



# **DECLARED ELECTRICAL SERVICES PRICING DETERMINATION**

**RAISE CONTINGENCY FREQUENCY CONTROL  
ANCILLARY SERVICES**

Issued

28 January 2011



## Contents

<b>PART 1 – PRELIMINARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PART 2 – FCAS SAFETY NET CONTRACT</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PART 3 – PRICING METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SCHEDULE 1 PART A - INPUT PARAMETERS AND CORRESPONDING VALUES</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SCHEDULE 1 PART B – METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING FCAS FIXED OPPORTUNITY COST</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>SCHEDULE 1 PART C – METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING FCAS VARIABLE OPPORTUNITY COST</b>	<b>13</b>

The Tasmanian Economic Regulator –

- a. having undertaken an investigation under the *Electricity Supply Industry (Price Control) Regulations 2003* of the pricing policies of **Hydro Tasmania** for the supply of **raise contingency FCAS** to meet the **Tasmanian local requirement**, and
- b. having complied with Regulation 30 of those Regulations;

makes the following Determination under Regulation 31 of those Regulations.

Dated: 28 January 2011



Glenn Appleyard  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**TASMANIAN ECONOMIC REGULATOR**

## PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

### 1 Commencement of the Determination

This Determination takes effect from 1 February 2011.

### 2 Expiry of the Determination

This Determination ceases to have effect on 31 January 2016.

### 3 Administration of the Determination

This Determination is administered by the **Regulator**.

### 4 Interpretation

1. Any question arising from the interpretation of this Determination shall be determined by the **Regulator**.
2. In this Determination –

<b>actual liability</b>	<p>means, for a <b>raise contingency FCAS</b>, for a <b>dispatch interval</b>, <math>a \times c / b</math> <u>where</u>:</p> <p><b>a</b> is equal to the amount of generation (in MW) dispatched from units owned or controlled by the <b>eligible generator</b> in Tasmania for the <b>dispatch interval</b>;</p> <p><b>b</b> is equal to the total amount of generation (in MW) dispatched within Tasmania for the <b>dispatch interval</b>; and</p> <p><b>c</b> is equal to the <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> (in MW) for the <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> for the <b>dispatch interval</b>.</p>
<b>AEMO</b>	Australian Energy Market Operator Limited (ABN 94 072 010 327) or its successor.
<b>calculation date</b>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 January or 15 July where these dates fall on a business day; or</li> <li>• the business day immediately preceding 15 January or 15 July where 15 January or 15 July respectively does not fall on a business day.</li> </ul> <p><u>However</u>, the <b>calculation date</b> does not include 15 January 2016.</p>

<b>capped quantity</b>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b>, the <b>eligible generator's</b> nominated maximum requirement (N) in MW;</li> <li>• for sixty second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b>, 1.75 x N (in MW); and</li> <li>• for five minute raise contingency <b>FCAS</b>, 2.0 x N (in MW).</li> </ul>
<b>dispatch interval</b>	has the same meaning as in the <b>National Electricity Rules</b> .
<b>eligible generator</b>	means a Tasmanian generator, or a person who is selling the output of a Tasmanian generator to the <b>NEM</b> , that has a potential liability under the <b>National Electricity Rules</b> to make payments to <b>AEMO</b> for <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> when there is a <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> .
<b>enabled</b>	has the same meaning as in the <b>National Electricity Rules</b> .
<b>ESI Act</b>	means the <i>Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995</i> .
<b>FCAS</b>	means frequency control ancillary service.
<b>FCAS fixed opportunity cost</b>	means the value as calculated in accordance with the methodology in Part B of schedule 1 of this Determination.
<b>FCAS hedge quantity</b>	means, for each <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> , the minimum of <b>X</b> and <b>W</b> <u>where</u> : <p><b>X</b> is equal to zero (0) MW <u>if</u> <b>Z</b> is less than zero (0) MW <u>otherwise</u> <b>X</b> is equal to <b>Z</b>;</p> <p><b>W</b> is the <b>eligible generator's capped quantity</b> for the <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> (in MW); and</p> <p><b>Z</b> is the <b>eligible generator's actual liability</b> for the <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> (in MW) based on the <b>eligible generator's</b> output for a <b>dispatch interval</b> (less any amount of the <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> for which the <b>eligible generator</b> is <b>enabled</b> to meet the <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> and any amount of the <b>raise contingency FCAS</b> hedged by contract with an alternative provider to meet the <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b>, for the <b>dispatch interval</b>).</p>
<b>FCAS variable opportunity cost</b>	means the value as calculated in accordance with the methodology in Part C of schedule 1 of this Determination.
<b>Hydro Tasmania</b>	means Hydro-Electric Corporation (ARBN 072 377 158) or its successor.
<b>ISDA Master Agreement</b>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement or its substitution, including all relevant schedules, addendums and documentation, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc; and</li> <li>• <b>Hydro Tasmania's</b> standard schedule to the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement.</li> </ul>

<b>Large-scale generation certificate (LGC)</b>	has the same meaning as in the <i>Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000</i> (Cwth)
<b>National Electricity Law</b>	means the National Electricity Law contained in the schedule to the <i>National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996</i> of South Australia.
<b>National Electricity Market (NEM)</b>	has the same meaning as in the <b><i>National Electricity Law</i></b> .
<b>National Electricity Rules</b>	has the same meaning as in the <b><i>National Electricity Law</i></b> .
<b>raise contingency FCAS</b>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• six second raise contingency <b><i>FCAS</i></b>;</li> <li>• sixty second raise contingency <b><i>FCAS</i></b>; and</li> <li>• five minute raise contingency <b><i>FCAS</i></b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Regulator</b>	has the same meaning as in the <b><i>ESI Act</i></b> .
<b>relevant period</b>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the calendar year immediately prior to 15 January if the <b><i>calculation date</i></b> is 15 January; or</li> <li>• the financial year immediately prior to 15 July if the <b><i>calculation date</i></b> is 15 July.</li> </ul>
<b>Tasmanian local requirement</b>	means <b><i>AEMO's</i></b> required quantity of <b><i>raise contingency FCAS</i></b> that can only be sourced from the Tasmanian region.





## PART 2 – FCAS safety net contract

### 5. Obligation to offer a FCAS safety net contract

**Hydro Tasmania**, at the request of an **eligible generator** must:

1. offer to enter into a contract with the **eligible generator** for **raise contingency FCAS** to meet the **Tasmanian local requirement** on the terms and conditions set out in clause 6; and
2. enter into such a contract with the **eligible generator**.

### 6. Terms and conditions of the FCAS safety net contract

1. The terms and conditions of the contract under clause 5 must:

- a. be based on the **ISDA Master Agreement**; and
- b. include conditions such that:
  - i. for the purpose of determining the **FCAS hedge quantity** for each **dispatch interval** under the contract, the **eligible generator** is required to disclose to **Hydro Tasmania** the relevant details of **raise contingency FCAS** dispatched by the **eligible generator** to meet the **Tasmanian local requirement** and of any contracts that the **eligible generator** holds with other parties for the provision of **raise contingency FCAS** to meet the **Tasmanian local requirement**; and
  - ii. the **capped quantity** for six second raise contingency **FCAS** in the contract specified in clause 5 must be nominated by the **eligible generator**.

2. The price of **raise contingency FCAS** under the contract specified in clause 5 must be determined in accordance with Part 3 and schedule 1 of this Determination.

### 7 Publication of pricing data and contract documentation

**Hydro Tasmania** must publish on its website within one business day after the **calculation date** unless otherwise approved by the **Regulator** in writing:

1. the input parameters contained in Schedule 1 (except for N) and their corresponding values as at the **calculation date**;
2. the application of the methodology contained in this Determination using the input parameters and their corresponding values as at the **calculation date**;

3. its procedure for calculating the estimated Tasmanian local requirement (parameter E); and
4. a pro-forma contract confirmation of which the terms and conditions must be based on the **ISDA Master Agreement**.

#### **8 Access to contract documentation**

**Hydro Tasmania**, if requested by an **eligible generator**, must provide the **eligible generator** with a copy of the **ISDA Master Agreement**.

### **PART 3 – Pricing methodology**

#### **9 FCAS safety net contract price**

The price of **raise contingency FCAS** to meet the **Tasmanian local requirement** under the contract as specified in clause 5, for a **dispatch interval**, is to be equal to the sum of:

1. the **FCAS fixed opportunity cost**; and
2. the **FCAS variable opportunity cost**.

## Schedule 1 Part A - Input parameters and corresponding values

The following input parameters and their corresponding values in this Part A apply to both Part B and Part C of this schedule 1.

Input parameters	John Butters power station providing six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> jointly with Gordon	Gordon power station providing six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> alone	Parameter value
Proportion of time that the power station is providing six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> when there is a <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b>	A	1-A <sup>1</sup>	Average of the historical <b>NEM</b> dispatch data for the <b>relevant period</b> where John Butters is providing six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> when there is a <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> .
Proportion of the time that the power station is required to operate to meet environmental flow requirements <sup>2</sup>	0.0	C	C = 0.25 based on existing environmental flow requirements of 10 m <sup>3</sup> /s in summer and 20 m <sup>3</sup> /s in winter.  This value is to be updated if <b>Hydro Tasmania's</b> environmental flow commitments change and C ≤ 0.15 or C ≥ 0.25.

Input parameter		Parameter value
Energy price (\$/MWh)	B	Price for a one year Victorian flat swap contract for the 12 month period commencing 1 January if the <b>calculation date</b> is 15 January, or 1

1 If a power station other than John Butters provides six second raise contingency *FCAS*, it is to be assumed that Gordon power station is providing the total amount.

2 Environmental flow requirements are specified in **Hydro Tasmania's** special licence issued under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

Input parameter		Parameter value
		<p>July if the <b>calculation date</b> is 15 July.</p> <p>The price will be calculated as the average for the 12 month period of the Victorian flat swap contract prices quoted by d-cypha Trade on each day of the week containing or nearest to 15 December, if the <b>calculation date</b> is 15 January, or the week containing or nearest to 15 June, if the <b>calculation date</b> is 15 July.</p>
<b>Large-scale generation certificate (LGC) price (\$)</b>	D	<p>The average weekly <b>LGC</b> price for the week containing or nearest to 15 December if the <b>calculation date</b> is 15 January or the week containing or nearest to 15 June if the <b>calculation date</b> is 15 July. The source of the average weekly <b>LGC</b> price is to be the Australian Financial Markets Association, a source mutually agreed between the contracting parties, or other source considered appropriate by the <b>Regulator</b>.</p>
The probability of a power station generating <b>LGCs</b>	L	L = 0.5
Estimated Tasmanian local requirement (MW)	E	<p>The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile MW requirement for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> that must be sourced from within Tasmania for the <b>relevant period</b>.</p>
<b>Capped quantity</b> for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> (MW)	N	<p><b>Eligible generator's</b> nominated maximum requirement for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> (in MW).</p>

Input parameter		Parameter value
Cap-related supply capability for six second raise contingency FCAS (MW)	Y	Y = 81 MW
The amount of six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> that can be provided by John Butters (MW)	F	F = 31 MW
The amount of six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> that can be provided by Gordon power station (MW)	G	G = E - F
Estimate of <b>Hydro Tasmania's</b> fixed costs of providing six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> (MW)	K	K = 2.6 MW
Proportion of time that the <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> exceeds 40 MW	M	Average proportion calculated using the <b>NEM</b> dispatch data for the <b>relevant period</b> .

Input parameter	John Butters power station	Gordon power station	Parameter value
Average amount of generation (in MW) foregone per MW of six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> for each generating unit	H	J	H = 0.24 MW J = 0.26 MW (Note that if C is updated, then the value of J will be reviewed by the <b>Regulator</b> ).



## Schedule 1 Part B – Methodology for calculating FCAS fixed opportunity cost

An *eligible generator's FCAS fixed opportunity cost* for a *dispatch interval* equals:

$[(N/Y) \times \text{annual fixed opportunity cost}] / 105,120$  where the annual fixed opportunity cost is calculated in accordance with the following table.

	John Butters power station	Gordon power station	Total
Average amount of generation (in MW) foregone due to fixed losses once environmental flows are taken into account	$A \times K$	$(1-A) \times K \times (1 - C)$	
Price per MWh foregone generation (\$/MWh)	$B+(L \times D)$	$B+(L \times D)$	
Opportunity cost (price) for fixed losses (\$/h)	$A \times K \times [B+(L \times D)]$	$[(1-A) \times K \times (1 - C)]$ $\times$ $[B+(L \times D)]$	$\{(A \times K) + [(1-A) \times K \times (1 - C)]\}$ $\times$ $[B+(L \times D)]$
Annual fixed opportunity cost (\$)	$\{A \times K \times [B+(L \times D)]\}$ $\times$ $8760 \times M$	$[(1-A) \times K \times (1 - C)]$ $\times$ $[B+(L \times D)] \times 8760 \times M$	$\{(A \times K) + [(1-A) \times K \times (1 - C)]\}$ $\times$ $[B+(L \times D)] \times 8760 \times M$





## Schedule 1 Part C – Methodology for calculating FCAS variable opportunity cost

An *eligible generator's FCAS variable opportunity cost* for sixty second raise contingency *FCAS* and five minute raise contingency *FCAS* for each *dispatch interval* equals \$0.

An *eligible generator's FCAS variable opportunity cost* for six second raise contingency *FCAS* for each *dispatch interval* equals:

(the *eligible generator's FCAS hedge quantity* for six second raise contingency *FCAS*) x (opportunity cost (price) for provision of six second raise contingency *FCAS*)/12

where the opportunity cost (price) for provision of six second raise contingency *FCAS* is calculated in accordance with the tables below.

### Estimated average MW provision of six second raise contingency *FCAS* for an estimated Tasmanian local requirement (E)

	John Butters power station	Gordon power station
Priority is given to John Butters to provide six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> (MW)	F	E-F
Priority is given to Gordon power station to provide six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> (MW)	0	E
Weighted average amount (in MW) of six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> provided by John Butters and Gordon power stations combined	$A \times F$	$[A \times (E-F)] + [(1-A) \times E]$

### Estimated foregone generation (MW) per MW of six second raise contingency *FCAS* provided

	John Butters power station	Gordon power station
Amount of generation (in MW) foregone per MW of six second raise contingency <i>FCAS</i> on average for the portfolio of John Butters and Gordon power stations combined	$(A \times F \times H)/E$	$\{[A \times (E-F)] + [(1-A) \times E]\} \times J/E$

**Variable opportunity cost per MW six second raise contingency FCAS (\$/MWh)**

	<b>John Butters power station</b>	<b>Gordon power station</b>	<b>Total</b>
Average amount of generation (in MW) foregone per MW six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> once environmental flows are taken into account	$(A \times F \times H)/E$	$\{[A \times (E-F)] + [(1-A) \times E]\} \times J/E \times (1-C)$	$[(A \times F \times H)/E] + \{[A \times (E-F)] + [(1-A) \times E]\} \times J/E \times (1-C)$
Price per MWh of foregone generation (\$/MWh)	$B+(L \times D)$	$B+(L \times D)$	
Opportunity cost (price) for provision of six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> where the <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> is less than 40 MW (\$/MWh)	0	0	0
Opportunity cost (price) for provision of six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> where the <b>Tasmanian local requirement</b> for six second raise contingency <b>FCAS</b> is greater than or equal to 40 MW (\$/MWh)	$[(A \times F \times H)/E] \times [B+(L \times D)]$	$\{[A \times (E-F)] + [(1-A) \times E]\} \times J/E \times (1-C) \times [B+(L \times D)]$	$[(A \times F \times H)/E] \times [B+(L \times D)] + \{[A \times (E-F)] + [(1-A) \times E]\} \times J/E \times (1-C) \times [B+(L \times D)]$