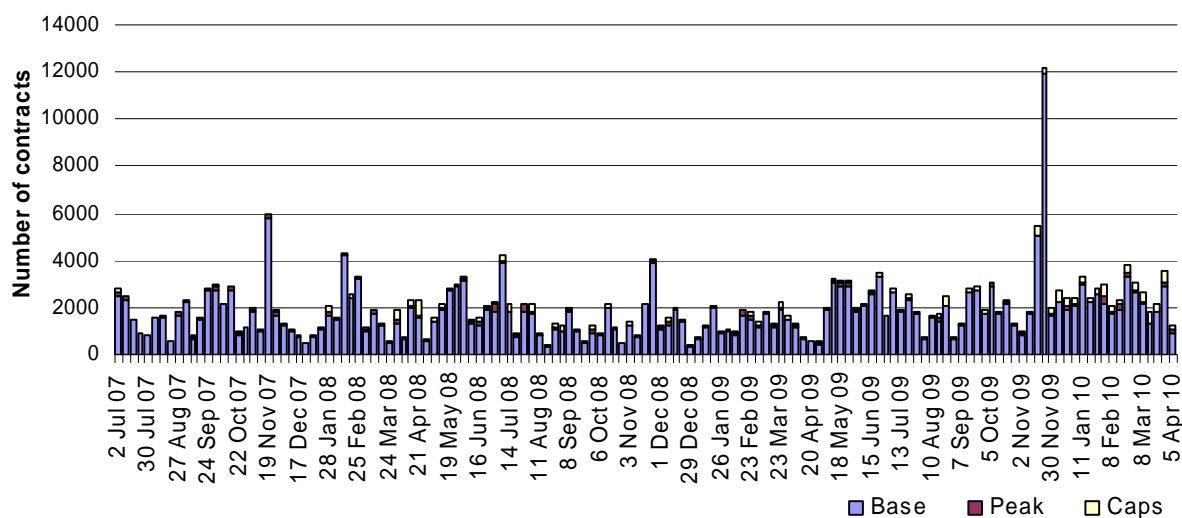
	QLD		NSW		VIC		SA	
Q1 2010 (% Change)	13	0%	15	-2%	23	0%	61	0%
2010 (% Change)	6	-1%	9	-4%	8	-1%	20	0%

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

There were no trades in the above products.

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

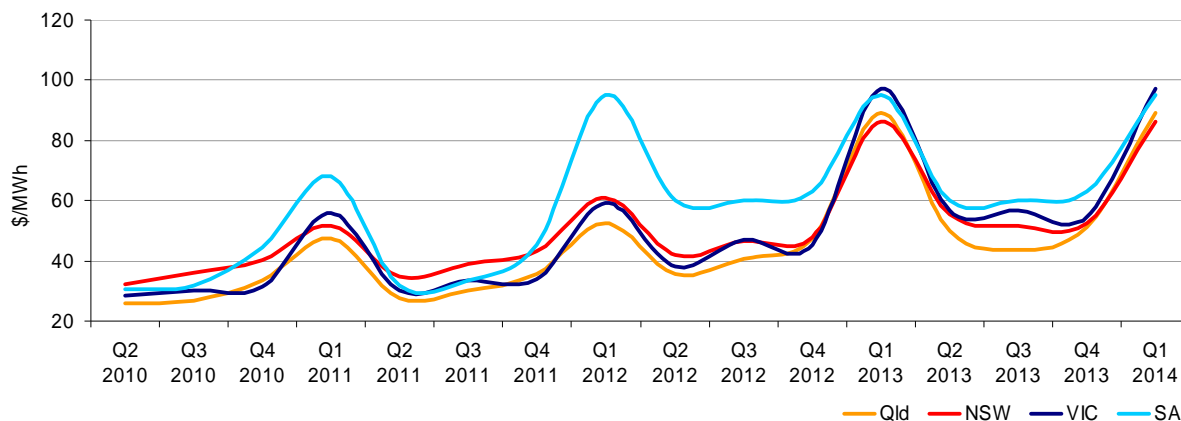


Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

⁴ Calculated on prices prior to rounding.

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

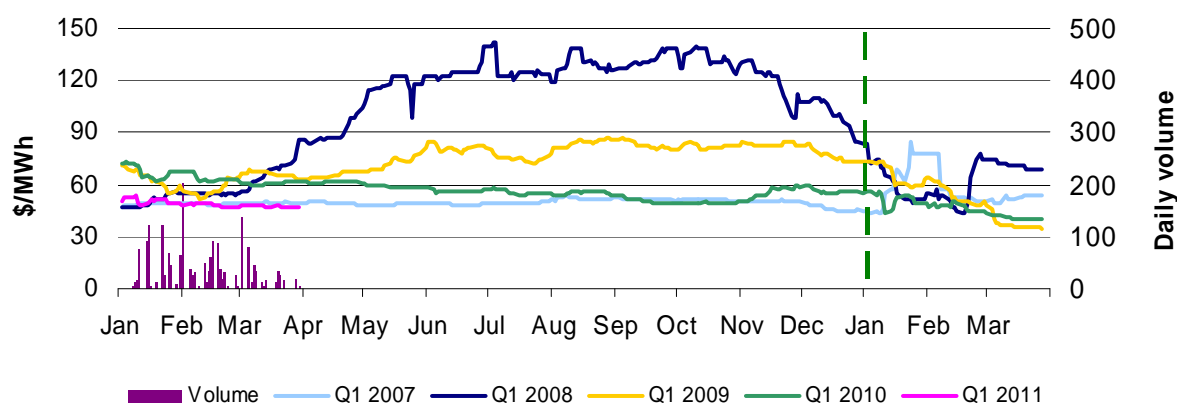
Figure 5: Quarterly base future prices Q2 2010 – Q1 2014



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

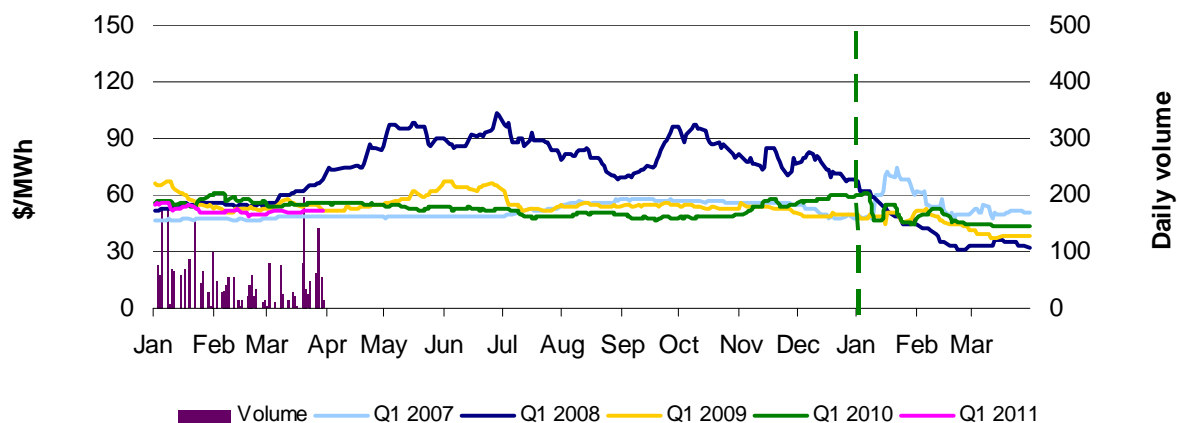
Figures 6-9 compare for each region the closing daily base contract prices for the first quarter of 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Also shown is the daily volume of Q1 2011 base contracts traded. The vertical dashed line signifies the start of the Q1 period for which the contracts are being purchased. To understand the diagrams, the dark-blue line demonstrates that throughout the middle of 2007, the market had an expectation of very high spot prices in the first quarter of 2008.

Figure 6: Queensland Q1 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010



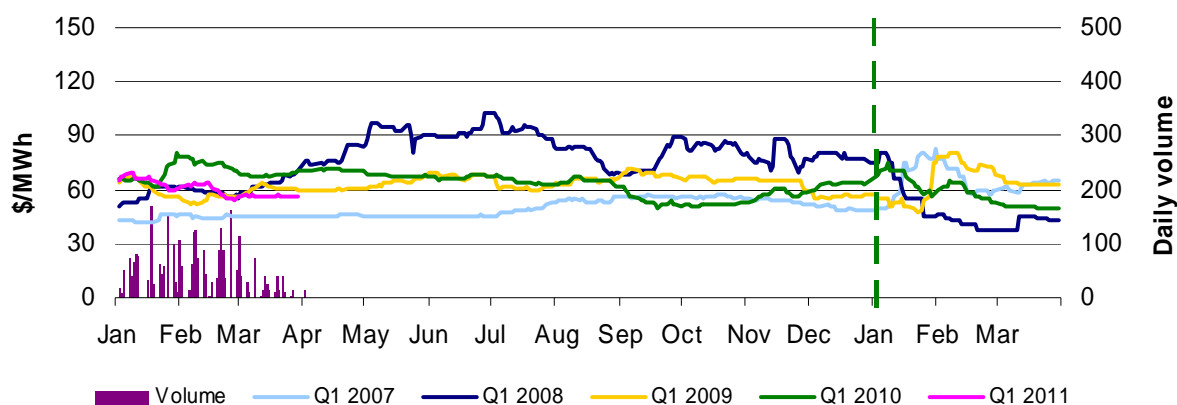
Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

Figure 7: New South Wales Q1 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010



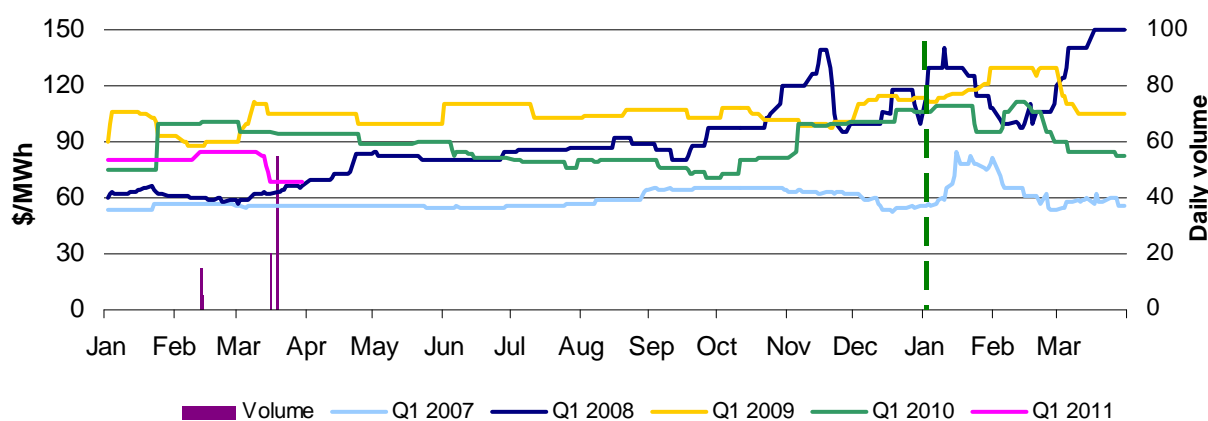
Source: d-cyphaTrade www.d-cyphatrade.com.au

Figure 8: Victoria Q1 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010



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

Figure 9: South Australia Q1 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010



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.

**This graph was modified on 23/7/2010 to correct an error in the original report.

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 36 trading intervals throughout the week where actual prices varied significantly from forecasts⁵. This compares to the weekly average in 2009 of 103 counts. Reasons for these variances are summarised in Figure 10⁶.

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.

Figure 10: Reasons for variations between forecast and actual prices

	Availability	Demand	Network	Combination
% of total above forecast	17	25	0	0
% of total below forecast	55	3	0	0

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 89 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	-89	-1	-36	-214
NSW	-144	-135	636	-783
VIC	-360	-17	-82	-474
SA	-231	-13	-181	-154
TAS	-96	-117	-54	13
TOTAL	-920	-283	283	-1612

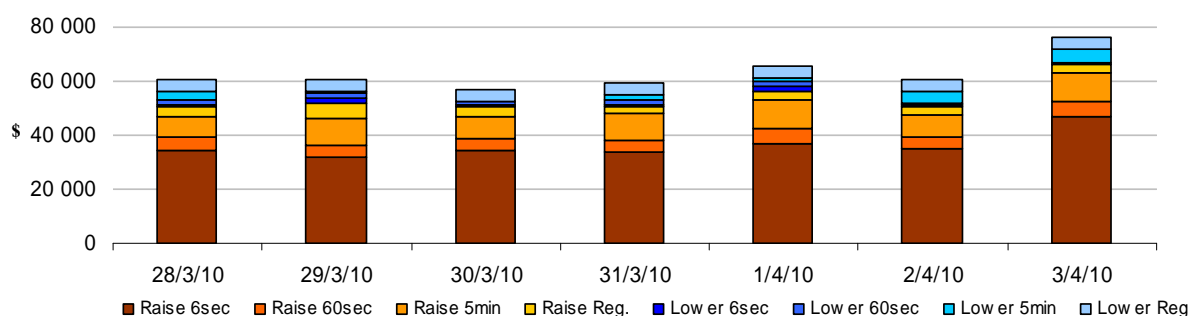
Ancillary services market

The total cost of frequency control ancillary services (FCAS) on the mainland for the week was \$188 249 or less than one per cent of energy turnover on the mainland.

The total cost of FCAS in Tasmania for the week was \$252 105 or around five and a half 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



⁷ A peak period is defined as between 7 am and 10 pm on weekdays, which aligns with the SFE contract definition.

Detailed NEM Price and Demand Trends

for Weekly Market Analysis
28 March - 3 April 2010



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

Financial year	QLD	NSW	VIC	SA	TAS
2009-10 (\$/MWh) (YTD)	42	59	40	98	27
2008-09 (\$/MWh) (YTD)	38	45	54	79	48
Change*	11%	32%	-26%	24%	-44%
2008-09 (\$/MWh)	36	43	49	69	62

Table 2: NEM turnover

Financial year	NEM Turnover** (\$, billion)	Energy (TWh)
2009-10 (YTD)	\$7.977	157
2008-09	\$9.413	208
2007-08	\$11.125	208

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)
Dec-09	34	130	25	26	32	1.066
Jan-10	67	63	88	160	30	1.336
Feb-10	45	66	90	213	23	1.235
Mar-10	25	27	24	25	26	0.443
Apr-10 (MTD)	19	22	20	20	25	0.031
Q4 2009	53	100	29	134	31	3.555
Q4 2008	39	51	34	32	44	2.133
Change*	35%	97%	-13%	312%	-30%	66.66%

Table 4: ASX energy futures contract prices at end of Q1 2010

	QLD		NSW		VIC		SA	
	Base	Peak	Base	Peak	Base	Peak	Base	Peak
Q1 2010								
Price on 29 Mar (\$/MW)	40	66	44	68	50	89	84	185
Settled price for Q1 10(\$/MW)	40	65	44	68	50	89	83	160
Open interest on 01 Apr	2683	200	3308	177	3655	275	169	30
Traded in the last week (MW)	5	0	47	0	1	30	0	0
Traded since 1 Jan 09 (MW)	8027	350	8685	228	10593	643	281	20
Settled price for Q1 09(\$/MW)	35	48	38	48	62	114	102	200

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

Comparison:	QLD	NSW	VIC	SA	TAS	NEM
February 10 with February 09						
MW Priced <\$20/MWh	1044	-637	26	311	100	844
MW Priced \$20 to \$50/MWh	-588	696	-285	160	673	655
March 10 with March 09						
MW Priced <\$20/MWh	943	-1063	101	386	-6	361
MW Priced \$20 to \$50/MWh	-482	632	117	-164	596	699
April 10 with April 09						
MW Priced <\$20/MWh	460	-878	-405	-4	-71	-898
MW Priced \$20 to \$50/MWh	-567	852	652	-298	712	1351

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

** Estimated value