Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010

Part 13
Trading arrangements

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13.1 Contents of this Part

This Part provides for processes by which—

(a) purchasers and generators submit and revise bids and offers for electricity, grid owners submit and revise information, ancillary service agents submit and revise reserve offers, the system operator forecasts demand at conforming GXPs, and the system operator collects information to enable schedules to be prepared; and

(b) the system operator prepares and publishes information from the price-responsive schedules, non-response schedules, dispatch schedules, and real time price schedules, and formulates and issues dispatch instructions; and

(c) the clearing manager holds must-run dispatch auctions; and

(d) the pricing manager collects data and produces provisional prices, interim prices, and final prices; and

(da) the Authority determines whether each GXP is either a conforming GXP or a non-conforming GXP; and

(db) the clearing manager calculates constrained off amounts and constrained on amounts; and

(e) generators may apply to the Authority to have 1 or more generating units approved as—

(i) a type A industrial co-generating station; or

(ii) a type B industrial co-generating station; and

(f) information about risk management contracts is disclosed; and

(fa) disclosing participants prepare and submit spot price risk disclosure statements; and

(g) the FTR manager prepares and publishes the FTR allocation plan, creates and allocates FTRs, and operates the FTR register; and

(h) the clearing manager collects and allocates FTR auction revenue; and

(i) information about FTRs is provided; and

(j) a device or a group of devices may be approved to be a dispatch-capable load station.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 section I part G

Clause 13.1(a) and (b): substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 5(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.


13.2 Misleading, deceptive, or incorrect information

(1) A participant must not disclose to any person any information under this Part that, at the time the information was disclosed, was misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive when taken in the context of activities under this Part.

(1A) In assessing whether information, at the time of disclosure, is misleading or deceptive or is likely to mislead or deceive, a participant must act reasonably and prudently.

(2) If a participant discovers that information previously disclosed by it to a person under this Part was misleading, deceptive or incorrect, the participant must, as soon as reasonably practicable,—

(a) disclose further information so that the person is not misled or deceived by the information; or

(b) disclose corrected information to the person.


13.2A Participant must make disclosure information readily available

(1) Each participant must make all disclosure information in relation to the participant readily available to the public, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after the participant becomes aware of the information.

(2) Despite subclause (1), a participant is not required to make disclosure information readily available to the public if—

(a) the disclosure information is excluded Code information; or

(b) [Revoked]

(ba) a reasonable person would not expect the disclosure information to be made readily available; or

(c) the participant is bound by a legal obligation to keep the disclosure information confidential; or

(d) doing so will be a breach of law; or

(e) the disclosure information is already readily available to the public; or

(f) the disclosure information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation; or

(g) the disclosure information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant being made readily available to the public; or

(h) the participant claims legal professional privilege or privilege against self-incrimination in respect of the disclosure information; or

(i) the disclosure information is a trade secret.

(3) A participant that relies on subclause (2) must, as soon as reasonably practicable, make the disclosure information readily available to the public, free of charge, if subclause (2) ceases to apply to the disclosure information.

(4) If information ceases to be disclosure information, a participant is no longer required to make the information readily available to the public.

(5) A participant that does not make information readily available to the public under this clause must, if required to do so by the Authority,—
(a) satisfy the Authority that subclause (2) applies to the disclosure information, if the participant relies on subclause (2); or
(b) satisfy the Authority that the information is not disclosure information.

(6) A participant must not enter into a confidentiality agreement with another person for the purpose of avoiding making disclosure information readily available to the public under this clause.


13.3 Approval process for industrial co-generating stations
A generator may apply to the Authority to have 1 or more generating units approved as—
(a) a type A industrial co-generating station under clause 8(1)(a)(i) of Schedule 13.4; or
(b) a type B industrial co-generating station under clause 8(1)(a)(ii) of Schedule 13.4.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3 section I part G

13.3A Approval process for dispatch-capable load stations
(1) A purchaser at a GXP may apply to the system operator for approval for a device or a group of devices at the GXP to be a dispatch-capable load station under Schedule 13.8.
(2) The system operator must consider the application in accordance with Schedule 13.8.
(3) If the system operator approves a device or a group of devices as a dispatch-capable load station,—
(a) the approval is valid until the date the approval is revoked under clause 10 of Schedule 13.8; but
(b) a device or group of devices in respect of which the approval is granted is not a dispatch-capable load station while its approval is suspended under clause 10 of Schedule 13.8.


13.3B Purchasers to advise system operator of changes to dispatch-capable load station
(1) A purchaser to which a dispatch-capable load station approval is granted must advise the system operator of any change to the factors the system operator considered in granting approval, including an intended change of the dispatchable load purchaser.
(2) A purchaser must advise the system operator of the change no later than 10 business days before the change takes effect.
(3) The system operator must consider the change advised and decide whether—
(a) to amend the approval under clause 10 of Schedule 13.8; or
(b) to revoke the approval under clause 10 of Schedule 13.8; or
(c) to suspend the approval under clause 10 of Schedule 13.8.
13.3C System operator to publish dispatch-capable load station approval process guidelines

(1) The system operator must publish guidelines for the purpose of assisting purchasers to obtain approval under clause 13.3A.

(2) Before publishing the guidelines under subclause (1), the system operator must consult with participants on the guidelines.

(3) To avoid doubt, consultation undertaken before the commencement of this clause is to be treated as the consultation required for the purpose of subclause (2).

Clause 13.3C: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 7 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

13.3D Access to WITS

(1) A participant that requires access to WITS must apply to the Authority to have access to WITS.

(2) The Authority must specify and publish the terms and conditions that apply to participants that are granted access to WITS.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the terms and conditions specified and published under subclause (2) apply to a participant that has access to WITS as at 18 April 2019.

(4) If the Authority grants a participant's application—
   (a) the WITS manager must provide the participant with access to WITS in accordance with the terms and conditions specified and published by the Authority under subclause (2);
   (b) the participant must comply with the terms and conditions specified and published by the Authority under subclause (2), including any amendments under subclause (5);
   (c) the Authority may restrict or suspend a participant's access to WITS if the participant does not comply with those terms and conditions, even though such a restriction or suspension may affect a participant's ability to meet its obligations under this Code.

(5) The Authority may, from time to time, specify and publish amendments to the terms and conditions under which the Authority grants access to WITS. Such amendments will apply—
   (a) to those participants the Authority has already granted access to WITS; and
   (b) to future applications for access to WITS.

(6) The Authority must consult with the participants referred to in subclause (5)(a) on any proposed amendments to the terms and conditions specified and published by the Authority under subclause (2).

(7) The terms and conditions specified and published by the Authority under subclause (2), including any amendments specified under subclause (5), replace any agreements to access WITS, which the participant and the WITS manager had agreed prior to 18 April 2019.

Subpart 1—Bids and offers

13.4 Contents of this subpart
This subpart provides for processes to facilitate trading by which—
(a) bids and offers for electricity are submitted and revised by generators and purchasers; and
(b) information from the grid owners is submitted and revised; and
(c) reserve offers are submitted and revised by ancillary service agents; and
(d) the system operator collects the information referred to in this subpart; and
(e) information about bids and offers is to be made available.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 section II part G

13.5 Bids and offers must be lawful
A purchaser, generator or ancillary service agent must not make or maintain a bid, offer or reserve offer if the purchaser or generator or ancillary service agent knows or ought reasonably to know that acting in accordance with the bid, offer or reserve offer would contravene any law.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2 section II part G


13.5A Conduct in relation to generators' offers and ancillary service agents' reserve offers
(1) Each generator and ancillary service agent must ensure that its conduct in relation to offers and reserve offers is consistent with a high standard of trading conduct.

(2) Subclause (1) applies when—
(a) a generator submits or revises an offer; or
(b) an ancillary service agent submits or revises a reserve offer.


13.5B Safe harbours for clause 13.5A
(1) A generator complies with clause 13.5A if—
(a) the generator makes offers in respect of all of its generating capacity that is able to operate in a trading period; and
(b) when the generator decides to submit or revise an offer, it does so as soon as it can; and
(c) in the case of a generator that is pivotal,—
(i) prices and quantities in the generator's offers do not result in a material increase in the final price at which electricity is supplied in a trading period at any node at which the generator is pivotal, compared with the final price at the node in an immediately preceding trading period or other
comparable trading period in which the generator is not pivotal at that node; or

(ii) the generator's offers are generally consistent with offers it has made when it has not been pivotal; or

(iii) the generator does not benefit financially from an increase in the final price at which electricity is supplied in a trading period at a node at which the generator is pivotal.

(2) A generator does not breach clause 13.5A only because the generator does not comply with subclause (1).

(3) An ancillary service agent complies with clause 13.5A if—

(a) the ancillary service agent makes reserve offers in respect of all of its capacity to provide instantaneous reserve that is able to operate in a trading period; and

(b) when the ancillary service agent decides to submit or revise a reserve offer, it does so as soon as it can; and

(c) in the case of an ancillary service agent that is pivotal,—

(i) prices and quantities in the ancillary service agent's reserve offers do not result in a material increase in the final reserve price in a trading period in an island in which the ancillary service agent is pivotal, compared with the final reserve price in the island in an immediately preceding trading period or other comparable trading period in which the ancillary service agent is not pivotal; or

(ii) the ancillary service agent's reserve offers are generally consistent with reserve offers it has made when it has not been pivotal; or

(iii) the ancillary service agent does not benefit financially from an increase in the final reserve price in a trading period in an island in which the ancillary service agent is pivotal.

(4) An ancillary service agent does not breach clause 13.5A only because the ancillary service agent does not comply with subclause (3).

Clause 13.5B: inserted, on 17 July 2014, by clause 5 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Pivotal Supply) 2014.

Clause 13.5B(1)(b) and (3)(b): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 6 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

Bids and offer preparation

13.6 Requirements for generators when submitting offers

(1) Each generator with a point of connection to the grid, and each embedded generator required by the system operator to submit an offer under clause 8.25(5), must—

(a) submit to the system operator an offer for each trading period in the schedule period, under which the generator is prepared to sell electricity to the clearing manager; and

(b) ensure that the system operator receives an offer at least 71 trading periods before the beginning of the trading period to which the offer relates.

(2) Despite subclause (1), a generator must give at least 5 business days' notice in writing to the system operator and the pricing manager before the generator makes an offer for the 1st time in respect of the generating plant that is the subject of the offer.
(3) The notice must state—
   (a) the point of connection to the grid at which electricity generated by the
       generator is sold to the clearing manager under clause 14.3 or 14.4; and
   (b) whether the generating plant is an intermittent generating station.

(4) A generator must comply with any request from the system operator for information
concerning generating plant that is the subject of a notice under subclause (2) if the
system operator requires the information for the purposes of scheduling and dispatch
in accordance with this Code.

(5) Despite subclause (1), if a generator intends to permanently cease to submit offers to
the system operator in respect of any generating plant, the generator must give at
least 5 business days' notice in writing to the system operator, the pricing manager,
and the clearing manager.

13.7 Purchaser to submit bids for dispatch-capable load station
(1) This clause applies to each dispatchable load purchaser.
(2) Unless the dispatchable load purchaser relies on clause 13.8A, the dispatchable load
purchaser must submit to the system operator for each of its dispatch-capable load
stations for each trading period in the schedule period—
   (a) a nominated non-dispatch bid; or
   (b) a nominated dispatch bid.

(3) A nominated bid submitted under subclause (2) must represent a reasonable estimate
of the total quantity of electricity the dispatchable load purchaser will purchase—
   (a) for the dispatch-capable load station; and
   (b) for the trading period; and
   (c) at the prices specified in the nominated bid.

13.7AA Purchaser to submit bids for non-dispatch-capable load
(1) This clause applies to each purchaser that—
   (a) purchases non-dispatch-capable load; and
   (b) in relation to a nominated bid, does not rely on clause 13.8A.
(2) The purchaser—
   (a) must, if it purchases non-dispatch-capable load at a non-conforming GXP, submit to the system operator for each trading period in the schedule period a nominated non-dispatch bid that represents a reasonable estimate of the total non-dispatch-capable load that the purchaser will purchase—
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(i) at the GXP; and
(ii) for the trading period; and
(iii) at the prices specified in the nominated non-dispatch bid; and

(b) may, if it purchases non-dispatch-capable load at a conforming GXP, submit to the system operator for a trading period a difference bid that represents a reasonable estimate of an increase or decrease in the purchaser's usual non-dispatch-capable load purchased—
(i) at the GXP; and
(ii) for the trading period; and
(iii) at the prices specified in the difference bid.


13.7AC Submitting bid for first time

(1) Despite anything in this Code, a purchaser must give at least 5 business days’ notice in writing to the system operator and the clearing manager before the purchaser submits a bid for the first time.

(2) The system operator may request from a purchaser information—
(a) about the purchaser; and
(b) that the system operator requires for the purposes of scheduling and dispatch in accordance with this Code.

(3) A purchaser must comply with a request made under subclause (2).


13.7AD Submitting bid for last time

Despite anything in this Code, if a purchaser intends to permanently cease to provide bids to the system operator, the purchaser must give at least 5 business days’ notice in writing to the system operator, the pricing manager, and the clearing manager.

Clause 13.7AD: inserted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 8 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

13.7A System operator to prepare forecast of non-dispatch-capable load at conforming GXPs

(1) The system operator must prepare a forecast of non-dispatch-capable load for each conforming GXP for each trading period in a schedule period.

(2) The system operator must—
(a) disclose to the Authority a description of the processes and methodology it uses to prepare the forecast under subclause (1); and
(b) publish and keep published, either—
   (i) the description it disclosed to the Authority under paragraph (a); or
   (ii) a summary of the processes and methodology it uses to prepare the forecast under subclause (1).

(3) Despite subclause (2), the system operator is required to disclose or publish information under subclause (2) only if the information—
(a) is available to the system operator; and
(b) is not confidential or commercially sensitive.


13.7B Authority may request system operator to report on accuracy of forecasts of non-dispatch-capable load at conforming GXPs

(1) The Authority may, from time to time, request the system operator to report to the Authority on the accuracy of the forecast that it prepares under clause 13.7A(1).

(2) A request—
   (a) must specify the period that must be covered by the report; and
   (b) must specify a reasonable date by which the system operator must provide the report; and
   (c) must be made no more frequently than once per calendar month, unless the system operator agrees otherwise.

(3) The system operator must comply with a request made under this clause.


13.8 Deemed offers

(1) This clause applies if, on any trading day ("the current trading day"), a generator has not submitted an offer for a trading period in the trading day following the next trading day.

(2) A generator is deemed to have submitted, for that trading period, an offer that is the same as the offer the generator made for the corresponding trading period on the current trading day, and clause 13.9A applies accordingly.

(3) A deemed offer under subclause (2) applies until the generator revises the offer in accordance with clauses 13.17 to 13.19.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.5 section II part G
Clause 13.8: substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 10 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
13.8A Deemed nominated bids

(1) This clause applies if, on any trading day (“the current trading day”), a purchaser has not submitted a nominated bid for a trading period in the trading day following the next trading day.

(2) A purchaser is deemed to have submitted, for that trading period, a nominated bid that is the same as the nominated bid the purchaser made for the corresponding trading period on the current trading day.

(3) A deemed nominated bid under subclause (2) applies until the purchaser revises the nominated bid in accordance with clause 13.19A.

(4) A purchaser must ensure that each of its deemed nominated bids under this clause,—

(a) if it is a nominated bid for a dispatch-capable load station, represents a reasonable estimate of the total quantity of electricity that the purchaser will purchase for the dispatch-capable load station at the specified prices for the trading period; or

(b) if it is a nominated bid for non-dispatch-capable load, represents a reasonable estimate of the non-dispatch-capable load that the purchaser will purchase at the GXP at the specified prices for the trading period.


Clause 13.8A(2) & (3): amended, on 15 May 2014, by clause 12(a) & (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.


13.8B Deemed reserve offers

(1) This clause applies if, on a trading day ("the current trading day"), an ancillary service agent who provides instantaneous reserves has not submitted a reserve offer for a trading period in the trading day following the next trading day.

(2) An ancillary service agent is deemed to have submitted, for that trading period, a reserve offer that is the same as the reserve offer the ancillary service agent made for the corresponding trading period on the current trading day, and clause 13.38(2)(c) applies accordingly.

(3) A deemed reserve offer under subclause (2) applies until the ancillary service agent revises the reserve offer in accordance with clauses 13.46 to 13.49.


13.9 Information that offers must contain

Each offer submitted by a generator must—

(a) other than for intermittent generators, type A co-generators, and type B co-generators, contain all information required by Form 1 in Schedule 13.1; and
(b) [Revoked]

(c) if the offer is submitted by an intermittent generator for an intermittent generating station,—
   (i) contain the information required by Form 2 in Schedule 13.1; and
   (ii) have a maximum of 1 price band for each trading period; and
   (iii) specify a price of either $0.00 (subject to clause 13.116) or $0.01 for the price band; and

(d) if the offer is submitted by a type A co-generator for a type A industrial co-generating station or by a type B co-generator for a type B industrial co-generating station,—
   (i) contain the information required by Form 3 in Schedule 13.1; and
   (ii) have a maximum of 2 price bands for each trading period; and
   (iii) specify a price of either $0.00 (in accordance with clause 13.116) or $0.01 for the price band.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.6 section II part G

13.9A Offer not to exceed capability
The total MW specified in each offer submitted by a generator must, in relation to the generating plant that is the subject of the offer, not exceed the total MW that the generator expects to be capable of generating at the relevant point of connection to the grid for the relevant trading period.

13.10 Generators must specify units in offers
Each offer submitted by a generator must—
   (a) be specific to individual generating units for generating plant in respect of which electricity is offered by that generator that cannot synchronise and come up to minimum load within the duration of a trading period; or
   (b) be specific to individual generating stations for other generating plant in respect of which electricity is offered by that generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.7 section II part G

13.11 Offers may be made by unit or plant
(1) Despite clause 13.10, a generator, other than an intermittent generator, may offer electricity in respect of any generating plant on a unit basis. A generator may exercise this option by giving the system operator at least 5 business days’ notice in writing of the exercise of the option. The system operator must, during the 5 business day period, make any necessary changes to the scheduling software.
(2) If a generator has offered electricity in respect of any generating plant on a unit basis in accordance with subclause (1), it may change to submitting offers in accordance with clause 13.10. Such a change may be effected by giving the system operator at least 5
business days’ notice in writing of the change. The system operator must, during the 5 business day period, make any necessary changes to the scheduling software.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.8 section II part G

13.12 Offers may contain up to 5 price bands

Subject to clause 13.9(c) and (d), an offer submitted by a generator may have a maximum of 5 price bands for each trading period. The price offered in each band must increase progressively from band to band as the aggregate quantity increases.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.9 section II part G

13.13 Information to be contained in bids

(1) A purchaser must ensure that each of its nominated bids—

(a) contains all information required by Form 4 in Schedule 13.1; and

(aa) if it is a nominated bid for a dispatch-capable load station, specifies whether it is—

(i) a nominated dispatch bid; or

(ii) a nominated non-dispatch bid.

(b) [Revoked]

(c) if it is a nominated dispatch bid, specifies a price for each band that is one of the following:

(i) $15,000/MWh or less; or

(ii) if the Authority has published a price for the purposes of this paragraph, the published price; or

(iii) if the Authority has not published a price for the purposes of this paragraph, $600,000/MWh.

(1A) The Authority may publish a price for the purposes of subclause (1)(c) if,—

(a) the system operator has given to the Authority an updated list of values of model parameters in accordance with clause 13.189(2)(a), and the Authority has considered any advice it has received from the system operator under clause 13.189(2)(b) and (2A); or

(b) the Authority considers that it is necessary to publish a new price.

(2) A purchaser must ensure that each of its difference bids contains all information required by Form 4A in Schedule 13.1.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.10 section II part G

13.14 Nominated bids may contain up to 10 price bands

(1) A nominated bid submitted by a purchaser may have a maximum of 10 price bands for each trading period.

(2) The price in each band must decrease progressively from band to band as the aggregate quantity increases.

(3) The highest price band in each nominated bid is deemed to start at a quantity of 0.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.11 section II part G

13.14A Difference bids may contain up to 10 price bands

A difference bid submitted by a purchaser may have a maximum of—

(a) 5 price bands for each trading period representing the purchaser’s progressive increase in its usual quantity of electricity demanded for the trading period. The price in bands 2 to 5 must, in each case, be lower than the price in the preceding band; and

(b) 5 price bands for each trading period representing the purchaser’s progressive decrease in its usual quantity of electricity demanded for the trading period. The price in bands 2 to 5 must, in each case, be higher than the price in the preceding band.


13.15 How price is to be specified in bids or offers

Prices in bids or offers must be expressed in dollars and whole cents per MWh excluding any GST. There is no upper limit on the prices that may be specified and the lower limit is $0.00/MWh, subject to clauses 13.9(c) and (d), 13.24, 13.26, and 13.116.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.12 section II part G

13.16 How quantity is to be specified in bids or offers

For each price band, a bid or offer must specify a quantity expressed in MW to not more than 3 decimal places. The minimum quantity that may be bid or offered in a price band for a trading period is 0.000 MW.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.13 section II part G

13.17 Offers may be revised

(1) Subject to subclauses (2) to (4), a generator may revise an offer at any time before the beginning of the trading period to which the offer relates by submitting a new offer to the system operator.

(2) A generator must not revise any of its offer prices during a gate closure period.

(3) A generator must not revise the MW specified in any price band in an offer during a gate closure period, unless clause 13.18(1), 13.18(1A), 13.18A, or 13.19 applies.
(4) A generator must not revise any of the following offer parameters during a gate closure period, unless clause 13.19 applies:
   (a) ramp rates;
   (b) maximum output (including overload).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.14 section II part G

13.18 When revised offer to be submitted
(1) A generator must immediately submit a revised offer to the system operator if the total MW specified in an offer exceeds, by more than 5 MW, the total MW that the generator expects to be capable of generating at the relevant point of connection to the grid for the relevant trading period.
(1A) A generator may submit a revised offer to the system operator if the total MW specified in an offer exceeds, by 5 MW or less, the total MW that the generator expects to be capable of generating at the relevant point of connection to the grid for the relevant trading period.
(1B) The submission of a revised offer under subclause (1) or subclause (1A) does not relieve the generator of liability for breach of any other provision of this Code.
(2) [Revoked]
(3) Subclause (1) does not apply—
   (a) in every case, after the beginning of the trading period to which an offer relates; and
   (b) in relation to an intermittent generator, during the 2 hours immediately preceding the trading period to which an offer relates.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.15 and 3.16 section II part G
Clause 13.18(1A): replaced, on 29 June 2017, by clause 15(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2017.

13.18A Intermittent generators to submit revised offers

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(1) During the 2 hours immediately preceding the trading period to which an offer relates, each intermittent generator must submit revised offers in respect of MW offered to the system operator at a frequency of at least 1 revised offer per trading period.

(2) A revised offer submitted under subclause (1) must be based on a persistence model, unless otherwise agreed with the Authority.

(3) For the purposes of this clause, a persistence model means a method for producing a forecast of the intermittent generator's generation, in MW, that takes into account only the following factors:
   (a) if the relevant intermittent generating station is generating at the time the revised offer is submitted, the actual output from the intermittent generating station at that time; and
   (b) any expected changes in availability and capability of generating plant forming all or part of the relevant intermittent generating station.


13.19 When revised offers may be submitted during gate closure period

(1) A generator may submit a revised offer to the system operator during a gate closure period if—
   (a) the revision is necessary due to a bona fide physical reason; or
   (b) the system operator issues a formal notice under clause 5 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or
   (c) a bona fide physical reason that made a revision necessary under paragraph (a) ceases to exist sooner than was expected at the time it arose, and—
      (i) the 1st trading period after the original bona fide physical reason ceases to exist is within 24 hours after the circumstances that constituted the original bona fide physical reason arose; and
      (ii) the total change in MW specified in the offer that is revised as a result of the bona fide physical reason ceasing to exist is the same or less than the total change in MW specified in the offer that was made as a result of the original bona fide physical reason.

(2) A generator that submits a revised offer under subclause (1)(c) must do so as soon as possible after the relevant bona fide physical reason ceases to exist.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.17 section II part G

13.19AA Limitations on revised offers

A generator that submits a revised offer under clauses 13.18(1), 13.18(1A), or 13.19(1) during a gate closure period must ensure that—
   (a) the revised offer only differs from the original offer to the extent necessary to ensure that the MW specified in the revised offer is the MW that the generator
expects to be capable of generating at the relevant point of connection to the grid for the relevant trading period; and

(b) the revised offer complies with the following:

(i) the reduction in MW specified in the revised offer must be first deducted from the MW offered in the highest price band;

(ii) if the reduction in MW exceeds the MW in the highest price band, the remainder must be deducted from the price bands below the highest, in descending order as the MW in each price band is reduced to zero, until all of the reduction is reflected in the revised offer.


13.19A Bids may be revised

(1) Each purchaser may, at any time before the beginning of a trading period in respect of which a bid is made,—

(a) revise any of its bid prices or the MW specified in any price band in a bid for any trading period by submitting a new bid to the system operator; or

(aa) revise a nominated bid—

(i) from being a nominated dispatch bid to being a nominated non-dispatch bid; or

(ii) from being a nominated non-dispatch bid to being a nominated dispatch bid.

(b) [Revoked]

(1A) Despite subclause (1), a dispatchable load purchaser must not do any of the following during a gate closure period:

(a) revise the price of a nominated dispatch bid; or

(b) revise the MW specified in any price band in a nominated dispatch bid, unless subclause (1B) or clause 13.19B applies.

(1B) A dispatchable load purchaser may revise the MW specified in any price band in a nominated dispatch bid during a gate closure period if—

(a) the revision is necessary due to a bona fide physical reason; or

(b) the system operator issues a formal notice under clause 5 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or

(c) a bona fide physical reason that made a revision necessary under paragraph (a) ceases to exist sooner than was expected at the time it arose, and—

(i) the 1st trading period after the original bona fide physical reason ceases to exist is within 24 hours after the circumstances that constituted the original bona fide physical reason arose; and

(ii) the total change in MW specified in the nominated dispatch bid that is revised as a result of the bona fide physical reason ceasing to exist is the same or less than the total change in MW specified in the nominated dispatch bid that was made as a result of the original bona fide physical reason.

(2) [Revoked]

(3) [Revoked]
(3A) If a purchaser revises a nominated bid for a dispatch-capable load station in the trading period that is immediately before the trading period to which the nominated bid applies, the revised nominated bid is a nominated non-dispatch bid.

(3B) Despite subclause (1), a dispatchable load purchaser must not, during the 2 trading periods immediately preceding the trading period to which a nominated non-dispatch bid relates, revise the nominated non-dispatch bid to being a nominated dispatch bid.

(4) [Revoked]

(5) [Revoked]

(6) If the system operator declares a grid emergency, a dispatchable load purchaser must comply with clause 13.99A.


Clause 13.19A(1)(A) and (1B): inserted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 18(6) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.


Clause 13.19A(3A): inserted, on 1 December 2015, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Dispatchable Demand: Late Bid Revisions) 2015.


13.19B Bids must be revised

(1) Before the beginning of the trading period to which a nominated bid relates, the purchaser that submitted the nominated bid must immediately submit a revised nominated bid in respect of MW to the system operator if the purchaser expects, or ought reasonably to expect, that the MW it is likely to purchase at the prices indicated in the nominated bid will,—

(a) if the nominated bid is a nominated non-dispatch bid, differ from the MW specified in the nominated bid by more than the lesser of—

(i) 20 MW; and

(ii) 20% of the nominated bid MW; or
(b) if the nominated bid is a nominated dispatch bid, differ from the MW specified in the nominated bid by more than the lesser of—
   (i) 10 MW; and
   (ii) 10% of the nominated bid MW.

(2) Despite subclause (1), a purchaser is not required to submit a revised nominated bid in respect of MW if the expected change in MW is less than 5 MW.


13.20 System operator advised of revised nominated bids or offers in certain circumstances

(1) This clause applies to each purchaser or generator that submits a revised nominated bid or offer during the 15 minutes immediately preceding the trading period to which the revised nominated bid or offer relates.

(2) A purchaser or generator that submits a revised nominated bid or offer in the time frame described in subclause (1) must immediately advise the system operator of the revision.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply to an intermittent generator submitting a revised offer under clause 13.18A.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.18 section II part G

13.21 Authority informed of revised nominated dispatch bid or offer during gate closure period

(1) A dispatchable load purchaser or generator that submits a revised nominated dispatch bid or a revised offer to the system operator during a gate closure period must report each revision to the Authority in writing together with an explanation of the reasons for the revision.

(1A) The dispatchable load purchaser or generator must report the revision to the Authority no later than 1700 hours on the 1st business day following the trading day on which the revision was made.

(1B) Subclauses (1) and (1A) do not apply to an intermittent generator submitting a revised offer under clause 13.18A.

(2) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.19 and 3.20 section II part G
Clause 13.21 Heading: replaced, on 29 June 2017, by clause 21(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 13.21(1A) and (1B): inserted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 21(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

13.22 Transmission of information
(1) Except where specified otherwise in clauses 13.6 to 13.27, all information that a purchaser or generator must submit under clauses 13.6 to 13.27 must be submitted to the system operator using WITS.
(2) The system operator must immediately confirm receipt of any information that the system operator receives from a purchaser or generator under clauses 13.6 to 13.27. Each confirmation must contain a copy of the information received by the system operator together with the time of receipt.
(3) If a purchaser or generator has not received the confirmation within 10 minutes of submitting the information under clauses 13.6 to 13.27 to the system operator, the purchaser or generator must—
   (a) check whether the system operator has received the information; and
   (b) if the system operator has not received the information, resend the information; and
   (c) repeat the process set out in this clause until the system operator has confirmed receipt of the information from the purchaser or generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.21 to 3.23 section II part G

13.23 Backup procedures if WITS is unavailable
(1) If WITS is unavailable to receive bids or offers or to confirm the receipt of bids or offers, each purchaser and generator or the system operator, as the case may be, must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.
(2) The backup procedures referred to in subclause (1) must be specified by the WITS manager following consultation with the Authority and each purchaser, generator and the system operator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.24 and 3.25 section II part G

13.24 Plant with special circumstances
Despite clauses 13.9(b) and 13.18(1), a generator is not required to submit a revised offer in respect of an automatic control plant if—
   (a) the offer submitted in respect of the automatic control plant is based on a profile of the pre-programmed levels of the automatic control plant; and
(b) the offer is made at a 0 price and clause 13.116(2) applies to the generator; and
(c) the offer is otherwise made in accordance with clauses 13.6 to 13.27; and
(d) the system operator has confirmed in writing to the generator that it is satisfied that the offer meets the requirements of the dispatch objective; and
(e) the generator expects that the ability of the automatic control plant to generate the quantity scheduled for a trading period at a grid injection point will not change by more than 10 MW of the scheduled quantity.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26 section II part G

13.25 Exception for small generation

(1) Despite clause 13.6(1), a generator is not required to submit an offer for a generating station that is 10 MW or smaller and any electricity sold to the clearing manager from the generating station is regarded as unoffered generation for the purpose of this Code.

(2) The system operator may require the relevant generator to provide information in a form reasonably determined by the system operator on the expected generation output for any unoffered generation from a generating station with a point of connection to the grid.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.27 section II part G

13.26 Exception for embedded generation

An embedded generator required to submit an offer in accordance with clause 8.25(5) may make an offer at a 0 price and clause 13.116(2) applies to the embedded generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.28 section II part G

13.27 System operator to retain bids and offers

The system operator must retain, in a form that it considers appropriate, all bids and offers for electricity submitted by participants under this subpart, including all revised bids and offers.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.29 section II part G

Process for determining conforming and non-conforming grid exit points


13.27A Authority determines conforming and non-conforming GXPs on own initiative

The Authority may, on its own initiative,—
(a) determine whether a GXP, which is deemed to be a conforming GXP under clause 13.27F, is a conforming GXP or a non-conforming GXP;
(b) reconsider a previous determination, and as a result may decide to replace the previous determination with a new determination.
Clause 13.27B Authority to determine conforming and non-conforming GXPs if requested

(1) Subclause (4) applies if—
(a) a purchaser or the system operator makes a request under clause 13.27H; and
(b) the Authority decides there are valid grounds to consider the request.

(2) The Authority must decide whether to proceed with the request within a reasonable time after receiving the request.

(3) If the Authority decides there are no valid grounds to consider the request, the Authority must give written notice to the requester of—
(a) the Authority’s decision; and
(b) the grounds for the Authority’s decision.

(4) If subclause (1) applies, the Authority must—
(a) determine whether a GXP, which is deemed to be a conforming GXP under clause 13.27F, is a conforming GXP or a non-conforming GXP:
(b) reconsider a previous determination, and as a result may decide to replace the previous determination with a new determination.


13.27C Process for making determination

(1) In making a determination, the Authority must—
(a) apply the methodology set out in Schedule 13.7; and
(b) request and take into account advice from the system operator; and
(c) take into account any information submitted by a purchaser who purchases electricity at the GXP.

(2) The Authority must make a determination in accordance with the methodology in Schedule 13.7, unless—
(a) the Authority has applied the methodology; and
(b) according to the methodology, the GXP is a conforming GXP; and
(c) the Authority considers that the GXP should be treated as a non-conforming GXP; and
(d) the Authority has published criteria under clause 13.27E; and
(e) making a determination that the GXP is a non-conforming GXP is in accordance with the criteria.

(3) If paragraphs (a) to (e) in subclause (2) apply, the Authority may make a determination in accordance with the criteria published under clause 13.27E.

(4) As soon as practicable after making a determination, the Authority must—
(a) advise the WITS manager, all purchasers, and the system operator—
   (i) of its determination; and
   (ii) whether, in making the determination, the Authority has followed—
      (A) the methodology set out in Schedule 13.7; or
      (B) the criteria published under clause 13.27E; and
(b) advise all purchasers and the system operator of the right to request, under clause 13.27H, a reconsideration of the determination; and
(c) if the determination was requested under clause 13.27H, provide reasons for its decision to the requester.


13.27D System operator to provide advice within reasonable time

The system operator must provide the advice requested under clause 13.27C(1)(b) within a reasonable time specified by the Authority.


13.27E Authority may publish criteria for determining GXP to be non-conforming

(1) The Authority may publish criteria that set out the circumstances in which the Authority may make a determination that does not follow the methodology set out in Schedule 13.7.

(2) The Authority must consult with participants before—
(a) publishing the criteria under subclause (1);
(b) amending the criteria published under subclause (1).


13.27F GXP deemed to be conforming GXP before determination is made

If the Authority has not made a determination for a GXP, the GXP is deemed to be a conforming GXP until the Authority determines otherwise.


13.27G Authority must publish and maintain list of non-conforming and conforming GXPs

The Authority must publish and maintain a list of all non-conforming GXPs and all conforming GXPs, including—

(a) the mean demand (in MW) for each GXP calculated in accordance with clause 1(b) of Schedule 13.7; and
(b) if the mean demand for a GXP is 10 MW or more, the unpredictability measure for the GXP calculated in accordance with clause 1(c) of Schedule 13.7.


13.27H Right to request determination or reconsideration of determination

(1) A purchaser may request that the Authority—
   (a) determine whether a GXP is a conforming GXP or a non-conforming GXP, in respect of a GXP—
      (i) at which the purchaser purchases electricity; and
      (ii) which is deemed to be a conforming GXP under clause 13.27F:
   (b) reconsider a determination made under clause 13.27A or clause 13.27B(4) for a GXP at which the purchaser purchases electricity.

(2) The system operator may request that the Authority—
   (a) determine whether a GXP, which is deemed to be a conforming GXP under clause 13.27F, is a conforming GXP or a non-conforming GXP:
   (b) reconsider a determination made under clause 13.27A or clause 13.27B(4).

(3) The person making the request may provide the Authority with information that the person considers relevant to its request.


13.27I Effect of determination

(1) When making a determination, the Authority must specify a date and a trading period from which the determination takes effect.

(2) The Authority must not specify a date that is earlier than 5 business days after the date on which the Authority makes the determination.


13.27J New GXPs

At least 1 month before a grid owner connects a GXP to the grid for the first time, the grid owner must advise the Authority in writing of its intention to connect the GXP.


13.27K Authority to provide information at purchaser’s request

(1) After the Authority has made a determination under clause 13.27A or clause 13.27B(4) for a GXP, a purchaser who purchases electricity at the GXP may request from the Authority the following information in relation to the GXP:
   (a) reconciled half hour demand data (in MW), as described in clause 2(1)(a) of Schedule 13.7:
(b) information about the way in which demand switching information (described in clause 2(1)(b) of Schedule 13.7) has been used to prepare the adjusted reconciled half hour demand data described in clause 1(a) of Schedule 13.7:

(c) information about the one-off events described in clause 2(1)(c) and clause 2(3) of Schedule 13.7 and the way in which those one-off events have been used to prepare the adjusted reconciled half hour demand data described in clause 1(a) of Schedule 13.7:

(d) the adjusted reconciled half hour demand data (in MW), as described in clause 1(a) of Schedule 13.7:

(e) the estimates of the adjusted reconciled half hour demand produced by the statistical predictive model under clause 3(1)(a) of Schedule 13.7, and the residuals calculated under clause 3(1)(b) of Schedule 13.7.

(2) If a purchaser requests information under subclause (1), the Authority must provide the information if the information—

(a) is available to the Authority; and

(b) is not confidential; and

(c) is not commercially sensitive.


Special treatment of some grid exit points

Heading: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 22 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

13.28 Special treatment of some grid exit points

(1) For the purpose of this subpart and subparts 2 and 4, a purchaser, generator or market operation service provider may apply to the Authority to have 2 or more grid exit points treated as 1 grid exit point for the purposes of determining the status of a GXP under clause 13.27A or clause 13.27B(4), submitting bids, scheduling, switching, dispatch, pricing, clearing and settlement where there are 2 or more local networks supplied from the grid at the same physical location.

(2) In determining an application under subclause (1), the Authority must consider the following factors:

(a) the efficiency or otherwise, of creating a separate price for grid exit points that are at the same, or at a geographically similar location:

(b) the geographical similarity of the grid exit points that are the subject of the application:

(c) the effect on a market operation service provider in terms of added processing time and complexity in treating as separate 2 or more grid exit points that are in the same or in a geographically similar location:

(d) any submissions received from participants under subclause (3):

(e) any other matter the Authority thinks fit.

(3) The Authority must give written notice to participants of an application under subclause (1) within 2 business days of the application being received by the Authority. Each participant has 5 business days to make submissions to the Authority.
Authority on the application. The Authority must not consider an application until after the period for making submissions on the application has expired.

(4) If an application under subclause (1) has been approved, the Authority must consult with each market operation service provider about the time it may take to implement changes that are required to accommodate the decision. The Authority must then give written notice to each participant of the date from which its decision takes effect.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4 section II part G

Information from grid owners

13.29 Standing data on grid capability to be provided to system operator
In addition to the asset owner obligations to provide information under clauses 2(5) and (6) and 3(1) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3, each grid owner must provide standing data on the capability of the transmission system to the system operator consistent with the configuration of the transmission system in the algorithms described in Schedule 13.3. The transmission data must include—
(a) AC system configuration, including the transmission lines; and
(b) AC system capacity including the limits of each transmission line of the transmission system; and
(c) AC system loss characteristics including transmission loss functions for each transmission line of the transmission system.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.1 section II part G

13.30 Standing data on HVDC capability to be provided to system operator
In addition to the asset owner obligations to provide information under clauses 2(5) and (6), and 3(1) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3, the HVDC owner must provide standing data on the capability of the HVDC link to the system operator consistent with the configuration of the HVDC link.

(1) The data provided under subclause (1) must include—
(a) the HVDC transmission lines and system capacity, including reserve capacity; and
(b) HVDC link capacity, including limits of each HVDC transmission line of the HVDC transmission system; and
(c) HVDC system loss characteristics including transmission loss functions for each transmission line of the HVDC transmission system; and
(d) in relation to Pole 2, or Pole 3, or Pole 2 and Pole 3, of the HVDC link—
(i) if the HVDC owner imposes a limit on transfer direction, the direction of that transfer limit (northward or southward); and
(ii) if the HVDC owner imposes a minimum transfer limit, that minimum transfer limit (in MW); and
13.31 Standing data on transformer capability to be provided to system operator
In addition to the asset owner obligations to provide information under clauses 2(5) and (6), and 3(1) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3 each grid owner must provide standing data on the capability of transformers to the system operator consistent with the configuration of those transformers. The data must include—
(a) the transformer capacity of each transformer; and
(b) the transformer loss characteristics, including transformer loss functions, for each transformer.

13.32 Transmission grid capability information to be updated
In addition to the asset owner obligations to provide information under clauses 2(5) and (6) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3, and subject to any timetable agreed with the system operator under clause 3(1) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3, each grid owner must submit to the system operator for each trading period of a schedule period, or for such longer period of time as agreed between the system operator and each grid owner, any updates to the information described in clauses 13.29 to 13.31 and 13.33(d).

13.33 Grid owners must submit revised information to system operator
Up to 1 hour before the beginning of the relevant trading period, but subject to any timetable agreed with the system operator under clause 3(1) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3, each grid owner must immediately submit revised information to the system operator if there has been or is likely to be—
Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010
Part 13

13.34 Changes may be made within 1 hour before trading period

(1) A grid owner may update the information submitted under clause 13.33 later than 1 hour before the relevant trading period only if—
(a) a bona fide physical reason necessitates the change; or
(b) the system operator issues a formal notice; or
(c) an unforeseeable change occurs in the availability of a grid owner’s assets, which were the subject of a planned or unplanned outage in relation to which the grid owner gave written notice to the system operator.

(2) If a grid owner has sent revised information to the system operator under subclause (1) later than 15 minutes before the relevant trading period, the grid owner must also immediately advise the system operator of the revised information by telephone or by such other mechanism as may be agreed from time to time in writing between grid owners and the system operator.

(3) [Revoked]

(4) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 5.6 to 5.9 section II part G
Clause 13.34(3) and (4): revoked, on 29 June 2017, by clause 25(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

13.35 System operator to confirm receipt of grid owner information

(1) [Revoked]

(2) The system operator must immediately confirm to each grid owner receipt of all information received from that grid owner under clauses 13.29 to 13.35. The confirmation must also contain a record of the time of receipt.

(3) If a grid owner has not received a confirmation that its information has been received by the system operator within 10 minutes after that information has been sent, the grid owner must telephone the system operator to check whether the information has been
received. If it has not, the grid owner must resend the information. The process set out in this clause must be repeated until the system operator confirms receipt of the information.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 5.10 to 5.12 section II part G

13.36 [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 5.13 and 5.14 section II part G

Offering instantaneous reserve

13.37 System operator to approve ancillary service agents wishing to make reserve offers

Before an ancillary service agent makes a reserve offer under clauses 13.38 to 13.54, the ancillary service agent must have a valid and enforceable contract with the system operator to provide reserve offers in accordance with this Code.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.1 section II part G

13.38 Ancillary service agents to submit reserve offers to system operator

(1) Each ancillary service agent who has a contract described in clause 13.37 may submit reserve offers to the system operator.

(1A) An ancillary service agent who submits a reserve offer must ensure that the system operator receives the reserve offer at least 71 trading periods before the beginning of the trading period to which the reserve offer applies.

(2) Each reserve offer submitted by an ancillary service agent under subclause (1) may be for fast instantaneous reserve, sustained instantaneous reserve or both and must—

(a) contain all the information required by Form 5 in Schedule 13.1 for partly loaded spinning reserve or tail water depressed reserve; and

(b) contain all the information required by Form 6 in Schedule 13.1 for interruptible load; and

(c) be a reasonable estimate of the quantity of instantaneous reserve available from the ancillary service agent at that grid injection point, grid exit point or interruptible load group GXP.

(3) Each reserve offer submitted under subclause (1), by an ancillary service agent that is a generator, must be made by reference to the same generating unit or generating station that is the subject of an offer under clauses 13.10 or 13.11.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 6.2 to 6.4 section II part G
13.39 Inter-relationship between reserve and energy offers

Reserve offers and offers made under clauses 13.38(1) and 13.6(1) to (3) respectively, if they are in respect of the same individual generating unit or individual generating station (as required under clauses 13.10 and 13.11), are inter-related in that the greater the energy dispatched the lower the instantaneous reserve may be and vice versa. Accordingly, an ancillary service agent that is a generator does not breach clauses 13.9(b) or 13.38(2)(c) if the offer quantity under clauses 13.6 to 13.27 and quantity of instantaneous reserve offered under clauses 13.37 to 13.54 are duplicated, and the ancillary service agent must not be scheduled by the system operator and a dispatch instruction from the system operator must not be given the effect of which is that the combined dispatch quantity and instantaneous reserve exceeds the capacity of the individual generating unit or individual generating station, as the case may be.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.5 section II part G


13.40 Inter-relationship between reserve offers of interruptible load and bids

Bids and reserve offers of interruptible load are inter-related in that demand electrically connected in response to an under-frequency event and in accordance with a dispatched reserve offer may lower the quantity purchased at that grid exit point. Accordingly, a purchaser does not breach the reasonable estimate requirement in clauses 13.7(3), 13.7AA(2), and 13.8A(4) if the purchaser is acting as an ancillary service agent and electrically disconnects corresponding demand in response to an under-frequency event in accordance with a dispatched reserve offer.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.6 section II part G


13.41 Reserve offers may contain up to 3 price bands

Each reserve offer submitted by an ancillary service agent may, for each type of instantaneous reserve, have a maximum of 3 price bands for each trading period. The price offered in each band must increase progressively from band to band as the aggregate quantity increases.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.7 section II part G
13.42 How price to be specified in reserve offers
When submitting a reserve offer under clause 13.38, an ancillary service agent—
(a) must express the price in each band in dollars and whole cents per MW excluding GST; and
(b) must specify a price that is equal to or greater than $0.00/MW.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.8 section II part G

13.43 [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.9 section II part G

13.44 How quantity is to be specified in reserve offers
For each price band, a reserve offer must specify the quantity of instantaneous reserve offered to respond as fast instantaneous reserves or sustained instantaneous reserves as a proportion of electricity output or consumption up to a specified maximum quantity or as a quantity available to be interrupted, and must be expressed in MW to not more than 3 decimal places. The minimum quantity that may be offered in a price band for a trading period is 0.000 MW.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.10 section II part G

13.45 Reserve offers revised if energy offers revised
An ancillary service agent that has made a reserve offer must revise the reserve offer if it has, in accordance with clauses 13.6 to 13.27, revised the offer made in respect of the equivalent item of generating plant.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.11 section II part G

13.46 Reserve offers may be revised
(1) Subject to subclauses (1A) and (1B), an ancillary service agent may revise a reserve offer at any time before the beginning of the trading period in respect of which the reserve offer is made by submitting a new reserve offer to the system operator.

(1A) An ancillary service agent must not revise its reserve offer prices during a gate closure period.

(1B) An ancillary service agent must not revise the MW specified in any price band in a reserve offer during a gate closure period unless subclause (3) or clause 13.47 applies.

(2) An ancillary service agent that revises a reserve offer for an embedded generating station must use reasonable endeavours to submit the reserve offer at least 1 hour before the beginning of the trading period in respect of which the reserve offer is made.
(3) Before the beginning of the trading period to which the reserve offer applies, and despite clauses 13.97 to 13.101, an ancillary service agent must immediately submit a revised reserve offer in respect of MW offered to the system operator if—

(a) the MW specified in any price band in the reserve offer no longer represents a reasonable estimate of the instantaneous reserve available from the ancillary service agent at the grid injection point, grid exit point or interruptible load group GXP; or

(b) the relevant MW specified in the non-response schedule most recently published by the system operator is not likely to be achieved by the ancillary service agent at the relevant grid injection point, grid exit point or interruptible load group GXP.

(4) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 6.12 and 6.13 section II part G


Clause 13.46(1A) and (1B): inserted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 28(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.


Clause 13.46(3): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 28(4)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.


13.47 MW change during gate closure period

(1) An ancillary service agent may revise a reserve offer during a gate closure period if—

(a) the revision is necessary due to a bona fide physical reason; or

(b) the system operator issues a formal notice under clause 5 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or

(c) a bona fide physical reason that made a revision necessary under paragraph (a) ceases to exist sooner than was expected at the time it arose, and—

(i) the 1st trading period after the original bona fide physical reason ceases to exist is within 24 hours after the circumstances that constituted the original bona fide physical reason arose; and

(ii) the total change in MW specified in the reserve offer that is revised as a result of the bona fide physical reason ceasing to exist is the same or less than the total change in MW specified in the reserve offer that was made as a result of the original bona fide physical reason.

(2) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.14 section II part G

Clause 13.47 Heading: replaced, on 29 June 2017, by clause 29(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

13.48 System operator advised of revised reserve offers in certain circumstances

(1) This clause applies to each ancillary service agent that submits a revised reserve offer during the 15 minutes immediately preceding the trading period to which the revised reserve offer relates.

(2) The ancillary service agent must immediately advise the system operator of the revision.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.15 section II part G
Clause 13.48(2): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 351(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017

13.49 Authority advised of revised reserve offer during gate closure period

(1) An ancillary service agent that submits a revised reserve offer to the system operator during a gate closure period must report each revision to the Authority in writing together with an explanation of the reason for the revision.

(2) The ancillary service agent must report a revision to the Authority no later than 1700 hours on the 1st business day following the trading day on which it made the revision.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 6.17 and 6.18 section II part G

13.50 System operator to advise Authority of revision of reserve offers

(1) The system operator must advise the Authority of any revision of the availability of reserves that are provided under ancillary services contracts not covered by clauses 13.37 to 13.54.

(1A) The system operator must advise the Authority of a revision no later than 1700 hours on the 1st business day following the trading day on which the revision was made.

(2) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 6.17 and 6.18 section II part G
Clause 13.50(1): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 32(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 13.50(1A): inserted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 32(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
13.51 Transmission of reserve offers
(1) All reserve offers or cancellations of reserve offers submitted by an ancillary service agent under clauses 13.37 to 13.54 must be transmitted to the system operator through WITS.
(2) The system operator must immediately confirm receipt to the ancillary service agent of all reserve offers or cancellations of reserve offers received from the ancillary service agent through WITS. Such confirmation must also contain a copy of the reserve offer or cancellation of reserve offer received by the system operator, together with the time of receipt.
(3) If an ancillary service agent has not received confirmation that the system operator has received its reserve offer or cancellation of a reserve offer within 10 minutes after the ancillary service agent submitted the reserve offer or cancellation of a reserve offer, the ancillary service agent must check whether the system operator has received the reserve offer or cancellation of a reserve offer. If the system operator has not received the reserve offer or cancellation of a reserve offer, the ancillary service agent must resend the reserve offer or cancellation of a reserve offer. The processes set out in this clause must then be repeated until the system operator confirms receipt of the reserve offer or cancellation of a reserve offer from the ancillary service agent.

13.52 Backup procedures if WITS is unavailable
(1) If WITS is unavailable to receive reserve offers or cancellations of reserve offers or to confirm the receipt of such reserve offers or cancellations, an ancillary service agent or the system operator, as the case may be, must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.
(2) The backup procedures referred to in subclause (1) must be specified by the WITS manager following consultation with the Authority, ancillary service agents and the system operator.

13.53 Additional information to be provided by participants
Despite clauses 13.22, 13.23, 13.51, and 13.52, if an ancillary service agent submits a reserve offer for partly loaded spinning reserve or tail water depressed reserve in accordance with clauses 13.37 to 13.54, the ancillary service agent must also provide the following information in relation to the capability to provide partly loaded spinning reserve or tail water depressed reserve to the system operator in a manner
and at such times as are approved by the system operator (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld):

(a) the maximum quantity of fast response partly loaded spinning reserve expressed in MW and the maximum quantity of sustained response partly loaded spinning reserve expressed in MW:

(b) the maximum quantity of fast response tail water depressed reserve expressed in MW and the maximum quantity of sustained response tail water depressed reserve expressed in MW.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.24 section II part G

13.54 System operator to retain reserve offers

The system operator must retain, in a form that it considers appropriate, all reserve offers submitted by all ancillary service agents in accordance with this subpart, including all revised reserve offers.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6.25 section II part G

13.55 Availability of bids, offers, and reserve offers

(1) The WITS manager must, within 24 hours of the end of each day, make available on WITS and at no cost on a publicly accessible approved system, all final bids, final offers and final reserve offers received for the trading periods of the previous trading day.

(2) All information made available on WITS and on the publicly accessible approved system must remain available for inspection for a period of at least 4 weeks—

(a) on WITS; and

(b) at no cost on the publicly accessible approved system.

(3) If WITS is unavailable for the purposes of subclause (2)(a), the WITS manager must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager from time to time.

(4) The backup procedures referred to in subclause (3) must be put in place by the WITS manager in consultation with the Authority, purchasers, generators and ancillary service agents.

(5) If the publicly accessible approved system is not available for the purposes of subclause (2)(b), the WITS manager is not obliged to follow any backup procedures, but the WITS manager must make the information available at no cost as soon as practicable once the publicly accessible approved system becomes available.

(6) [Revoked]

(7) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7 section II part G
Clause 13.55(6) and (7): revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 28(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

13.55A System operator to make information available
(1) The system operator must retain, for at least 2 years,—
   (a) information about all bids, cancelled bids, offers, cancelled offers, reserve offers, and cancelled reserve offers submitted by a purchaser, generator, or ancillary service agent for a trading period; and
   (b) each forecast prepared under clause 13.7A(1).
(2) Any person may request that the system operator make available any of the information described in subclause (1) for any trading period that occurred at least 1 day before the date of the request.
(3) The system operator must make the requested information available in a manner, and for a fee, that is reasonable having regard to the size and nature of the request.

Subpart 2—Scheduling and dispatch

13.56 Contents of this subpart
This subpart specifies—
   (a) the system operator’s dispatch objective; and
   (b) the process for preparing a price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule, including the contents of and inputs for those schedules; and
   (c) the process by which the system operator prepares a dispatch schedule; and
   (d) the process by which the system operator prepares and issues dispatch instructions; and
   (e) the requirement for generators, ancillary service agents, and dispatched purchasers to comply with dispatch instructions; and
   (f) the process for preparation and publication by the system operator of the schedule of real time prices; and
   (g) the implications of a grid emergency for bids, offers and reserve offers; and
   (h) the system operator’s reporting obligations; and
   (i) the requirement for the system operator to publish scheduling information.
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 section III part G
13.57 The dispatch objective

The system operator’s dispatch objective is to maximise for each half hour the gross economic benefits to all purchasers of electricity at the grid exit points, less the cost of supplying the electricity at the grid injection points and the costs of ancillary services purchased by the system operator under subpart 3 of Part 8, in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 13.3, subject to—

(a) the capability of generation, dispatch-capable load stations for which a nominated dispatch bid was submitted, and ancillary services and the configuration and capacity of the grid and information made available by asset owners; and

(b) achieving the principal performance obligations and any arrangements of the type described in clause 8.6; and

(c) meeting the requirements of clause 8.5 in relation to restoration of the power system—

provided that in the case of any conflict between paragraphs (b) and (c), paragraph (c) takes priority.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2 section III part G

13.58 Process for preparing price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule

(1) The system operator must prepare—

(a) a price-responsive schedule; and

(b) a non-response schedule.

(1A) The system operator must prepare the schedules listed in subclause (1) in accordance with the timing required under clause 13.62.

(2) [Revoked]

(3) [Revoked]

(3A) In preparing each price-responsive schedule, the system operator must—

(a) use the most recent information received under subpart 1; and

(b) use all other information described in clause 13.58A(1); and

(c) act in accordance with Schedule 13.3.

(3B) In preparing each non-response schedule, the system operator must—

(a) use the most recent information received under subpart 1; and

(b) use all other information described in clause 13.58A(2); and

(c) act in accordance with Schedule 13.3.

(4) As soon as practicable after the system operator has completed preparing a price-responsive schedule and a non-response schedule, the system operator must make the schedules available to the clearing manager using WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.1 to 3.4 section III part G
Clause 13.58(2) and (3): revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 31 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 13.58(3A) and (3B): inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 31 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
13.58A Inputs for price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule

(1) The system operator must prepare a price-responsive schedule using the following inputs:

(a) offers and reserve offers; and
(b) nominated bids; and
(c) the forecast prepared by the system operator under clause 13.7A(1); and
(d) difference bids; and
(e) information provided to the system operator by a grid owner under clauses 13.29 to 13.34 about—
   (i) the AC transmission system configuration, capacity, and losses; and
   (ii) the capability of the HVDC link including its configuration, capacity, losses, the direction of any transfer limit, and any minimum or maximum transfer limits; and
   (iii) transformer configuration, capacity, and losses; and
(f) the adjustments specified in subclause (2)(e), subject to any exceptions specified in the policy statement; and
(g) information about voltage support from contracts held by the system operator under the procurement plan; and
(h) information from ancillary service agents about instantaneous reserves procured under the procurement plan.

(2) The system operator must prepare a non-response schedule using the following inputs:

(a) offers, nominated dispatch bids, and reserve offers; and
(b) nominated non-dispatch bid quantities; and
(c) the forecast prepared by the system operator under clause 13.7A(1); and
(d) information provided to the system operator by a grid owner under clauses 13.29 to 13.34 referring to—
   (i) the AC transmission system configuration, capacity, and losses; and
   (ii) the capability of the HVDC link including its configuration, capacity, losses, the direction of any transfer limit, and any minimum or maximum transfer limits; and
   (iii) transformer configuration, capacity, and losses; and
(e) adjustments made by the system operator under clause 13(1) of Schedule 13.3, in order to meet the dispatch objective; and
(f) information about voltage support from contracts held by the system operator under the procurement plan; and
(g) information from ancillary service agents about instantaneous reserves procured under the procurement plan.
13.59 Contents of each price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule

For each trading period in the schedule length period,—

(a) each price-responsive schedule and each non-response schedule prepared by the system operator must specify—

(i) the expected average level of electricity output for each generating plant or generating unit; and

(ii) the expected average level of instantaneous reserve for each generating plant or generating unit; and

(iii) the expected average level of interruptible load for each ancillary service agent for each grid exit point or interruptible load group grid exit point; and

(iv) the indicative frequency keeping units for each island; and

(v) the expected average level of demand at each grid exit point; and

(vi) forecast prices; and

(vii) forecast reserve prices; and

(viii) forecast marginal location factors for each grid injection point and each grid exit point; and

(ix) the expected largest single reserve risk for each island; and

(x) the expected level of fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve required in each island; and

(xi) a stack of reserve offers for each island (ranking in price order from lowest to highest), and for each island separate stacks must be provided for fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve; and

(xii) a stack of all reserve offers for each island (ranking in price order from lowest to highest) adjusted for the expected level of energy output for each generating plant or generating unit, and for each island separate stacks must be provided for fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve; and

(xiii) the expected HVDC component flows; and

(xiv) the expected HVDC risk offsets; and

(xv) the expected near-constraint arc flows; and

(xvi) the expected near-group-constraint arc flows; and

(xvii) the group constraint formulas relating to the expected near-group-constraint arc flows; and

(xviii) the expected deficit quantities for energy, fast instantaneous reserve, and sustained instantaneous reserve (if any); and
(xix) whether the HVDC link is out of service; and

(b) each price-responsive schedule prepared by the system operator must specify the expected quantities for each bid; and

(c) each non-response schedule prepared by the system operator must specify the expected—
   (i) non-dispatch-capable load at each conforming GXP; and
   (ii) demand for each nominated bid.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.5 section III part G
Clause 13.59(a)(xviii) and (xix): inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 6 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

13.60 Block dispatch may occur

(1) A generator and the system operator may agree to treat a group of generating stations as a block dispatch group.

(2) If an agreement for block dispatch has been reached, the following procedures apply:
   (a) the generator must give written notice to the clearing manager of the agreement, at least 5 business days before the agreement takes effect, specifying—
      (i) the trading day and the trading period in which the agreement will take effect; and
      (ii) the generating stations that are the subject of the agreement; and
      (iii) the terms of the agreement; and
   (b) the system operator must identify in each non-response schedule the generating stations or generating units that are part of a block dispatch group.

(3) The generator must give written notice to the clearing manager of any change to an agreement for block dispatch made under this clause or clause 13.61 at least 5 business days before the change takes effect.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.6 to 3.6.2 section III part G

13.61 System operator to give notice of block security constraints

(1) The system operator must give notice on WITS to generators of the implication of any block security constraints that apply within the block dispatch group. The notice must include—
   (a) the trading periods for which the block security constraint applies; and
(b) how the block security constraint divides the generating stations or generating units of a block dispatch group into sub-block dispatch groups.

(2) If a notice has been sent in accordance with subclause (1), the notice remains valid until the earliest of—

(a) completion of the trading periods set out in the notice; or
(b) receipt of another notice from the system operator in accordance with subclause (1) for the same block dispatch group for the same trading period or trading periods; or
(c) receipt of a notice from the system operator that the block security constraint no longer exists; or
(d) receipt of an instruction from the system operator in accordance with clause 13.75(1)(f) for the same block dispatch group for the applicable trading period, and such instruction remains valid for the trading periods specified in that instruction.

(3) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.6.3 to 3.6.5 section III part G
Clause 13.61(1)(a) and (b): amended, on 1 February 2016, by clause 79(1) and (2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2015.

13.62 Frequency of price-responsive schedules and non-response schedules

(1) The system operator must use reasonable endeavours to commence preparing a price-responsive schedule and a non-response schedule—

(a) once in every 4th trading period throughout the trading day, for a period covering—

(i) the trading period in which the system operator commences preparing the relevant schedule; and
(ii) the following 71 trading periods; and

(b) once in each trading period for a period covering—

(i) the trading period in which the system operator commences preparing the relevant schedule; and
(ii) the following 7 trading periods.

(2) The system operator must use reasonable endeavours to ensure that—

(a) each time it prepares a price-responsive schedule, it prepares a non-response schedule at the same time; and

(b) each time it prepares a non-response schedule, it prepares a price-responsive schedule at the same time.

(3) The system operator must complete a schedule—
(a) if it commenced preparing the schedule under subclause (1)(a), by the end of the trading period after the trading period in which the system operator commenced preparing the schedule; and

(b) if it commenced preparing the schedule under subclause (1)(b), by the end of the trading period in which the system operator commenced preparing the schedule.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.7 section III part G

13.63 Trading period information to be made available to pricing manager and clearing manager

The system operator must, by 0730 hours of each trading day, make the final information provided to the system operator under subpart 1 in relation to each trading period of the previous trading day available to the pricing manager and clearing manager on WITS or through an approved system.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.8 section III part G

13.64 Station dispatch may occur

(1) A generator may elect to have its generating plant dispatched as a station dispatch group by giving the system operator at least 15 business days’ notice in writing in the form set out in Form 8 of Schedule 13.1. The system operator must use best endeavours to implement the election within 15 business days after receiving the notice.

(2) The system operator must give written notice to the generator and the clearing manager of the effective date of the election at least 5 business days before the date. On and from the effective date, the procedures set out in clauses 13.65 and 13.66 must be followed by the system operator and the generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.9 section III part G

13.65 System operator to give notice of station security constraints

(1) The system operator must give notice on WITS to the generator of the implication of any station security constraints that apply within a station dispatch group. The notice must include—

(a) the trading periods for which the station security constraint applies; and

(b) how the station security constraint divides the generating units or generating stations of a station dispatch group into a sub-station dispatch group or limits the generation of a station dispatch group.

(2) If a notice has been sent in accordance with subclause (1), the notice remains valid until the earliest of—

(a) completion of the trading periods set out in the notice; or
(b) receipt of another notice from the system operator in accordance with subclause (1) for the same station dispatch group for the same trading period or trading periods; or

(c) receipt of a notice from the system operator that the station security constraint no longer exists; or

(d) receipt of an instruction from the system operator in accordance with clause 13.75(1)(g) for the same station dispatch group for the applicable trading period, and the instruction remains valid for the trading periods specified in the instruction.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 section III part G

13.66 Generator gives written notice of change from station to unit dispatch

If a generator changes the dispatch of its generating plant from a station dispatch group basis to a generating unit basis, it must give the system operator at least 15 business days’ notice in writing. The system operator must use best endeavours to implement the change within 15 business days of receiving a notice. The system operator must give written notice to the generator and the clearing manager of the effective date of the change at least 5 business days before the date.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.9.3 section III part G

13.67 Transmission of information

(1) [Revoked]

(2) If WITS or the publicly accessible approved system is unavailable for the purposes of making information available under clauses 13.58 to 13.66, the system operator must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.

(3) The WITS manager must specify the backup procedures referred to in subclause (2) following consultation with the Authority, the system operator, the clearing manager, and the pricing manager.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.10 to 3.12 section III part G
Clause 13.67(2) and (3): replaced, on 5 October 2017, by clause 363(2)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

The dispatch process

13.68 Receipt of new non-response schedule supersedes old schedule [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.1 section III part G

13.69 System operator may adjust dispatch schedule [Revoked]
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.2 section III part G

13.69A System operator to prepare dispatch schedule
The system operator must prepare a dispatch schedule in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 13.3.

13.70 System operator may depart from dispatch schedule
The system operator may exercise discretion in departing from the dispatch schedule only if it is necessary to meet—
(a) the dispatch objective; or
(b) the requirements of clause 8.5 in relation to restoration of the power system.
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.3 section III part G

13.71 System operator to use certain things
(1) In determining dispatch instructions when implementing a dispatch schedule under clause 13.72(1)(a), the system operator must use—
(a) the price order in the current dispatch schedule; and
(b) any revised offer from a generator submitted in accordance with clause 13.19 (except for revised offers submitted by an intermittent generator under clause 13.19(1)(a)(iii)); and
(c) any ramp rates of generators. For intermittent generators, the ramp rates are those agreed between the intermittent generator and the system operator; and
(d) any revised nominated bid quantities from a purchaser submitted in accordance with clause 13.19A; and
(e) any additional information regarding the future output of an intermittent generator submitted by an intermittent generator in agreement with the system operator; and
(f) the actual profile of demand during the previous trading period; and
(g) the expected profile of demand within the current trading period and the subsequent trading periods; and
(h) the current output levels of each generator; and
(i) any revised reserve offer from an ancillary service agent advised in accordance with clause 13.48; and
(j) any revised information received from a grid owner under clause 13.34(1); and
(k) the order in which reserves may be called as specified by the system operator from time to time.
(2) In determining **dispatch instructions** under clause 13.72(1)(b), the **system operator** must use revised **nominated dispatch bids** submitted under clause 13.19A.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.4 section III part G

### 13.72 System operator to issue dispatch instructions

**(1)** The **system operator** must implement—

(a) a **dispatch schedule**, and any departure from the **dispatch schedule** under clause 13.70, by issuing **dispatch instructions** to,—

(i) **generators**; and

(ii) **ancillary service agents**:

(b) a **non-response schedule** by issuing **dispatch instructions** to **dispatchable load purchasers** that have submitted **nominated dispatch bids**.

**(2)** The **system operator** must issue each **dispatch instruction** in a reasonable and timely manner to enable the **participant** to which the **dispatch instruction** is issued to comply with the **dispatch instruction**.

**(3)** Despite subclause (1), the **system operator** is not required to issue a **dispatch instruction** to a **participant** if—

(a) the **dispatch instruction** is—

(i) to provide a quantity of **active power** under clause 13.73(1)(a); or

(ii) to provide a quantity of **instantaneous reserve** under clause 13.73(1)(b); and

(b) the **dispatch instruction** would differ from the most recent **dispatch instruction** issued to the **participant** by 1 MW or less.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.5 section III part G

### 13.73 Content of dispatch instructions to generators, ancillary service agents, and dispatchable load purchasers

**(1)** The **system operator** must ensure that each **dispatch instruction** it issues under clause 13.72(1)(a) instructs the **generator** or **ancillary service agent** to carry out 1 of the following in relation to a **generating plant**, a **generating unit**, a **block dispatch group**, a **station dispatch group**, a **frequency keeping unit**, or **interruptible load**:

(a) provide a quantity of **active power**;

(b) provide a quantity of **instantaneous reserve**;

(c) provide a quantity and quality of reserve power or alternative to regulate frequency continuously;

(d) provide a quantity of **reactive power**;

(e) adjust transformer tap positions to maintain voltage levels;

(f) provide a level of voltage;

(g) **synchronise** or **de-synchronise generating plant** within the current **trading period** or the next **trading period** either directly or in accordance with any process that may be agreed with the **generator**:
(h) switch on or switch off schemes for over frequency tripping where such capability exists in generating plant that a generator has offered to provide to the system operator:

(i) manage the generating plant within a block dispatch group or station dispatch group so as to ensure the largest single reserve risk within that block dispatch group or station dispatch group does not exceed the relevant maximum reserve risk advised by the system operator for the North Island or the South Island for each trading period:

(j) manage the total aggregate generation for each sub-block dispatch group or sub-station dispatch group for that generator so as not to exceed the total sum of the dispatched quantities for each generating plant or generating unit comprising that sub-block dispatch group or sub-station dispatch group for the duration of the notice received under clauses 13.60, 13.61, or 13.64 to 13.66:

(k) manage the total aggregate generation for each block dispatch group or station dispatch group for that generator so as to meet the total sum of the dispatched quantities for each generating station or generating unit comprising that block dispatch group or station dispatch group.

(2) The system operator must ensure that each dispatch instruction issued under clause 13.72(1)(b) instructs the dispatchable load purchaser to use a specified quantity of electricity in relation to a dispatch-capable load station.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.6 section III part G
Clause 13.73 Heading: amended, on 3 October 2013, by clause 6(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Technology Neutral Language in Frequency Keeping) Code Amendment 2013.
Clause 13.73: amended, on 3 October 2013, by clause 6(b) and (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Technology Neutral Language in Frequency Keeping) Code Amendment 2013.
Clause 13.73(c): amended, on 3 October 2013, by clause 6(d) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Technology Neutral Language in Frequency Keeping) Code Amendment 2013.

13.74 Content of dispatch instructions to reserve, interruptible load, and frequency keeping suppliers [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.7 section III part G

13.75 Form of dispatch instruction

(1) When issuing a dispatch instruction under clause 13.72(1)(a), the system operator must specify—

(a) the generating plant, generating unit, block dispatch group, station dispatch group, interruptible load, or frequency keeping units to which the dispatch instruction applies; and

(b) the desired outcome of the dispatch instruction; and

(c) if the start time for the dispatch instruction differs from the issue time, the start time within the current trading period or the next trading period; and
(d) if specific ramp rates are concerned, a specific target time to reach the desired outcome; and
(e) the time at which the dispatch instruction was issued; and
(f) any block security constraint that occurs within a block dispatch group and how the block security constraint divides the generating stations or generating units of a block dispatch group into sub-block dispatch groups as part of such a dispatch instruction; and
(g) any station security constraint that occurs within a station dispatch group and how the station security constraint divides the generating stations or generating units of a station dispatch group into sub-station dispatch groups; and
(h) if it is a dispatch instruction specified in clause 13.73(1)(i), the maximum reserve risk for the relevant island.

(2) When issuing a dispatch instruction under clause 13.72(1)(b), the system operator must specify—
(a) the dispatch-capable load station to which the dispatch instruction applies; and
(b) the trading period for which the dispatch instruction is issued; and
(c) the desired outcome of the dispatch instruction.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.8 section III part G
Clause 13.75(1)(h): inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 28(c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

13.76 System operator to issue and log dispatch instructions
(1) The system operator must issue dispatch instructions,—
(a) to each generator, using an approved system; and
(b) to each dispatchable load purchaser that has submitted a nominated dispatch bid, on WITS; and
(c) to each ancillary service agent, verbally or in writing.

(2) [Revoked].

(3) The system operator must log and record each dispatch instruction.

(4) Each generator and each ancillary service agent must log each dispatch instruction received from the system operator.

(5) The system operator must provide a copy of each dispatch instruction—
(a) to the clearing manager, by 1600 hours on the 7th business day of the billing period after the billing period in which the system operator issues and logs the dispatch instruction; and
(b) to the Authority, by 1600 hours on the first business day after the day on which the system operator issues and logs the dispatch instruction.
(6) For the purpose of subclause (5), if the system operator has issued more than 1 dispatch instruction for a dispatch-capable load station for the same trading period, the system operator must provide a copy of the latest dispatch instruction.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.9 section III part G
Clause 13.76: substituted, on 19 May 2016, by clause 31 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (System Operator and Alignment with Statutory Objective) 2016.

13.77 Dispatch instructions to plant required by system operator [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.9.1 section III part G

13.78 Active power dispatch instructions to clearing manager [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.9.2 section III part G

13.79 Acknowledgement of dispatch instructions

If the system operator has issued a dispatch instruction to a generator or an ancillary service agent, that person must acknowledge to the system operator receipt of that dispatch instruction within 4 minutes of receiving that dispatch instruction, and must use its reasonable endeavours to acknowledge to the system operator receipt of the dispatch instruction within 3 minutes of receiving the dispatch instruction.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.9.3 section III part G

13.80 Dispatch instructions provided to grid owner

(1) If the system operator has issued a dispatch instruction to an embedded generator to generate from a generating plant required by the system operator to be scheduled, the system operator must inform the grid owner that is connected to the local network in which the embedded generator is located of the quantity of active power that was the subject of such dispatch instruction and the trading periods for which the dispatch instruction was issued.

(2) The system operator must provide the information to the relevant grid owner by 0400 hours on the day after the dispatch instruction was issued.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.9.4 section III part G

13.81 Backup procedures if communication not possible
(1) The system operator must follow the backup procedures specified by it from time to time if—
   (a) none of the mechanisms described in clause 13.76 are available to issue dispatch instructions under clause 13.72(1)(a); or
   (b) the system operator does not receive an acknowledgement from a generator or ancillary service agent of receipt of a dispatch instruction within 10 minutes after issuing the dispatch instruction.

(2) If the system operator is not able to issue a dispatch instruction on WITS under clause 13.17(1)(b) to a dispatchable load purchaser that has submitted a nominated dispatch bid, the dispatchable load purchaser must follow the backup procedures specified by the system operator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.10 section III part G

13.82 Dispatch instructions to be complied with
(1) This clause applies to—
   (a) a generator; and
   (b) an ancillary service agent; and
   (c) a dispatched purchaser.

(2) Each participant to which this clause applies must comply with a dispatch instruction properly issued by the system operator under clause 13.72 unless,—

   (a) in the participant's reasonable opinion,—
      (i) personnel or plant safety is at risk; or
      (ii) following the dispatch instruction will contravene a law; or
   (b) the generating plant or dispatch-capable load station is already responding to an automated signal to activate—
      (i) capacity reserve; or
      (ii) instantaneous reserve; or
      (iii) automatic under-frequency load shedding; or
      (iv) over frequency reserve; or
   (c) the participant is a generator or ancillary service agent acting in accordance with clause 13.86; or
   (d) the participant is an intermittent generator that has complied with clause 13.17 and clause 13.18A, and the system operator has not advised that there is—
      (i) a grid emergency; or
      (ii) a system constraint that directly affects the intermittent generator; or
   (e) the participant—
(i) is a generator; and
(ii) deviates from a dispatch instruction for active power to comply with clause 8.17; or

(f) the participant—
   (i) is a dispatched purchaser; and
   (ii) deviates from the dispatch instruction—
       (A) to comply with a request issued by the system operator under clause 5(4) of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or
       (B) to comply with clause 8.18; or

(g) the participant—
   (i) is a dispatched purchaser; and
   (ii) cannot comply with the dispatch instruction because demand has been electrically disconnected under clause 7A of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or

(ga) the participant—
   (i) is a dispatched purchaser; and
   (ii) the dispatch instruction is issued for a trading period for which the latest nominated bid for the relevant dispatch-capable load station is a nominated non-dispatch bid; or

(h) the participant—
   (i) is a generator or an ancillary service agent; and
   (ii) deviates from a dispatch instruction to comply with clause 9 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or

(i) the participant—
   (i) is a generator or an ancillary service agent; and
   (ii) is acting in accordance with a commissioning plan or test plan that—
       (A) is required under clause 2(6) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3; and
       (B) expressly allows the generator or ancillary service agent to depart from the dispatch instruction for the purpose of the commissioning plan or test plan; and
   (iii) has no reasonable means of complying with the dispatch instruction while acting in accordance with the commissioning plan or test plan; or

(j) the participant is a type B co-generator and the system operator has not advised that there is—
   (i) a grid emergency; or
   (ii) a system constraint that directly affects the type B co-generator.

(3) A participant to which the exception in subclause (2)(a) applies must immediately advise the system operator of the circumstance in which the exception arises.

(4) If a dispatched purchaser is issued with more than 1 dispatch instruction for the same dispatch-capable load station for the same trading period, the dispatched purchaser must comply with the latest dispatch instruction.

(5) To avoid doubt, a dispatch instruction listed in clause 13.73(1)(b) to 13.73(1)(f) or 13.73(1)(h) is properly issued only if—
   (a) the generator or ancillary service agent to which the dispatch instruction is given has an enforceable contract with the system operator for the provision of services relating to the dispatch instruction; or
(b) the dispatch instruction is consistent with an enforceable contract between the system operator and the generator or ancillary service agent for the provision of services relating to the dispatch instruction; or
(c) the dispatch instruction is given for the purposes of clause 8.5 or 13.70; or
(d) the dispatch instruction is consistent with—
   (i) the asset owner performance obligations under clauses 8.22 to 8.24; or
   (ii) the technical codes concerning voltage; or
   (iii) a dispensation.

(6) A dispatched purchaser issued with a dispatch instruction for a dispatch-capable load station must not make changes to its other load at the same GXP with the intention of offsetting the dispatch instruction for the dispatch-capable load station.

13.83 Generators to make staff or facilities available to meet dispatch instructions

(1) Each generator must ensure, with respect to each of its generating plants that is the subject of an offer, that appropriate personnel or facilities are available to receive and comply with any dispatch instruction given by the system operator to the generator.

(2) Nothing in this clause limits the ability of a generator to have a control centre that operates 1 or more items of generating plant by remote control.

13.83A Dispatchable load purchasers to make staff or facilities available to meet dispatch instructions

(1) Each dispatchable load purchaser that has submitted a nominated dispatch bid must ensure that appropriate personnel or facilities are available to receive and comply with each dispatch instruction issued to the dispatchable load purchaser.

(2) Nothing in this clause limits the ability of a dispatchable load purchaser to have a control centre that operates 1 or more dispatch-capable load stations by remote control.

13.84 Ancillary service agents to make staff or facilities available to meet dispatch instructions
Each ancillary service agent must ensure, with respect to any instantaneous reserve that is the subject of a reserve offer for the trading period, that appropriate personnel or facilities are available to receive and comply with any dispatch instruction given by the system operator to that ancillary service agent.
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.13 section III part G

13.85 Generators have flexibility within block dispatch group or station dispatch group
Each generator may synchronise, de-synchronise, or alter the output of any generating plant within a block dispatch group or station dispatch group if it first consults with the system operator with regard to such action.
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.15 section III part G

13.86 Generators and ancillary service agents not obliged to comply with dispatch instructions below threshold
For any generating plant, generating unit, block dispatch group or station dispatch group, a generator or ancillary service agent is not required to comply with 1 or more dispatch instructions given by the system operator in accordance with clause 13.72(1)(a) if implementing the dispatch instruction or those dispatch instructions together would change by less than or equal to—
(a) for ancillary service agents, 1 MW from the last dispatch instruction that the ancillary service agent complied with; or
(b) for generators other than type A co-generators, 1 MW from the last dispatch instruction that the generator complied with; or
(c) for type A co-generators, 5 MW from the last dispatch instruction that the type A co-generator complied with.
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.16 section III part G
Cross heading: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 38(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

13.87 [Revoked]
Clause 13.87: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 38(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

Real time prices

13.88 Preparation of schedule of real time prices
(1) The purpose of this clause is to require the system operator to produce the schedule of real time prices.
(2) Each schedule of real time prices prepared by the system operator must cover 1 real time pricing period.
(3) In preparing each schedule of real time prices, the system operator must use the methodology in Schedule 13.3.

(4) The system operator must use its reasonable endeavours to complete a new schedule of real time prices for a real time pricing period as soon as practicable after the relevant real time pricing period, provided that the information required to calculate the schedule of real time prices (as set out in Schedule 13.3) is available to the system operator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6 section III part G

13.89 Publication of schedule of real time prices
The system operator must use reasonable endeavours to publish each schedule of real time prices in accordance with clauses 13.90 to 13.96.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.1 section III part G

13.90 Process for making real time prices available
(1) The system operator must use reasonable endeavours to make available on WITS, for each real time pricing period, as soon as practicable after the real time pricing period,—
   (a) a schedule of real time prices; and
   (b) the following additional information for each schedule of real time prices:
      (i) the number of transmission lines or transformers that have a MW arc flow equal to the maximum flow limit (in MW) on that transmission line or transformer set by the grid owner in accordance with clauses 13.29 to 13.32:
      (ii) the number of groups of transmission lines or transformers, or both, that have a total MW arc flow equal to the relevant maximum flow limit (in MW) as set by the system operator in accordance with Schedule 13.3:
      (iii) the aggregate of the following occurrences:
         (A) the number of occurrences at which energy (in MW) for a generator at a set of grid injection points is equal to the minimum and/or maximum generation (in MW) for that set of grid injection points set by the system operator in accordance with Schedule 13.3:
         (B) the number of occurrences at which energy (in MW) and reserves (in MW) for a generator at a set of grid injection points is equal to the maximum generation (in MW) for that set of grid injection points set by the system operator in accordance with Schedule 13.3:
         (C) the number of occurrences at which reserve (in MW) for a participant at a set of grid exit points is equal to the maximum
reserve (in MW) for that set of grid exit points as determined under Schedule 13.3:

(iv) the number of occurrences at which the ramp up rate is equal to the maximum ramp up rate specified in the relevant offer:

(v) the number of occurrences at which the ramp down rate is equal to the maximum ramp down rate as specified in the relevant offer:

(vi) the number of grid exit points at which demand was estimated.

(2) For each grid injection point and each grid exit point, the system operator must use reasonable endeavours to make available on WITS a time-weighted average of the real time prices for each trading period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.2 section III part G

13.91 System operator to use backup procedures if WITS unavailable

(1) [Revoked]

(2) If WITS is unavailable for the purposes of making information available under clauses 13.89 to 13.96, the system operator must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.

(3) The WITS manager must specify the backup procedures referred to in subclause (2) following consultation with the Authority, purchasers, generators, and the system operator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 7.3 to 7.5 section III part G
Clause 13.91(2) and (3): replaced, on 5 October 2017, by clause 371(2)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.92 Transmission of information through publicly accessible approved system

(1) The WITS manager must make any information it receives from the system operator under clause 13.90 available at no cost on a publicly accessible approved system.

(2) If the publicly accessible approved system under subclause (1) is unavailable, the WITS manager is not required to—

(a) follow any backup procedures; or

(b) make the information available on the publicly accessible approved system at a later time.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 7.6 and 7.7 section III part G

13.93 Authority to appoint person to monitor and assess demand side participation and real time prices

(1) The Authority may monitor and assess, or appoint a person at any time to monitor and assess, the real time prices made available by the system operator under clauses 13.89 to 13.96 in the context of demand side participation.

(2) The system operator must use reasonable endeavours to make available to the Authority or the person appointed by the Authority under subclause (1), in a manner agreed between the system operator and that person,—

(a) if that person is not the Authority, the information the system operator makes available to the participants and the Authority under clause 13.90; and

(b) for each grid injection point and each grid exit point, a volume weighted average of the real time prices for each trading period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 7.8 and 7.9 section III part G


13.94 System operator may suspend publication of real time prices

Despite anything in this Code, the system operator may delay the making available and transmitting of real time prices and any other information under clauses 13.89 to 13.96 if the system operator—

(a) issues a formal notice in accordance with clause 5 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; or

(b) reasonably believes that its principal performance obligations are not being met for the period specified in the system operator’s instruction.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.10 section III part G

13.95 Real time prices not binding

The real time prices published and made available under clauses 13.89 to 13.96 are indicative only and are not provisional prices, interim prices, final prices or binding in relation to the settlement and clearing processes.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.11 section III part G

13.96 Purchaser to co-operate with system operator to manage response to real time prices

(1) This clause applies to a purchaser that wishes to increase or decrease its total demand, other than demand for a dispatch-capable load station for which a nominated dispatch bid is submitted, across 1 or more of its grid exit points in response to real time prices by—

(a) greater than 50 MW in any 15 minute period in the North Island; or

(b) greater than 30 MW in any 15 minute period in the South Island.

(2) If this clause applies, the purchaser must—
(a) advise the system operator by telephone of the increase or decrease at least 5 minutes before the change; and
(b) if instructed by the system operator by telephone, manage any such increase or decrease in accordance with the instructions.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.12 section III part G

Grid emergencies

13.97 Grid emergency situations
(1) The system operator may, at any time, declare a grid emergency in accordance with Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3.

(2) Despite clauses 13.6 to 13.27 and clauses 13.37 to 13.54, if the system operator has declared a grid emergency,—

(a) a generator, other than an intermittent generator, may not reduce the MW specified in any of the offers made by the generator for the trading periods and grid injection points affected by the grid emergency, unless the generator has a bona fide physical reason that makes the reduction necessary; and

(b) an ancillary service agent may not reduce the instantaneous reserve specified in any of the reserve offers made by the ancillary service agent for the trading periods and points of connection with the grid affected by the grid emergency, unless the ancillary service agent has a bona fide physical reason that makes the reduction necessary; and

(c) the system operator must accept any reduction made under paragraphs (a) or (b).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 8.1 and 8.2 section III part G
Clause 13.97(2)(a): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 35(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 13.97(2)(b): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 35(3)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

13.98 Generators and ancillary service agents may change other parameters
Despite clause 13.97(2), during a grid emergency,—

(a) a generator may reduce the MW specified in any price band offered in respect of certain generating plant, if equivalent increased MW is, in substitution, offered for other items of generating plant owned or operated by that generator at grid injection points in the electrical or geographical region affected as specified in the system operator's notice issued under clause 5(1) of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; and

(b) an ancillary service agent may reduce the instantaneous reserves offered, if equivalent increased instantaneous reserves are, in substitution, offered by that ancillary service agent at points of connection with the grid in the electrical or geographical region affected as specified in the system operator's notice issued under clause 5(1) of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3; and

(c) despite clauses 13.6 to 13.27, a generator may—
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(i) submit revised offers in respect of generating plant already subject to an offer before the grid emergency, so that the total MW offered by the generator from the generating plant for that trading period is increased; and

(ii) submit new offers in respect of a generating plant not subject to an offer before the grid emergency; and

(d) despite clause 13.17(2), a generator may submit a new price band or bands for new offers or revised offers in respect of the increased MW made under paragraph (c), but may not revise the price band or bands in respect of the MW offered before the notice of the grid emergency; and

(e) despite clauses 13.37 to 13.54, an ancillary service agent may—

(i) submit revised reserve offers in respect of any instantaneous reserve already subject to a reserve offer before the grid emergency so that the total instantaneous reserve offered by the ancillary service agent for that trading period is increased; and

(ii) submit new reserve offers in respect of any instantaneous reserve not subject to a reserve offer before the grid emergency; and

(f) despite clause 13.46(1A), an ancillary service agent may submit a new price band or bands for new reserve offers or revised reserve offers in respect of the increased instantaneous reserve made under paragraph (e), but may not revise the type of instantaneous reserve or the price band or bands in respect of the instantaneous reserve offered before the notice of the grid emergency.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 8.3 section III part G
Clause 13.98(a): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 36(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 13.98(a) and (b): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 374 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
Clause 13.98(b): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 36(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 13.98(d): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 36(4)(a), (b) and (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 13.98(f): amended, on 29 June 2017, by clause 36(6)(a), (b) and (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

13.99 Effect of grid emergency on total quantities bid

Despite clauses 13.19A to 13.27, if the system operator has declared a grid emergency—

(a) a purchaser may not increase the aggregate quantity of electricity specified in all of the nominated bids made by the purchaser for the trading periods and GXPs affected by the grid emergency unless the purchaser has a bona fide physical reason that necessitates the increase; and

(b) the system operator must accept any revision made under paragraph (a).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 8.4 section III part G
13.99A Effect of grid emergency on nominated dispatch bids
(1) This clause applies—
(a) if the system operator has declared a grid emergency; and
(b) to each nominated dispatch bid that is for—
   (i) a GXP that is in the affected electrical or geographical region as specified in the formal notice issued by the system operator; and
   (ii) a trading period that is specified in the formal notice issued by the system operator.

(2) If this clause applies, a purchaser must immediately change each bid to which this clause applies from a nominated dispatch bid to a nominated non-dispatch bid.


13.100 Purchasers may change other parameters
Despite clause 13.99, during a grid emergency, a purchaser may—
(a) increase a nominated bid's quantities, or submit nominated bids at GXPs that were not subject to nominated bids before the grid emergency, if equivalent decreased quantities are, in substitution, bid for GXPs in the affected electrical or geographical region, as specified in the formal notice issued by the system operator, which were the subject of nominated bids made by the purchaser; and
(b) decrease a nominated bid's quantities.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 8.5 section III part G
Clause 13.100(a): substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 43(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 13.100(b): amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 43(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 13.100(b): substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 40(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

13.101 Reporting requirements in respect of grid emergencies
(1) If the system operator declares a grid emergency,—
   (a) the system operator must, within 12 hours of the conclusion of the grid emergency, publish a written report that describes the basis on which the system operator decided to declare the grid emergency; and
   (b) a generator that reduced the MW specified in any price band in any offer, and an ancillary service agent that reduced the instantaneous reserve specified in any reserve offer, made by that person in respect of the point of connection with the grid and trading periods affected by the grid emergency must report the reduction to the Authority in writing together with details of the bona fide physical reason for the reduction claimed by the generator or ancillary service agent. A reduction must be reported to the Authority by 1700 hours on the 1st business day after the trading day on which the reduction was made.
(c) [Revoked]

(2) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 8.6 and 8.7 section III part G

13.102 Reporting obligations of system operator

By the 10th business day of each calendar month, the system operator must inform the Authority in writing of any discretionary action the system operator has taken under clause 13.70, in the previous calendar month, that required departure from the dispatch schedule.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 9 section III part G.

System operator to publish information

13.103 [Revoked]


13.104 System operator to make information available

(1) As soon as practicable after the system operator has completed preparing a price-responsive schedule and a non-response schedule, the system operator must make available on WITS, for each trading period in the schedule length period,—

(a) the following information in respect of both the price-responsive schedule and the non-response schedule:

(i) forecast prices and forecast reserve prices; and
(ii) scheduled non-dispatch-capable load at each conforming GXP; and
(iii) the aggregate supply curve at each reference point incorporating all offers from generators with offer prices adjusted for forecast marginal location factors; and
(iv) the grid injection points and grid exit points that have no load or generation connected to them in the modelling system; and
(v) the grid injection points and grid exit points where an infeasibility situation has occurred; and
(vi) the scheduled largest single reserve risk for each **island** as described in clause 13.59(ix); and
(vii) the scheduled levels of **fast instantaneous reserve** and **sustained instantaneous reserve** required in each **island** as described in clause 13.59(x); and
(viii) the **reserve offer** stacks for each **island** as described in clause 13.59(xi); and
(ix) the adjusted **reserve offer** stacks for each **island** as described in clause 13.59(xii); and
(x) [Revoked]
(xi) the scheduled **HVDC component flows**; and
(xii) the scheduled **HVDC risk offsets**; and
(xiii) the **expected near-constraint arc flows**; and
(xiv) the **expected near-group-constraint arc flows**; and
(xv) the **group constraint formulas** relating to the **expected near-group-constraint arc flows**; and
(xvi) the expected deficit quantities for energy, **fast instantaneous reserve**, and **sustained instantaneous reserve** (if any); and
(xvii) whether the **HVDC link** is out of service; and
(b) in relation to the **price-responsive schedule**, the aggregate **demand curve** at each **reference point** incorporating the forecast prepared under clause 13.7A(1), and all **bids** from **purchasers** with **bid prices** adjusted for **forecast marginal location factors**; and
(c) in relation to the **non-response schedule**, the scheduled **frequency keeping units** for each **island**.

(2) Subclause (3) applies to—
(a) each **price-responsive schedule** prepared under clause 13.62(1)(a):
(b) each **non-response schedule** prepared under clause 13.62(1)(a).

(3) Despite subclause (1), for each schedule to which this subclause applies, the **system operator** is not required to make available on **WITS** the information set out in subclause (1) for the **trading periods** covered by—
(a) the **price-responsive schedule** prepared under clause 13.62(1)(b):
(b) the **non-response schedule** prepared under clause 13.62(1)(b).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 10.2 section III part G
Clause 13.104(1)(a)(xi) and (xvii): inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 7 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.


13.105 [Revoked]


13.105A Information to be made available to purchasers, generators, and ancillary service agents

(1) At the same time as the system operator is required to make information available in accordance with clause 13.104, the system operator must make available on WITS—

(aa) for each dispatchable load purchaser that has submitted a nominated dispatch bid, information from the current non-response schedule relating to the scheduling of the dispatchable load purchaser's nominated dispatch bids for the trading periods covered in the schedule length period; and

(a) for each purchaser, information from the current price-responsive schedule relating to the scheduling of the purchaser’s bids for the trading periods covered in the schedule length period; and

(b) for each generator, information from the current price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule relating to the scheduling of the generator’s offers for the trading periods covered in the schedule length period; and

(c) for each ancillary service agent who has submitted a reserve offer for the scheduling period, information from the current price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule relating to the scheduling of the ancillary service agent’s reserve offers for the trading periods covered in the schedule length period.

(2) Subclause (3) applies to—

(a) each price-responsive schedule prepared under clause 13.62(1)(a):

(b) each non-response schedule prepared under clause 13.62(1)(a).

(3) Despite subclause (1), for each schedule to which this subclause applies, the system operator is not required to make available on WITS the information set out in subclause (1) for the trading periods covered by—

(a) the price-responsive schedule prepared under clause 13.62(1)(b):

(b) the non-response schedule prepared under clause 13.62(1)(b).


13.106 Transmission of information

(1) [Revoked]
(2) If WITS is unavailable for the purposes of making information available under clauses 13.104 to 13.105A, the system operator must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.

(3) The WITS manager must specify the backup procedures referred to in subclause (2) following consultation with the Authority, the system operator, the pricing manager, the clearing manager, purchasers, generators, and ancillary service agents.

Subpart 3—Must-run dispatch auction

13.107 Contents of this subpart

This subpart provides for must-run dispatch auctions.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 section IV part G

13.108 Clearing manager to hold must-run dispatch auctions

Each day the clearing manager must hold an auction as set out in clauses 13.117 to 13.130, at which generators may bid for auction rights in time blocks.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2 section IV part G

13.109 Clearing manager authorises generators

(1) If a generator’s bid at an auction is successful the clearing manager must authorise the generator to offer electricity at 0 price for the relevant time block and trading period.

(2) The clearing manager must specify in each authorisation—

(a) the quantity of electricity that the generator may offer under the authorisation; and

(b) the trading periods for which the authorisation is valid; and

(c) how much the generator must pay the clearing manager for the auction rights.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 2.1 and 2.2 section IV part G

13.110 Clearing manager must calculate amounts owing

(1) The clearing manager must calculate the amount owing by each generator for the auction rights the generator has acquired in the previous billing period.

(2) Any auction revenue owing by a generator in relation to a billing period must be advised to the generator by the clearing manager under subpart 4 of Part 14.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 2.3 and 2.4 section IV part G


13.111 Purchasers must receive auction revenue
Each purchaser who purchases electricity at a grid exit point must receive auction revenue from generators in accordance with clause 13.112(1).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2.5 section IV part G

13.112 Clearing manager must calculate amounts receivable
(1) The clearing manager must calculate and credit purchasers for auction revenue for each trading period in accordance with the following formula:

\[ AR_p = \frac{(TAR_g/APB)}{(P_q/TP_q)} \]

where

\( AR_p \) is the auction revenue receivable by a purchaser
\( TAR_g \) is the total auction revenue for a time block owing by generators as calculated by the clearing manager in accordance with clause 13.110(1)
\( APB \) is the number of trading periods in that time block
\( P_q \) is the total electricity purchased by that purchaser from the clearing manager during the trading period as shown by the reconciliation information calculated by the reconciliation manager under clause 15.21 to 15.26
\( TP_q \) is the total electricity purchased by all purchasers from the clearing manager during the trading period as shown by reconciliation information calculated by the reconciliation manager under clause 15.21 to 15.26.

(2) Any auction revenue owing to a purchaser in relation to a billing period must be advised to the purchaser by the clearing manager under subpart 4 of Part 14.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 2.6 and 2.7 section IV part G

13.113 Generators choose grid injection points at which they will exercise rights conferred
A generator who acquires auction rights may exercise them in respect of any generating plant it owns and at a grid injection point during the relevant time block.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2.8 section IV part G

13.114 Transmission of auction information
(1) Except where specified otherwise in this Part, all information in relation to auctions must be transmitted using WITS.

(2) If WITS is not available to transmit information under this clause, the clearing manager must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.
(3) The **WITS manager** must specify the backup procedures referred to in subclause (2) following consultation with the **Authority, generators, and the clearing manager**. Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 2.9 to 2.11 section IV part G

13.115 Trading in auction rights permitted

(1) A **generator** who has acquired **auction rights** at an **auction** (the "**transferring generator**") may **transfer** all or some of those rights to another **generator**.

(2) The **generator** who acquires the rights by **transfer** takes them on the same terms that apply to the **transferring generator**.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2.12 section IV part G

13.116 Offers at 0

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a **generator** may offer **electricity** to the **clearing manager** at a 0 price only if the **generator** has an authorisation from an **auction** in accordance with clauses 13.108 to 13.115.

(2) A **generator** may offer **electricity** to the **clearing manager** at a 0 price without an authorisation from an **auction** only in relation to—

(a) generating **plant** that comes within the scope of clauses 13.24 or 13.26; or

(b) **offers** submitted before publication of **auction** results, but, if authorisation from an **auction** is not granted, such **offers** are cancelled or revised so that they no longer contain a 0 price before 1300 hours on the day before the **trading day** for which the **offers** apply.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 2.13 and 2.14 section IV part G

**Must-run auction process**

13.117 Clearing manager must conduct auctions

(1) The **clearing manager** must conduct an **auction** every day.

(2) Each **generator** is eligible to take part in each **auction**.

(3) The **clearing manager** must specify the format for bidding and must accept **auction bids** only if they are made in that format. Each **auction bid** must be made in positive numbers.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.1 to 3.3 section IV part G

13.118 [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.4 section IV part G
13.119 Historic load data
(1) Subject to subclause (3), by 1100 hours on a day that is 2 days before an auction, a grid owner must advise the clearing manager of the information described in subclause (2) by—
(a) giving written notice to the clearing manager; or
(b) using WITS.
(2) The information is the total load that was on the grid that is owned or operated by the grid owner, on the day that is 363 days before the date of the auction.
(3) If the trading day following the auction is—
(a) a national holiday, the day referred to in subclause (2) is deemed to be the Sunday before the day preceding the date of the auction by 363 days; or
(b) a business day, but the 363rd day before the date of the auction is a national holiday, the day referred to in subclause (2) is deemed to be the next business day after the national holiday.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.5 section IV part G

13.120 Quantity available for auction
The clearing manager must calculate the quantity of auction rights available in each time block at each auction as follows:

\[
\text{quantity of auction rights available in each time block} = 0.8 \times \text{ldf}_{tb}
\]

where

\[
\text{ldf}_{tb} \quad \text{is the lowest demand forecast for a time block, which is the lowest demand in any trading period on the day for which load must be advised under clause 13.119 (in an interval that equates to the time block)}
\]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.6 section IV part G

13.121 Notice of auction and deadline for auction bids
(1) For each auction, by any time up to 1100 hours on the day before the auction, the clearing manager must give written notice or use WITS to advise each generator of the quantity of auction rights available in each time block at the auction to be held the following day and must invite auction bids for those auction rights.
(2) A generator who wishes to bid at an auction must submit auction bids by 0900 hours on the day that the auction is to be held.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.7 section IV part G

13.122 Revising, cancelling and extending auction bids
(1) A generator may, by giving written notice or using WITS, revise or cancel an auction bid up to 0900 hours on the day of the auction to which the auction bid relates.
(2) Each auction bid is valid for only 1 auction unless the generator expressly states when it makes the auction bid that the auction bid is to remain valid until cancelled.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.8 section IV part G

13.123 Contents of auction bids
(1) A generator may make up to 5 auction bids for each time block.
(2) Each auction bid must specify for each time block the quantity of auction rights sought and the price that the generator is prepared to pay if its auction bid succeeds.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.9 section IV part G

13.124 Ranking of auction bids
(1) When bidding closes at 0900 hours each day the clearing manager must rank the auction bids it has received in descending order by price per MWh.
(2) Beside each auction bid the clearing manager must record the quantity of auction rights sought by the relevant generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.10 section IV part G

13.125 Matching auction bids to rights
(1) The clearing manager must match the ranked auction bids against all the auction rights available in each time block until the auction bids equal the quantity of auction rights available.
(2) The auction bids made by a generator succeed if the bids are matched (in whole or part) against the auction rights available.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.11 section IV part G

13.126 Similar and identical auction bids
(1) If the clearing manager receives more than 1 auction bid at the same price, and there are not enough auction rights available to satisfy the auction bids, the clearing manager must award auction rights to each relevant bidder in the order in which the clearing manager received the auction bids (as evidenced by the time stamp provided by the clearing manager’s computer system).
(2) If the clearing manager receives more than 1 auction bid at the same price at the same time it will award auction rights to each relevant bidder in proportion to the volume of auction rights the bidders sought in each of their auction bids.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.12 section IV part G

13.127 Auction payment
The amount owing by a successful bidder in an auction is the quantity of electricity awarded by the clearing manager to that bidder multiplied by the clearing auction price.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.13 section IV part G
13.128 Results
By 1100 hours on the day of each auction the clearing manager must give written notice or use WITS to advise—
(a) each generator that has bid at an auction of the outcome of the auction; and
(b) all generators and purchasers of the quantity and price of all successful auction bids made at the auction.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.14 section IV part G

13.129 Authorisation to successful bidders
The clearing manager must give an authorisation, by way of a written notice or using WITS, to each generator that secures auction rights at an auction. The authorisation must set out the auction rights the generators secured at the auction and the price payable for them.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.15 section IV part G

13.130 Records
The clearing manager must maintain a complete record for 3 years of all quantities of auction rights offered, all auction bids received, and the prices achieved in each time block at each auction. A generator may require the clearing manager to provide, in writing or using WITS, information relating to the generator's auction bids and auction results at any time within that period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.16 section IV part G

Subpart 4—Pricing

13.131 Contents of this subpart
This subpart provides for the processes by which the pricing manager receives data and produces provisional prices, provisional reserve prices, interim prices, interim reserve prices, final prices, and final reserve prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 section V part G

13.132 Purpose of the pricing process
The purpose of the pricing process is to achieve an appropriate balance between certainty and accuracy of final prices and final reserve prices for each trading period. As part of the process—
(a) the system operator, the pricing manager, a grid owner, or a generator must take certain steps under this subpart if a provisional price situation or shortage situation exists; and
(b) after any provisional pricing situation is resolved, but before making the final prices or final reserve prices available on WITS, the pricing manager must make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS; and
(c) if an error claimant claims that a pricing error has been made, the pricing manager must consider the claim and resolve any pricing error that has occurred; and

(d) the pricing manager must produce final prices and send them to the clearing manager, who will then use them in the clearing and settlement processes; and

(e) the pricing manager must produce final reserve prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2 section V part G

13.133 Trigger ratio for high spring washer price situation
The value of the high spring washer price trigger ratio is 5.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2A section V part G

13.134 Methodology to resolve high spring washer price situation
(1) This clause applies if the pricing manager, in relation to a trading period,—
   (a) gives notice in accordance with clauses 13.144(1), 13.156(1)(e), or 13.159(a)(iii) that a high spring washer price situation exists; or
   (b) publishes provisional prices and provisional reserve prices in accordance with clauses 13.149 or 13.150 because the revised data required by clause 13.146 or the notice required by clause 13.147 in relation to a high spring washer price situation have not been given; or
   (c) publishes provisional prices and provisional reserve prices in accordance with clause 13.153 because the revised data provided in accordance with clause 13.146 or the notice given in accordance with clause 13.147 have given rise to a high spring washer price situation.

(2) If this clause applies, the system operator must—
   (a) identify each transmission security constraint that has bound in the relevant trading period; and
   (b) identify the constraint price associated with each transmission security constraint identified in accordance with paragraph (a); and
   (c) apply the high spring washer price relaxation factor—
      (i) to the maximum flow limit of the transmission security constraint with the highest associated constraint price; or
      (ii) if 2 or more transmission security constraints have the equal highest associated constraint price, to the maximum flow limit of each of those transmission security constraints.

(2A) [Revoked]
(2B) [Revoked]
(3) [Revoked]
(4) After the system operator has applied the high spring washer price relaxation factor under subclause (2)(c), the system operator must determine whether a high spring washer price situation still exists in the trading period.
(5) If the system operator determines under subclause (4) that a high spring washer price situation still exists in the trading period, the system operator must reapply the high spring washer price situation methodology for that trading period unless subclause (6) applies.

(6) The system operator must not reapply the high spring washer price situation methodology under subclause (5) if doing so would require the system operator to apply the high spring washer price relaxation factor to a maximum flow limit to which the high spring washer price relaxation factor has already been applied for the trading period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2B section V part G
Clause 13.134(2A), (2B) and (3): revoked, on 21 September 2012, by clause 5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (High Spring Washer Price Situation) Code Amendment 2012.

Rules governing the preparation of provisional, interim, and final prices

13.135 Methodology used to prepare provisional, interim, and final prices
Subject to clause 13.135B, to calculate provisional prices, provisional reserve prices, interim prices, interim reserve prices, final prices and final reserve prices the pricing manager must use—
(a) the input information in clause 13.141; and
(b) the methodology in Schedule 13.3.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.1 section V part G

13.135A Notice of scarcity pricing situation
(1) This clause applies if the pricing manager, in relation to a trading period, gives written notice in accordance with clause 13.144(1) that a shortage situation exists.

(2) If this clause applies, the pricing manager must determine whether a scarcity pricing situation exists in the relevant trading period.

(2A) The pricing manager must determine whether a scarcity pricing situation exists in the relevant trading period only after the pricing manager has—
(a) calculated interim prices for the 336 trading periods before the relevant trading period; and
(b) if an infeasibility situation caused by a shortage of instantaneous reserve existed in any of the 336 trading periods before the relevant trading period, either—
(i) recalculated interim prices for that trading period in accordance with clause 13.166A; or
(ii) calculated **interim prices** for that **trading period** in accordance with clause 13.164(b).

(3) An **island scarcity pricing situation** exists for an **island** if the **pricing manager** gives notice that an **island shortage situation** existed and the **input information** or revised data shows that—

(a) for the relevant **trading period**, there is no **binding constraint** in the **island** (excluding the HVDC link) in which an **island shortage situation** declaration is made; and

(b) for the relevant **trading period**—

(i) the HVDC link is in service and—

(A) if the **island** in which the **island shortage situation** declaration is made is the South Island, the price at the Benmore node is higher than the price at the Haywards node; or

(B) if the **island** in which the **island shortage situation** declaration is made is the North Island, the price at the Haywards node is higher than the price at the Benmore node; or

(ii) the HVDC link is out of service.

(4) A **national scarcity pricing situation** exists if the **pricing manager** gives notice that a **national shortage situation** existed and the **input information** or revised data shows that, for the relevant **trading period,**—

(a) there is no **binding constraint** in either **island**; and

(b) the HVDC link is in service and there is no **binding constraint** on the HVDC link.

(5) If the **pricing manager** determines that a **scarcity pricing situation** exists, the **pricing manager** must—

(a) give written notice of the **scarcity pricing situation** on WITS and to the **system operator**, relevant **grid owner**, and any person that has requested notice; and

(b) specify in the notice each **trading period** affected by the **scarcity pricing situation**; and

(c) in relation to each **trading period** affected by the **scarcity pricing situation**, specify in the notice whether the **scarcity pricing situation** is an **island scarcity pricing situation** or a **national scarcity pricing situation**.

(6) If the **pricing manager** determines that a **scarcity pricing situation** does not exist, the **pricing manager** must give written notice of its determination on WITS and to the **system operator**, relevant **grid owner**, and any persons that request notice.
13.135B Methodology to prepare interim prices and interim reserve prices if scarcity pricing situation exists

(1) Subject to clause 13.135C, if a scarcity pricing situation exists in a trading period, the pricing manager must—
   (a) calculate interim prices and interim reserve prices in the affected island or islands for that trading period in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 13.3A; and
   (b) make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS for the trading period by—
      (i) if no notice of a provisional price situation is given, 1200 hours in the following trading day; or
      (ii) if notice of a provisional price situation is given, 4 hours after the provisional price situation is resolved.

(2) Despite subclause (1), subclause (3) applies if a scarcity pricing situation exists in a trading period, and there is a change to—
   (a) interim prices or interim reserve prices calculated and made available on WITS under subclause (1) for the trading period; or
   (b) interim prices or interim reserve prices made available on WITS for any of the 336 trading periods before the trading period.

(3) If this subclause applies, the pricing manager must—
   (a) recalculate interim prices and interim reserve prices in the affected island or islands for the trading period in which the scarcity pricing situation exists, in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 13.3A; and
   (b) make the recalculated interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS no later than 4 hours after the change to interim prices or interim reserve prices.

Clause 13.135B: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 10 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 13.135B(2) and (3): inserted, on 19 January 2017, by clause 6(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Scarcity Pricing) 2016.

13.135C Limitation on application of scarcity pricing provisions

Clause 13.135B does not apply—
   (a) in the case of an island scarcity pricing situation, if the average island GWAP in the previous 336 trading periods in the island affected by the scarcity pricing situation exceeds $1,000 per MWh; or
   (b) in the case of a national scarcity pricing situation, if the average island GWAP in the previous 336 trading periods in either island exceeds $1,000 per MWh.

Clause 13.135C: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 10 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.
Generators to give grid owner half-hour metering information


13.136 Generators to provide half-hour metering information

(1) Using an approved system or by written notice, each generator must give the relevant grid owner half-hour metering information under clause 13.138 in relation to generating plant that is subject to a dispatch instruction—
   (a) that injects electricity directly into a local network or an embedded network; or
   (b) if the meter configuration is such that the electricity flows into a local network without first passing through a grid injection point or grid exit point metering installation.

(1A) For the purposes of subclause (1), the relevant grid owner is—
   (a) in relation to a generator (other than an embedded generator), the grid owner of the grid to which the generator's generation is connected; and
   (b) in relation to a generator that is an embedded generator, the grid owner of the grid to which the local network to which the embedded generator is directly or indirectly connected, is connected.

(2) To avoid doubt, subclause (1) does not apply in respect of—
   (a) any unoffered generation; or
   (b) electricity supplied from—
      (i) an intermittent generating station; or
      (ii) a type B industrial co-generating station.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.2.1 section V part G

Clause 13.136(1A)(a) and (b): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 389(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.137 Generators to provide half-hour metering information for unoffered and intermittent generation, and type B industrial co-generation

(1) Using an approved system or by written notice, each generator must give the relevant grid owner half-hour metering information for—
   (a) unoffered generation from a generating station with a point of connection to the grid; and
   (b) electricity supplied from an intermittent generating station with a point of connection to the grid; and
   (c) electricity supplied from a type B industrial co-generating station with a point of connection to the grid.

(2) To avoid doubt, each generator must give the relevant grid owner the half-hour metering information required under this clause in accordance with the requirements of Part 15 for the collection of the generator’s volume information.
(3) If the half-hour metering information is not available, the generator must give the relevant grid owner a reasonable estimate of such data using an approved system or by written notice.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.2.2 section V part G
Clause 13.137 (1) and (3): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 390(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.138 Generator’s half-hour metering information to be adjusted for losses

(1) Each generator must provide the information required by clauses 13.136 and 13.137—
   (a) adjusted for losses (if any) relative to the grid injection point or, for embedded generators the grid exit point, at which it offered the electricity; and
   (b) in the manner and form that the relevant grid owner stipulates; and
   (c) by 0500 hours on a trading day for each trading period of the previous trading day.

(2) To avoid doubt, each generator must provide the half-hour metering information required under this clause in accordance with the requirements of Part 15 for the collection of that generator’s volume information.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.2.3 section V part G

13.138A Dispatchable load purchaser’s half-hour metering information to be adjusted for losses

(1) Using an approved system or by written notice, each dispatchable load purchaser must provide half-hour metering information to the relevant grid owner—
   (a) for each of its dispatch-capable load stations; and
   (b) in accordance with subclause (2).

(2) Each dispatchable load purchaser must provide the half-hour metering information—
   (a) adjusted for losses, if any, relative to the grid exit point at which the dispatchable load purchaser purchases electricity for the dispatch-capable load station; and
   (b) in the manner and form advised by the relevant grid owner; and
   (c) by 0500 hours on a trading day for each trading period of the previous trading day.

(3) To avoid doubt, each dispatchable load purchaser must prepare the half-hour metering information required under this clause in accordance with the requirements of Part 15 for the collection of the dispatchable load purchaser’s volume information.
(4) If the Authority or the system operator requests a copy of the information specified in subclause (2) from a dispatchable load purchaser, the dispatchable load purchaser must comply with the request.


13.138B System operator to give list of trading periods

(1) The system operator must give the pricing manager and the relevant grid owner a list showing, in relation to each dispatch-capable load station, each trading period in the previous trading day for which there is a nominated dispatch bid.

(2) The system operator must give the list to the pricing manager and the relevant grid owner—
(a) by 0500 hours on each trading day; and
(b) in the manner and form agreed by the pricing manager and the system operator.


13.139 Half-hour metering information part of input information

The adjusted half-hour metering information provided under clauses 13.136 to 13.138A forms part of the input information in the formula in clause 13.141(1)(b)(i).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.2.4 section V part G

13.140 Generators and dispatchable load purchasers to advise grid owner of having provided half-hour metering information

(1) This clause applies to—
(a) a generator; and
(b) a dispatchable load purchaser.

(2) If a participant to which this clause applies provides half-hour metering information to a grid owner under clauses 13.136 to 13.138, or 13.138A, the participant must advise the relevant grid owner by 0500 hours on the day the participant provided the half-hour metering information to the relevant grid owner.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.2.5 section V part G

13.141 Pricing manager to use certain input information

(1) The pricing manager must use the following input information:
(a) for existing generation configuration—
(i) data specifying the instantaneous MW injection at the grid injection point at the beginning of each trading period for each generating plant and each generating unit that was the subject of offers for that trading period; or

(ii) if no such data is available, a reasonable estimate of such data:

(b) for actual demand over the trading period,—

(i) the demand half-hour metering information described as L_{MA} below must be calculated as follows:

\[ L_{MA} = G_{EA} + L_{MX} - L_{DCLS} \quad \text{for a grid exit point} \]

\[ L_{MA} = G_{EA} - L_{MI} - L_{DCLS} \quad \text{for a grid injection point} \]

\[ L_{MA} = L_{MX} - L_{DCLS} - UIG_{EA} \quad \text{for an intermittent generating station with a point of connection to the grid, and/or unoffered generation from a generating station with a point of connection to the grid, and/or a type B industrial co-generating station with a point of connection to the grid} \]

where

\( L_{MA} \) is the adjusted quantity of electricity measured in MWh by a metering installation at a grid exit point or grid injection point

\( L_{MX} \) is the unadjusted half-hour metering information for the quantity of electricity measured in MWh at a grid exit point

\( L_{MI} \) is the unadjusted half-hour metering information for the quantity of electricity measured in MWh at a grid injection point

\( L_{DCLS} \) is the adjusted half-hour metering information for the quantity of electricity measured in MWh used by a dispatch-capable load station for the trading periods that the system operator listed under clause 13.138B

\( G_{EA} \) is the adjusted half-hour metering information given to the relevant grid owner under clause 13.136

\( UIG_{EA} \) is the information given to the relevant grid owner under clause 13.137:

(ii) if any of the half-hour metering information is not available, an initial estimate for each grid exit point or grid injection point:

(iii) to avoid doubt, each grid owner must, using an approved system, provide the half-hour metering information to the pricing manager required under this clause in accordance with Part 15 for the collection of that grid owner’s volume information:

(c) the final offers for each trading period submitted by generators and provided to the pricing manager by the system operator in accordance with clause 13.63:

(ca) the final nominated dispatch bid for each dispatch-capable load station (other than a dispatch-capable load station for which the final nominated bid for the trading period was a nominated non-dispatch bid) dispatched in each trading period that was provided to the pricing manager by the system operator in accordance with clause 13.63:
(d) the final reserve offers for each such trading period as given by ancillary service agents in accordance with clauses 13.37 to 13.54:

(e) the final information provided to the system operator by a grid owner under clauses 13.29 to 13.34 for each trading period for which the system operator makes final information available under clause 13.63.

(1AA) The pricing manager must remove all offers from the following participants from the information specified in subclause (1)(c) before using it in the pricing process:

(a) intermittent generators; and

(b) type B co-generators.

(1A) Each grid owner must give the pricing manager the information the pricing manager is required to use under subclause (1)(a)—

(a) by 0730 hours on each trading day; and

(b) for each trading period of the previous trading day; and

(c) in the manner and form agreed by the pricing manager and each grid owner.

(2) Each grid owner must give the information required by subclause (1)(b) to the pricing manager by 0730 hours on a trading day for each trading period of the previous trading day. Each grid owner must provide this information in the form specified by the pricing manager.

(3) The pricing manager must make the information available on WITS, and at no cost on a publicly accessible approved system, by 1000 hours on a trading day for each trading period of the previous trading day.

(4) If the pricing manager receives revised demand half-hour metering information in accordance with clauses 13.146(1) and 13.154(1A)(b), and if the revised information resolves a provisional price situation, the pricing manager must make the revised demand half-hour metering information available on WITS, and at no cost on a publicly accessible approved system, no later than the time at which it is required to make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS.

(5) If the pricing manager receives revised information after it has made information available under subclause (3), the pricing manager must replace the information previously made available with the revised information.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.3 section V part G
Clause 13.141(1)(a) & (b): substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 46(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

13.142 Pricing manager to make interim prices available unless notice is given of provisional price situation or shortage situation

(1) The **pricing manager** must implement the process set out in clauses 13.143 to 13.185 and resolve the **provisional price situation** or **shortage situation** if, by 1000 hours on a **trading day**, 1 of the following notices has been given for the previous **trading day**:  
(a) a written notice given by a **grid owner**, in accordance with clause 13.143, which specifies that a **SCADA situation** exists:
(b) a written notice given by the **pricing manager**, in accordance with clause 13.144(1), which specifies that an **infeasibility situation** or a **metering situation** or a **high spring washer price situation** or a **shortage situation** exists.

(2) However, if by 1000 hours on a **trading day** a notice specified in subclause (1) has not been given for the previous **trading day**, the **pricing manager** must make **interim prices** and **interim reserve prices** for the previous **trading day** available on **WITS** by 1200 hours.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.4 section V part G

13.143 Grid owners to give written notice of SCADA situation

(1) If a **grid owner** gives any **input information** in accordance with clause 13.141 to the **pricing manager**, the **grid owner** must—  
(a) give written notice to the **pricing manager** and the **WITS manager** that the **grid owner** has given the **pricing manager input information**; and  
(b) specify in the notice whether the **input information** yields a **SCADA situation**, and if so each **trading period** affected; and  
(c) give details in the notice of the relevant **grid exit points** and **grid injection points** for which the **SCADA situation** exists.
(2) A grid owner must give the notice required by subclause (1)(a) by 0730 hours on the day on which it gives the relevant input information.

(3) Despite subclause (2), the grid owner may give further written notices to the pricing manager and the WITS manager advising that the grid owner has found that a SCADA situation exists and the trading periods that are affected by it.

(4) A grid owner must give each written notice under subclause (3) no later than 0900 hours on the same day that it gave notice under subclause (1)(a).

(5) As soon as practicable after receiving a written notice from a grid owner under this clause, the WITS manager must give the notice to any person that has requested it.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.5 section V part G
Clause 13.143(1), (3) and (4): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 395(2)(a) to (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.144 Pricing manager to give written notice of infeasibility situation, metering situation, high spring washer price situation, or shortage situation

(1) Subject to subclause (2), if the pricing manager receives input information that yields an infeasibility situation, or a metering situation, or a high spring washer price situation, or receives notice of a shortage situation in accordance with clause 5(1A) of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3, the pricing manager must—

(a) give to the system operator, relevant grid owner, and any persons that request notice, written notice of the infeasibility situation, or metering situation, or high spring washer price situation, or shortage situation; and

(b) specify in the notice each trading period affected by the infeasibility situation, or metering situation, or high spring washer price situation, or shortage situation; and

(c) in relation to each trading period affected by a high spring washer price situation, specify in the notice each transmission security constraint that has bound in the relevant trading period or trading periods; and

(d) in relation to each trading period affected by a shortage situation, specify in the notice whether the shortage situation is an island shortage situation or a national shortage situation.

(1A) For the purposes of subclauses (1)(b) and (1)(d), a trading period affected by a shortage situation is a trading period in respect of which a shortage situation was in effect at the start of the trading period.

(2) The pricing manager must not give written notice of a high spring washer price situation or shortage situation in accordance with subclause (1) in relation to a trading period if an infeasibility situation, or a metering situation, or a SCADA situation exists in that trading period and has not been resolved.

(3) Subject to subclause (4), the pricing manager must give written notice of an infeasibility situation, metering situation, high spring washer price situation, or shortage situation under subclause (1)(a) no later than 0900 hours on the day that the pricing manager receives the relevant input information or notice.

(4) If a shortage situation exists at the same time as a provisional price situation, the
pricing manager must give written notice of the shortage situation as soon as possible after the pricing manager resolves—
(a) the provisional price situation; and
(b) any subsequent provisional price situation that arises from resolving the provisional price situation.

(5) Despite subclause (4), if the pricing manager cannot resolve a provisional price situation that exists at the same time as a shortage situation, the pricing manager must give written notice of the shortage situation—
(a) after the pricing manager has given written notice under clause 13.164(a) in relation to the trading periods affected by the unresolved provisional price situation; but
(b) before the pricing manager makes interim prices available under clause 13.164(b) for each trading period affected by the unresolved provisional price situation.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.6 and 3.6A section V part G
Clause 13.144(1): amended, on 1 June 2013, by clause 12(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 13.144(1)(a) and (b): amended, on 1 June 2013, by clause 12(2)(c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 13.144(2), (3), (4) and (5): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 396(2)(b) and (c) and (3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
Clause 13.144(3), (4) and (5): inserted, on 19 January 2017, by clause 7(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Scarcity Pricing) 2016.

13.145 Grid owner to give written notice that estimated data given

(1) If a grid owner gives the pricing manager estimated input information in accordance with clauses 13.141(1)(a)(ii) or (b)(ii), the grid owner must, by 0730 hours on the day the relevant input information is required by clause 13.141—
(a) give written notice to the pricing manager and the WITS manager of any input information that is estimated; and
(b) specify in the notice whether the estimated information relates to SCADA or half-hour metering information; and
(c) give details in the notice of the grid exit points and grid injection points to which the estimated information relates; and
(d) specify in the notice whether the estimated information relates to a dispatch capable load station or a type B industrial co-generating station; and
(e) specify in the notice the trading periods for which the input information is estimated for each relevant grid exit point, grid injection point, and dispatch capable load station.

(2) As soon as practicable after receiving a written notice from a grid owner under this clause, the WITS manager must give the notice to any person that has requested it.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.7 section V part G
Clause 13.145(1)(d) and (e): inserted, on 19 December 2014, by clause 35(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Minor Code Amendments) (No 3) 2014.

13.146 Requirements if provisional price situation or shortage situation exists

(1) If notice is given by—
   (a) a grid owner to the pricing manager of a SCADA situation in accordance with clause 13.143; or
   (b) the pricing manager of a metering situation in accordance with clause 13.144(1); or
   (c) the pricing manager of an infeasibility situation in accordance with clause 13.144(1)—
the relevant grid owner, and, in the case of an infeasibility situation, the system operator, must exercise reasonable endeavours to resolve the provisional price situation and to provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system.

(2) If notice is given of a high spring washer price situation in accordance with clause 13.144(1), the system operator must apply the high spring washer price relaxation factor in accordance with the high spring washer price situation methodology and provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system.

(2A) If the pricing manager gives notice of a shortage situation in accordance with clause 13.144(1), the pricing manager must determine whether a scarcity pricing situation exists in accordance with clause 13.135A and, if a scarcity pricing situation does exist, calculate interim prices and interim reserve prices in accordance with clause 13.135B.

(3) The revised data required by subclauses (1) and (2) must be provided to the pricing manager—
   (a) if the provisional price situation arose on a business day, by 1000 hours on that day; and
   (b) if the provisional price situation arose on a day other than a business day, by 1200 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional price situation arose.
(4) If a **generator** or a **dispatchable load purchaser** does not give **half-hour metering information** to a **grid owner** in accordance with clauses 13.136 to 13.140, and the **pricing manager** has given notice of a **metering situation** in accordance with clause 13.144(1), the **generator** or the **dispatchable load purchaser** must use reasonable endeavours to assist the **grid owner** to resolve the **provisional price situation**.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.8 section V part G
Clause 13.146(2A): inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 13(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

### 13.147 Revised data to be accompanied by written notice

(1) Subclauses (2) and (3) apply to—
(a) a **grid owner**; and
(b) [Revoked]
(c) the **system operator**.
(d) [Revoked]

(2) If a **participant** listed under subclause (1) gives revised data to the **pricing manager** under clause 13.146, the **participant** must—
(a) give written notice to the following **participants** that the **participant** has given revised data:
   (i) if a **grid owner** gave the revised data, the **pricing manager**, **WITS manager**, **system operator**, and any other **grid owners**; or
   (ii) if the **system operator** gave the revised data, the **pricing manager**, **WITS manager**, and **grid owners**; and
(b) specify in the notice the revisions that have been made; and
(c) in the case of revised data given in relation to a **SCADA situation**, state in the notice whether a **SCADA situation** continues to exist; and
(d) in the case of revised data given in relation to a **high spring washer price situation**, state in the notice whether the **high spring washer price relaxation factor** has been applied.

(3) A **participant** listed under subclause (1) must comply with subclause (2) within the timeframes specified in clause 13.146(3) as if references to the revised data in clause 13.146(3) are references to a notice under this clause.

(4) As soon as practicable after receiving a written notice under this clause, the **WITS manager** must give the notice to any person that has requested it.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.9 section V part G
Clause 13.147(1), (2) and (3): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 399(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
Clause 13.147(1)(b) and (d): revoked, on 19 December 2014, by clause 37(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Minor Code Amendments) (No 3) 2014.

13.148 Failure to give revised data and notice not breach

A participant that is listed in clause 13.147(1) does not breach clauses 13.146(3) or 13.147(3) if the participant has,—
(a) in the case of a provisional price situation other than a high spring washer price situation, exercised reasonable endeavours to remedy the circumstance giving rise to the provisional price situation; and
(b) in the case of a high spring washer price situation, applied the high spring washer price relaxation factor in accordance with the high spring washer price situation methodology; and
(c) used reasonable endeavours to provide the notice required by clause 13.147.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.10 section V part G

13.149 Pricing manager to make provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available if revised data and notice not given regarding provisional price situation arising on business day

(1) This clause applies if—
(a) a notice of a provisional price situation is given on a business day; and
(b) a participant that is listed in clause 13.147(1)—
   (i) does not comply with the timeframes specified in clause 13.146(3); or
   (ii) does not comply with the timeframes specified in clause 13.147(3).

(2) If this clause applies, the pricing manager must—
(a) by 1200 hours on that day, give to the system operator, relevant grid owner, the Authority, and any persons that request notice, written notice of the provisional price situation and each trading period affected; and
(b) by 1200 hours on that day, make provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS.

(c) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.11 section V part G
Clause 13.149(2)(a) and (b): replaced, on 5 October 2017, by clause 400(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
Clause 13.149(2)(a) and (b): amended, on 1 November 2018, by clause 88(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2018.
13.150 Pricing manager to make provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available if revised data and notice not given regarding provisional price situation arising on day other than business day

(1) This clause applies if—
   (a) a notice of a **provisional price situation** is given on a day other than a **business day**; and
   (b) a **participant** that is listed in clause 13.147(1),—
      (i) does not comply with the timeframes in clause 13.146(3); or
      (ii) does not comply with the timeframes in clause 13.147(3).

(2) If this clause applies, the **pricing manager** must—
   (a) by 1000 hours on the day that the notice of a **provisional price situation** was given, give to the **system operator**, relevant **grid owner**, the **Authority**, and any persons that request notice, written notice of the **provisional price situation** and each **trading period** affected; and
   (b) by 1000 hours on that day make **provisional prices** and **provisional reserve prices** available on **WITS**.
   (c) **[Revoked]**

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.12 section V part G
Clause 13.150(2)(a) and (b): amended, on 1 November 2018, by clause 89(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2018.

13.151 Data to be used by pricing manager to determine provisional prices and provisional reserve prices

The **pricing manager** must produce **provisional prices** and **provisional reserve prices**—

(a) on a **business day**, by using the latest data given to it by 1000 hours on that day; and

(b) on a day other than a **business day**, by using the data given to it by 0730 hours on that day.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.13 section V part G

13.152 Pricing manager to make interim prices and interim reserve prices available if revised data resolves provisional price situation

(1) This clause applies if a **participant** that is listed in clause 13.147(1)—
   (a) gives revised data in accordance with clause 13.146 (that does not itself give rise to a **provisional price situation**); or
   (b) gives written notice in accordance with clause 13.147.

(2) If this clause applies, the **pricing manager** must make **interim prices** and **interim reserve prices** available on **WITS** for each **trading period** of the previous **trading day**.
(3) The pricing manager must make the interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS by 1200 hours on the day that the revised data and notice were required to be given.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.14 section V part G

13.153 Revised data gives rise to provisional price situation
If revised data provided in accordance with clause 13.146 gives rise to a provisional price situation, the pricing manager must make provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS in accordance with clauses 13.149 and 13.150, as if no data had been received.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.15 section V part G

13.154 Grid owner, generators, dispatchable load purchasers, and system operator to give revised data if provisional prices and provisional reserve prices have been made available
(1) This clause applies if the pricing manager makes provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS under clause 13.149 or 13.150.
(1A) If provisional prices and provisional reserve prices are made available on WITS in relation to—
(a) an infeasibility situation or a SCADA situation, the grid owner and, in the case of an infeasibility situation, the system operator, must use reasonable endeavours to resolve the provisional price situation and provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system; or
(b) a metering situation, the grid owner or the generator or the dispatchable load purchaser (as the case may be) must provide revised metering information in accordance with clause 13.166; or
(c) a high spring washer price situation, the system operator must apply the high spring washer price relaxation factor in accordance with the high spring washer price situation methodology and use reasonable endeavours to provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system.
(2) The revised data required by subclause (1A) must be provided to the pricing manager by 1200 hours on the 2nd business day after the pricing manager makes the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.16 section V part G

13.155 Revised data to be accompanied by written notice

(1) If a participant that is listed in clause 13.147(1) gives revised data in accordance with clause 13.154 to the pricing manager, the participant must, by the time prescribed by that clause for giving revised data,—
(a) give written notice to the following participants that the participant has given revised data:
   (i) if a grid owner gave the revised data, the pricing manager, WITS manager, system operator, and any other grid owners; or
   (ii) if the system operator gave the revised data, the pricing manager, WITS manager, and grid owners; and
(b) specify in the notice the revisions that have been made; and
(c) in the case of revised data given in relation to a metering situation or a SCADA situation, state in the notice whether a metering situation or a SCADA situation continues to exist; and
(d) in the case of revised data given in relation to a high spring washer price situation, if the high spring washer price situation relaxation factor has been applied, state in the notice that the factor has been applied.

(2) As soon as practicable after receiving a written notice under subclause (1)(a), the WITS manager must give the notice to any person that has requested it.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.17 section V part G

13.156 Pricing manager to make interim prices available after provisional prices and provisional reserve prices are made available unless further provisional price situation arises

(1) Subject to subclause (2), if the pricing manager—
(a) does not receive revised data in accordance with clause 13.154 and notice in accordance with clause 13.155 in relation to a provisional price situation (other than a high spring washer price situation), the pricing manager must make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS for all trading periods of the relevant trading day in accordance with clauses 13.163 and 13.164; or
(b) does not receive revised data in accordance with clause 13.154 and notice in accordance with clause 13.155 in relation to a high spring washer price situation, the pricing manager must, by 1400 hours on the 2nd business day after
the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS for all trading periods of the relevant trading day as if the high spring washer price situation did not exist; or

(c) receives revised data in accordance with clause 13.154 (that does not itself give rise to a provisional price situation) and notice in accordance with clause 13.155, the pricing manager must, by 1400 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS for all trading periods of the relevant trading day; or

(d) receives revised data in accordance with clause 13.154 and notice in accordance with clause 13.155 and an infeasibility situation arises from that data, the pricing manager must, by 1400 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, give to the system operator, relevant grid owner, and any person that has requested notice, written notice that an infeasibility situation exists, specifying in the notice each trading period affected by the infeasibility situation; or

(e) receives revised data in accordance with clause 13.154 and notice in accordance with clause 13.155 and a high spring washer price situation arises from that data, the pricing manager must, by 1400 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, give to the system operator, relevant grid owner, and any person that has requested notice, written notice that a high spring washer price situation exists, specifying in the notice—

(i) each trading period affected by the high spring washer price situation; and

(ii) each transmission security constraint that has bound in the relevant trading period or trading periods.

(2) The pricing manager must not give written notice of a high spring washer price situation in accordance with subclause (1)(e) in relation to a trading period if—

(a) an infeasibility situation exists in that trading period and it has not been resolved; or

(b) the pricing manager has previously given written notice that a high spring washer price situation exists in that trading period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.18 and 3.18A section V part G

13.157 Requirements if infeasibility situation or high spring washer price situation exists

(1) If the pricing manager gives notice of an infeasibility situation in accordance with clause 13.156(1)(d), the relevant grid owner and the system operator must, by 1600 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve
prices were made available on WITS, exercise reasonable endeavours to resolve the provisional price situation and provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system.

(2) If the pricing manager gives notice of a high spring washer price situation in accordance with clause 13.156(1)(e), the system operator must, by 1600 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, apply the high spring washer price relaxation factor in accordance with the high spring washer price situation methodology and provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.19 section V part G

13.158 Revised data to be accompanied by written notice

(1) If a grid owner or the system operator gives revised data to the pricing manager in accordance with clause 13.157, the grid owner or system operator (as the case may be) must, by the time prescribed by that clause for giving revised data,—
   (a) give written notice to the following participants that it has given revised data:
       (i) if a grid owner gave the revised data, the pricing manager, system operator, and any other grid owners; or
       (ii) if the system operator gave the revised data, the pricing manager, and grid owners; and
   (b) specify in the notice the revisions that have been made; and
   (c) in the case of revised data given in relation to an infeasibility situation, state in the notice whether the infeasibility situation has been resolved; and
   (d) in the case of revised data given in relation to a high spring washer price situation, if the high spring washer price situation relaxation factor has been applied, state in the notice that the factor has been applied.

(2) As soon as practicable after receiving a written notice under subclause (1)(a), the WITS manager must give the notice to any person that has requested it.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.20 section V part G

13.159 Pricing manager to make interim prices available or give written notice that high spring washer price situation exists

Subject to clause 13.160, if the pricing manager—
   (a) receives revised data in accordance with clause 13.157 and written notice in accordance with clause 13.158, the pricing manager must,—
       (i) if the revised data does not itself give rise to a provisional price situation, by 1800 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were published, make interim prices and
interim reserve prices available on WITS for all trading periods of the relevant trading day; or

(ii) if an infeasibility situation arises from that data, make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS in accordance with clauses 13.163 and 13.164; or

(iii) if a high spring washer price situation arises from that data, by 1800 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, give to the system operator and any person that has requested notice, written notice that a high spring washer price situation exists, specifying in the notice—
(A) each trading period affected by the high spring washer price situation; and
(B) each transmission security constraint that has bound in the relevant trading period or trading periods; and

(b) does not receive revised data in accordance with clause 13.157 and does not receive a written notice in accordance with clause 13.158,—

(i) in relation to an infeasibility situation, the pricing manager must make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS in accordance with clauses 13.163 and 13.164; or

(ii) in relation to a high spring washer price situation, the pricing manager must make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS by 1800 hours on the 2nd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, as if the high spring washer price situation did not exist.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.21 section V part G
Clause 13.159(a) and (b): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 409(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.160 Prohibition on notice of high spring washer price situation
The pricing manager must not give notice of a high spring washer price situation in accordance with clause 13.159(a)(iii) in relation to a trading period if—

(a) an infeasibility situation exists in that trading period and has not been resolved; or

(b) the pricing manager has previously given notice that a high spring washer price situation exists in that trading period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.21A section V part G

13.161 System operator to apply high spring washer price relaxation factor and give notice
(1) If the pricing manager gives written notice of a high spring washer price situation in accordance with clause 13.159(a)(iii), the system operator must, by 1000 hours on the 3rd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, —
(a) apply the high spring washer price relaxation factor in accordance with the high spring washer price situation methodology; and

(b) exercise reasonable endeavours to provide revised data to the pricing manager using an approved system.

(2) If the system operator gives revised data to the pricing manager in accordance with subclause (1), the system operator must, by the time prescribed by that subclause for giving revised data,—

(a) give written notice to the pricing manager and the WITS manager that the system operator has given revised data; and

(b) specify in the notice the revisions that have been made; and

(c) if the high spring washer price relaxation factor has been applied, state in the notice that the factor has been applied.

(3) As soon as practicable after receiving a written notice under subclause (2)(a), the WITS manager must give the notice to any person that has requested it.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.21B section V part G

13.162 Pricing manager to make interim prices available

If the pricing manager—

(a) receives revised data in accordance with clause 13.161(1) and notice in accordance with clause 13.161(2), the pricing manager must, by 1200 hours on the 3rd business day after the provisional prices and provisional reserve prices were made available on WITS, make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS for all trading periods of the relevant trading day; or

(b) does not receive revised data in accordance with clause 13.161(1) and does not receive a notice in accordance with clause 13.161(2), the pricing manager must, by 1200 hours on the 3rd business day after the provisional or provisional reserve price was made available on WITS, make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS for all trading periods of the relevant trading day as if the high spring washer price situation did not exist.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.21C section V part G
Clause 13.162(a) and (b): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 411(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.163 Revised data cannot be given or revised data gives rise to provisional price situation (other than high spring washer price situation)

If clause 13.156(1)(a) applies, or the revised data received in accordance with clause 13.157(1) does not resolve an infeasibility situation or gives rise to a provisional price situation (other than a high spring washer price situation), the pricing manager must make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS and must give written notice to generators and purchasers—
13.164 If provisional price situation (other than high spring washer price situation) continues

If clause 13.156(1)(a) applies, or the revised data received in accordance with clause 13.157(1) does not resolve an infeasibility situation or gives rise to a provisional price situation (other than a high spring washer price situation), the pricing manager must, for each affected trading period,—

(a) no later than the time at which the pricing manager would be required to make interim prices available under clause 13.163, give to the system operator, relevant grid owner, and any person that has requested notice, written notice that the pricing manager cannot calculate interim prices and interim reserve prices, specifying the trading periods affected; and

(b) on the basis of the information given to the pricing manager under clause 13.154, calculate and make interim prices available on WITS for all grid injection points and all net grid exit points for each affected trading period by—

(i) assigning a price to all net grid injection points for each affected trading period equal to the highest price at the point that the loss adjusted demand intersects with the offer stack; and

(ii) assigning a price to all net grid exit points equal to 1.05 times the price calculated for all grid injection points under subparagraph (i)—by 1800 hours on the 2nd business day after the pricing manager makes provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS; and

(c) calculate and publish interim reserve prices by taking the mean of the relevant final reserve prices of the corresponding day in each of the 4 previous weeks, by 1800 hours on the 2nd business day after the pricing manager makes provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS; and

(d) give to any person that has requested notice, written notice of all interim prices and interim reserve prices by 1800 hours on the 2nd business day after the pricing manager makes provisional prices and provisional reserve prices available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.23 section V part G
Clause 13.164(a) to (d): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 413(a) to (d) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
13.165 System operator or grid owner to give written notice to Authority if provisional price situation not resolved

(1) If a grid owner or the system operator receives notice of an unresolved provisional price situation in accordance with clause 13.164, the grid owner or system operator (as the case may be) must immediately give written notice to the Authority of—
   (a) how the unresolved provisional price situation arose; and
   (b) the steps taken in attempting to resolve the provisional price situation; and
   (c) the reasons for the inability of the grid owner or system operator (as the case may be) to resolve the provisional price situation.

(2) As soon as it receives a notice given under subclause (1), the Authority must consider the unresolved provisional price situation and urgently address the matters raised in the notice.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.24 and 3.25 section V part G

13.166 Generator, grid owner, or dispatchable load purchaser to give revised metering information following initial estimate

(1) If clause 13.154(1A)(b) applies, the generator, grid owner, or dispatchable load purchaser who gave the initial estimate to the pricing manager in accordance with clause 13.141(1)(b)(ii) must give to the pricing manager—
   (a) actual half-hour metering information; or
   (b) if actual half-hour metering information is not reasonably available, back-up metering information; or
   (c) if back-up metering information is not reasonably available, check metering information (adjusted by the relevant registration factor to achieve accuracy equivalent to actual half-hour metering information); or
   (d) if check metering information is not reasonably available, a final estimate.

(2) If a metering situation arose, either in whole or in part, from the failure of a generator or a dispatchable load purchaser to provide half-hour metering information, the generator or the dispatchable load purchaser must use reasonable endeavours to assist the relevant grid owner to provide the information required by this clause by the time prescribed in clause 13.154(2).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26 section V part G

13.166A Pricing manager to recalculate and make interim prices available if infeasibility situation caused by shortage of instantaneous reserve

(1) If an infeasibility situation that has been resolved under this subpart was caused by a shortage of instantaneous reserve, the pricing manager must recalculate and make interim prices available on WITS for the relevant trading period by adding a virtual provider of fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve, at the
price as specified in subclause (2), that provides sufficient fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve so that prices for fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve do not exceed that price.

(2) The price referred to in subclause (1) for a trading period is the greater of—

(a) 3 times the highest offer scheduled in the relevant island during the trading period according to the revised data provided to the pricing manager under this subpart; and

(b) the highest reserve offer scheduled in the relevant island during the trading period according to the revised data provided to the pricing manager under this subpart as follows:

(i) in the case of an infeasibility situation caused by a shortage of fast instantaneous reserve, the highest reserve offer for fast instantaneous reserve:

(ii) in the case of an infeasibility situation caused by a shortage of sustained instantaneous reserve, the highest reserve offer for sustained instantaneous reserve.


Interim pricing period

13.167 Pricing manager to make interim prices available

The pricing manager must make interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS—

(a) when required to do so by clauses 13.142, 13.152, 13.156(1), 13.159, 13.162, 13.163 or 13.164, by 1200 on each trading day for the previous trading day; and

(aa) when required to do so by clause 13.135B; and

(b) when required to do so by the Authority under clause 13.177(1)(c); and

(c) before making final prices or final reserve prices available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26A section V part G

13.168 When pricing error may be claimed

Once the pricing manager has made interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS, an error claimant may claim that the prices contain a pricing error.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26B section V part G

13.169 Error claimant materially affected by pricing error

(1) Subject to subclause (2), an error claimant may only claim that a pricing error has occurred if it considers it has been materially affected by the pricing error.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—

(a) the Authority; or

(b) any person who is not a participant.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26C section V part G


13.170 Method and timing for claiming pricing error has occurred

To claim that a pricing error has occurred, an error claimant must—

(a) complete the form set out in Form 9 of Schedule 13.1; and

(b) include sufficient information in the form to demonstrate that the error claimant (other than an error claimant described in clause 13.169(2)) has been materially affected by the pricing error; and

(c) give the completed form to the pricing manager; and

(d) comply with paragraphs (a) to (c) no later than 1200 on the 1st business day following the trading day on which the pricing manager made the interim price or interim reserve price that contains the pricing error available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26D section V part G


13.171 Pricing manager must make final prices available if no pricing error claimed

(1) Subclause (2) applies if, by 1200 on the 1st business day following the trading day on which the pricing manager made the interim price or interim reserve price available on WITS, no pricing error is claimed in respect of the interim prices or interim reserve prices.

(2) The pricing manager must make available on WITS the interim prices as final prices, and interim reserve prices as final reserve prices, by 1400 hours on the 1st business day following the trading day on which the pricing manager made the interim prices or interim reserve prices available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26E section V part G


13.172 Effect of pricing error being claimed

If an error claimant claims that a pricing error is contained in either interim prices or interim reserve prices, the pricing manager must not make final prices or final reserve prices available on WITS until the pricing manager has implemented the Authority's decision in accordance with clause 13.177.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26F section V part G

13.173 Process when pricing error claimed

If the pricing manager receives a claim that an error claimant considers that a pricing error has occurred, the pricing manager must—

(a) check that sufficient information is included in the form as required under clause 13.170; and

(b) confirm to the error claimant that it has received the pricing error claim; and

(c) by 1400 hours on the 1st business day following the trading day on which the pricing manager made available on WITS the interim prices or interim reserve prices in respect of which the pricing error is claimed, give a written notice on WITS and to the error claimant, the Authority, any participant to which clause 13.173(d) applies, and any person that has requested notice, advising—

(i) that a pricing error has been claimed; and

(ii) the name of the error claimant; and

(iii) the reason for the error claimant believing that a pricing error has occurred; and

(iv) the trading periods that are claimed to have been affected by the pricing error; and

(d) request that the error claimant, a participant, or the Authority, provide the pricing manager with any additional information that the pricing manager reasonably requires to determine whether a pricing error has occurred; and

(e) provide the Authority with a copy of all information it has received in relation to the pricing error that has been claimed; and

(f) determine whether it agrees that a pricing error has occurred.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26G section V part G

13.174 Recommendation to Authority

When the pricing manager has determined whether it agrees that a pricing error has occurred—

(a) if it agrees that a pricing error has occurred, it must—

(i) recommend that the Authority uphold the claim; and

(ii) set out its reasons for agreeing that a pricing error has occurred; and

(iii) recommend the actions that the pricing manager considers are required to correct the pricing error; or

(b) if it does not agree that a pricing error has occurred, it must—

(i) recommend that the Authority not uphold the claim; and

(ii) set out its reasons for not agreeing that a pricing error has occurred.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26H section V part G

13.175 Authority to accept or reject recommendations

If the Authority receives a recommendation and reasons from the pricing manager under clause 13.174, it—

(a) must decide whether to accept the pricing manager’s recommendations; and
(b) must immediately give written notice to the **pricing manager** of the Authority's decision; and

(c) may direct the **pricing manager**—

(i) to take any specified action to resolve the **pricing error**; or

(ii) to direct, on behalf of the Authority, another participant to take any specified action to resolve the **pricing error**.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26I section V part G

13.176 Pricing manager to give written notice
As soon as practicable after the Authority has given written notice to the **pricing manager** of its decision under clause 13.175, the **pricing manager** must give to any person that has requested notice, a written report specifying—

(a) the name of the **error claimant**; and

(b) the reason for the **error claimant** claiming that a **pricing error** has occurred; and

(c) the trading **periods** that are claimed to have been affected by the **pricing error**; and

(d) the Authority's decision made under clause 13.175; and

(e) the Authority's reasons for its decision under clause 13.175; and:

(f) if the Authority decided that a **pricing error** had occurred, any actions it has directed be taken to correct the **pricing error**.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26J section V part G

13.177 Pricing manager to implement Authority's decision

(1) If the Authority decides that a **pricing error** has occurred, the **pricing manager** must—

(a) take any action directed by the Authority under clause 13.175(c)(i) to resolve the **pricing error**; and

(b) give a written direction to a **participant** to take any action required by the Authority under clause 13.175(c)(ii) to resolve the **pricing error**; and

(c) once those actions have been completed, make recalculated **interim prices** and **interim reserve prices** available on WITS, using any updated **metering information**.

(2) If the Authority decides that a **pricing error** has not occurred, the **pricing manager** must make the **interim prices** and **interim reserve prices** available on WITS as **final prices** and **final reserve prices**.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26K section V part G
Clause 13.177(1)(a), (c) and (2): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 424(a), (c) and (d) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
13.178 Effect of making recalculated interim prices available

If the pricing manager is required to make recalculated interim prices and interim reserve prices available on WITS in accordance with clause 13.177(1)(c)—
(a) the pricing manager must do so by following the methodology required under clauses 13.135 to 13.179; and
(b) a further pricing error may be claimed in respect of the recalculated interim prices and interim reserve prices made available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26L section V part G

13.179 Timing for resolution of pricing error claim process

The pricing manager and the Authority must make reasonable endeavours to ensure that, by 1400 hours on the 2nd business day after the relevant pricing error was claimed, but at least 2 hours after the pricing manager gives the notice under clause 13.176, the pricing manager—
(a) makes recalculated interim prices and interim reserve prices available in accordance with clause 13.177(1)(c); or
(b) makes final prices and final reserve prices available in accordance with clause 13.177(2).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26M section V part G

13.180 Actions Authority may take to resolve pricing error

(1) To correct a pricing error, the actions that the Authority may take, or that the Authority may direct the pricing manager to take, include—
(a) delaying when interim prices, interim reserve prices, final prices, and final reserve prices are made available under clause 13.184, if the Authority considers that is necessary to allow time for the pricing error to be investigated or corrected; or
(b) giving written directions to any participant to act in a manner that will, in the Authority’s opinion, correct or assist in correcting the pricing error.

(2) However, to avoid any doubt, in resolving a pricing error, the Authority must not—
(a) act inconsistently with this Code, the Act, or any other law; or
(b) require any other participant to act inconsistently with this Code, the Act, or any other law.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26N section V part G
13.181 Obligation to comply with pricing manager

(1) If the pricing manager asks a participant or the Authority to provide information in accordance with clause 13.173(d), the participant or the Authority must provide the pricing manager with the requested information in writing, within the reasonable timeframe advised by the pricing manager.

(2) Each participant must comply promptly with any direction given by the pricing manager in accordance with clause 13.175(c)(ii).

(3) To avoid doubt, if an error claimant does not provide the pricing manager with sufficient information to support its claim that a pricing error has occurred, and fails to provide additional information when requested under clause 13.173(d) the pricing manager may recommend under clause 13.174(b) that the Authority not uphold the claim.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26O section V part G

13.182 No pricing errors may be claimed after final prices calculated

(1) An error claimant may only claim that a pricing error has occurred in respect of interim prices or interim reserve prices.

(2) Once the pricing manager has made final prices or final reserve prices available on WITS, no further pricing errors can be claimed in respect of those prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.26P section V part G

Making final prices available


13.183 Pricing manager must not make recalculated final prices available

Unless directed to do so by the Authority under clause 5.2, the pricing manager must not make a recalculated final price or final reserve price available on WITS for any trading period despite the fact that the final price or final reserve price may contain an error.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.27 section V part G

13.184 Authority may order delay in making final prices available

Despite clauses 13.135 to 13.191, the Authority may give a written direction to the pricing manager to delay making interim prices, interim reserve prices, final prices, or final reserve prices available on WITS.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.28 section V part G
### 13.185 Final prices for more than 1 trading day

If the pricing manager is required to make 1 or more of the following prices available on WITS for more than 1 trading day at a time, the pricing manager’s deadline for making the price or prices available on WITS is extended by 2 hours for each trading day:

(a) interim prices;
(b) interim reserve prices;
(c) final prices;
(d) final reserve prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.29 section V part G

### Miscellaneous requirements relating to calculation of prices

#### 13.186 Revised data for more than 1 trading day

If the system operator or a grid owner is required to give revised data for more than 1 trading day at a time, that system operator’s or grid owner’s deadline is extended by 2 hours for each trading day.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.30 section V part G

#### 13.187 Daylight saving to be observed

Despite anything in this subpart, if the grid owner gives the pricing manager data for an initial estimate under clause 13.141(1)(b)(ii) or a final estimate under clause 13.166(1)(d), the following provisions apply:

(a) if a grid owner gives data for an initial estimate or a final estimate using an equivalent day and the equivalent day is the day on which daylight saving begins, the grid owner must replicate the actual data from trading periods 5 and 6 of the equivalent day into trading periods 7 and 8 to produce synthetic data for 48 trading periods. This is shown below:

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(b) if a grid owner gives data for an initial estimate or a final estimate for the day on which daylight saving begins, the grid owner must discard the actual data for trading periods 5 and 6 to produce synthetic data for 46 trading periods. This is shown below:

```
| Used | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26|
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Recorded | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26|
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(c) if a grid owner gives data for an initial estimate or a final estimate for the day on which daylight saving ends, the grid owner must replicate the actual data from trading periods 5 and 6 into trading periods 7 and 8 to produce synthetic data for 50 trading periods. This is shown below:

(d) if a grid owner gives data for an initial estimate or a final estimate using an equivalent day and the equivalent day is the day on which daylight saving ends, the grid owner must discard the actual data from trading periods 5 and 6 of the equivalent day to produce synthetic data for 48 trading periods. This is shown below:

13.188 Reconciliation manager to publish annual consumption list
(1) At least once every 6 months, the reconciliation manager must give the Authority an annual consumption list.
(2) The list must rank in descending order the annual consumption of all grid exit points and grid injection points with annual consumption greater than 300 GWh for the 12-month period ended 3 months prior to the date on which the list is due.
(3) The reconciliation manager must publish the list within 1 business day of providing it to the Authority.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.31 section V part G

Clause 13.188(1) and (3): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 434(2) and (3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.
13.189 System operator to give pricing manager and Authority list of model variable values

(1) [Revoked]

(2) If the value of the model parameters listed in Schedule 13.2 are to be changed, the system operator must immediately—
   (a) give the pricing manager and the Authority an updated list of values in writing; and
   (b) advise the Authority, in relation to the price under clause 13.13(1)(c)(ii), or clause 13.13(c)(iii) if there is no price published under clause 13.13(1A), if—
      (i) the price remains appropriate; or
      (ii) a new price is appropriate.

(2A) If the system operator advises the Authority that a new price is appropriate under subclause (2)(b)(ii), the system operator must give to the Authority in writing the proposed new price, and an explanation for the proposed new price.

(3) The pricing manager and the Authority must acknowledge receipt of the updated list in writing.

(4) Changes specified in any updated list must become effective from a date specified by the system operator, subject to agreement in writing from both the pricing manager and the Authority.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.33 section V part G
Clause 13.189(2): amended, on 3 November 2016, by clauses 5(3) and 5(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Dispatchable Demand During Tight Market Conditions) 2016.
Clause 13.189(4): amended, on 3 November 2016, by clause 5(7)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Dispatchable Demand During Tight Market Conditions) 2016.

13.189A Pricing manager to give clearing manager information about dispatch-capable load station from schedule of final prices

(1) The pricing manager must give the clearing manager information about the quantity of electricity scheduled in the schedule of final prices for each dispatch-capable load station for each trading period that is both—
   (a) a trading period for which a nominated dispatch bid was submitted for the dispatch-capable load station; and
   (b) a trading period in the billing period that is immediately before the billing period in which the information must be provided under subclause (2).

(2) The pricing manager must provide the information by 1600 hours on the 7th business day of each billing period.

13.190 All information and notices to be unconditional and final
(1) [Revoked]
(2) Except as provided for in this Code, participants may treat all information and notices given under clauses 13.135 to 13.191 as final.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3.34 section V part G

13.191 Backup procedures if WITS or approved system is unavailable
(1) If WITS or the approved system is unavailable for the purposes of giving information or making information available under clauses 13.135 to 13.191, each grid owner and the pricing manager must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager.

The backup procedures referred to in subclause (1) must be specified by the WITS manager following consultation with the Authority, generators, purchasers, ancillary service agents, the grid owners and the pricing manager.

(3) [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 3.35 and 3.36 section V part G

Calculation of constrained off amounts

13.192 Constrained off situations may occur
A constrained off situation occurs when—
(a) a generator is not given a dispatch instruction, or is not dispatched by the system operator to the level expected based on the generator’s offer compared to the relevant final price, for a trading period despite the generator having offered electricity at a price below the final price for that trading period at the relevant grid injection point; or

(b) in relation to a block dispatch group or station dispatch group, a generator is not given a dispatch instruction, or is not dispatched by the system operator to the level expected based on the generator’s offer compared to the final price, for the trading period, despite the generator having offered electricity in the trading period at a grid injection point within the block dispatch group or station dispatch group below the final price at the relevant grid injection point in that trading period, and the aggregate quantity of those offers is greater than the dispatched quantity calculated in accordance with clause 13.194; or
(c) in relation to a dispatch-capable load station (except when the final nominated bid for the dispatch-capable load station in a trading period is a nominated non-dispatch bid), the latest dispatch instruction issued by the system operator for the dispatch-capable load station for a trading period is for a MW amount that is less than the MW amount scheduled for the dispatch-capable load station in the schedule of final prices for the trading period.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.1 section V part G
Clause 13.192(c): amended, on 1 December 2015, by clause 7 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Dispatchable Demand: Late Bid Revisions) 2015.

13.193 Determining affected price bands for block dispatch groups and station dispatch groups

If a constrained off situation occurs for a block dispatch group or station dispatch group during any trading period during a billing period, the clearing manager must determine the affected price bands for that block dispatch group or station dispatch group by—

(a) taking all the offers made by that block dispatch group or station dispatch group in relation to that trading period, calculating the differences between each offer price and final price for each grid injection point, and ranking the differences in ascending order; and

(b) identifying each price band ranked under paragraph (a) in which the aggregate quantity in all previous price bands plus the quantity for that price band is greater than 0 or the dispatched quantity calculated in accordance with clause 13.194, but is less than the aggregate quantity for all the generating plant in that block dispatch group or station dispatch group calculated by the clearing manager using the methodology set out in Schedule 13.3. The offer prices corresponding to the ranked price bands identified under this paragraph are the affected price bands for the block dispatch group or station dispatch group for the purposes of clauses 13.194 to 13.196.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.2 section V part G

13.194 Clearing manager to calculate constrained off amounts

(1) Despite clause 13.193, if a constrained off situation occurs, in relation to a generator, during a trading period, the clearing manager must calculate the constrained off amounts for each generator, for each affected price band, using the following formula:

\[ \text{COF}_g = Q_{cof} \times (P_f - P_o) \]

where

- COF\(_g\) is the constrained off amount for a generator
- Q\(_{cof}\) is the dispatched quantity in MWh (calculated as set out below) from that price band in the offer that was constrained off during a trading period, or
the positive difference between the reconciliation information and the scheduled quantity, whichever is less

\[ P_o \] is the price offered for that price band by that generator for the quantity of electricity from the generating plant that was constrained off

\[ P_f \] is the final price for that trading period at the grid injection point.

(1A) If a constrained off situation occurs in relation to a dispatch-capable load station during a trading period, the clearing manager must calculate the constrained off amounts for each dispatch-capable load station, for each affected nominated dispatch bid price band, using the following formula:

\[ \text{ConOffAmtdisp} = \text{ConOffQ} \times (P_b - P_f) \]

where

\[ \text{ConOffAmtdisp} \] is the constrained off amount for a dispatch-capable load station for the nominated dispatch bid price band

\[ \text{ConOffQ} \] is the amount in MWh by which \( Q_{fp} \) exceeds the highest of \( Q_{disp} \) and \( Q_{rec} \)

where

\[ Q_{fp} \] is the quantity, in MWh, scheduled for the nominated dispatch bid price band in the schedule of final prices

\[ Q_{disp} \] is the latest quantity, in MWh, dispatched for the nominated dispatch bid price band in the trading period

\[ Q_{rec} \] is the reconciled quantity provided by the reconciliation manager under clause 15.20C allocated by the clearing manager to the nominated dispatch bid price band in the trading period

\[ P_b \] is the price bid for the nominated dispatch bid price band for the dispatch-capable load station that was constrained off

\[ P_f \] is the final price for the trading period at the grid exit point.

(2) For the purposes of clauses 13.192 to 13.201, dispatched quantity must be calculated taking into account—

(a) the quantity in MW recorded in the log kept by the system operator in accordance with clause 13.76 and, if required, the clearing manager must aggregate such quantities for—

(i) generating stations or generating units in the relevant station dispatch group; or

(ii) generating units, if the clearing manager requires the dispatched quantity to be determined on a grid injection point basis; and

(b) for an offer, the ramp rate applying to that constrained off situation that is specified in the offer submitted by that generator, or—

(i) for a block dispatch group or a station dispatch group; or

(ii) for generating units, if the clearing manager requires the dispatched quantity to be determined on a grid injection point basis—
the fastest of the ramp rates applying to that constrained off situation that are specified in the offers submitted by the generator in that block dispatch group, that station dispatch group or those generating units electrically connected to the relevant grid injection point (as the case may be); and (c) plus or minus the MW bandwidth applicable for each generator affected by a frequency keeping requirement as advised by the system operator to the clearing manager, and, if required, the clearing manager must aggregate the MW bandwidth applicable to determine the MW bandwidth on a grid injection point basis.

13.194 Constrained off amount for block dispatch groups and station dispatch groups

The constrained off amounts for a block dispatch group or station dispatch group must equal the sum of the amounts calculated in accordance with clause 13.194 for the generating plant in block dispatch group or station dispatch group.

13.195 Calculation of constrained off amounts attributable to system operator

If a constrained off situation occurs during any trading period in the previous billing period, and the clearing manager receives notice of the constrained off situation under clauses 13.76 to 13.80, the clearing manager must determine the portion of the constrained off amounts calculated under clause 13.194 that is attributable to the system operator for each generator as follows:

(a) if the system operator has advised the clearing manager that a voltage support or other constrained off situation occurred (including, but not limited to, over frequency reserve and instantaneous reserve) the system operator must be allocated the total constrained off amount;

(b) if the system operator has advised the clearing manager that a non-security constrained off situation occurred, the system operator must be allocated a constrained off amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

\[ \text{SOCOFNS}_{so} = \text{TCOFP} \times \left( \frac{\text{SOQcoffns}}{\text{TQcoff}} \right) \]

where
SOCOFNS_{so} is the constrained off amount attributable to the system operator for that non-security constrained off situation.

TCOFP is the total constrained off payment for that trading period.

SOQcoffns is the non-security quantity that was constrained off and advised to the clearing manager by the system operator under clauses 13.76 to 13.80 or the total quantity constrained off, whichever is less.

TQcoff is the total quantity constrained off:

(c) if the system operator has advised the clearing manager that a frequency keeping situation occurred in a trading period the system operator must be allocated a constrained off amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$SOCOFFK_{so} = TCOFP \times \left( \frac{SOQcoffk}{TQcoff} \right)$$

where

SOCOFFK_{so} is the constrained off amount attributable to the system operator for that frequency keeping constrained off situation.

TCOFP is the total constrained off payment for the generator for the trading period.

SOQcoffk is the frequency keeping quantity advised to the clearing manager by the system operator under clauses 13.76 to 13.80 or the total quantity constrained off for the generator, whichever is the less.

TQcoff is the total quantity constrained off for the generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.3.3 section V part G

13.197 Timeframe for calculating constrained off amounts
Each billing period, the clearing manager must calculate constrained off amounts for the previous billing period in accordance with clauses 13.194 to 13.196 by the later of—

(a) 1600 hours on the 8th business day of the billing period after the previous billing period; and

(b) 1600 hours on the 1st business day after the clearing manager receives the information required to calculate constrained off amounts.
13.198 Clearing manager to send constrained off information to system operator

(1) The clearing manager must, at the time specified in clause 13.197, send to the system operator the details of constrained off amounts that are attributable to the system operator (but limited to information about those constrained off amounts that is in the possession of the clearing manager) and the constrained off quantities (in MW) calculated in accordance with clause 13.196 for the previous billing period.

(2) The information must be provided to the system operator in the manner and format agreed between the clearing manager and the system operator from time to time.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.5 section V part G

13.199 Clearing manager to make details of constrained off amounts available

The clearing manager must, at the time specified in clause 13.197, make the details of constrained off amounts available on WITS for each generator and each dispatched purchaser for the previous billing period as follows:

(a) the constrained off amounts calculated in accordance with clauses 13.194 to 13.196:

(b) the generator or dispatched purchaser (as the case may be) that was constrained off:

(c) the applicable grid injection point, or grid exit point, or block dispatch group, or station dispatch group.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.6 section V part G

13.200 Authority, generators and purchasers have rights to constrained off information

(1) In addition to the information the clearing manager makes available under clause 13.199, a generator or purchaser who reasonably believes it was adversely affected by a constrained off situation occurring, or the Authority, may request information from the system operator about the cause of the constrained off situation.

(2) The system operator must comply with any reasonable request made for such information provided that the information does not include any information that is confidential in respect of any other generator or purchaser.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.7 section V part G
13.201 Generators do not get paid constrained off compensation
(1) A generator is not entitled to be paid compensation in respect of any constrained off situation except as provided for in an ancillary service arrangement entered into by the system operator and the generator.
(2) This clause does not affect the rights that a participant has under this Code against the system operator for a failure by the system operator to comply with this Code.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4.8 section V part G

13.201A Dispatched purchasers entitled to constrained off compensation and purchasers to pay constrained off compensation
(1) A dispatched purchaser in respect of whose dispatch-capable load station there was a constrained off situation as described in clause 13.192(c) is owed constrained off compensation for the constrained off amounts calculated under clause 13.194(1A).
(2) A purchaser that purchases electricity at a grid exit point incurs an amount owing to the clearing manager for constrained off compensation, calculated under subclause (6).
(2A) The clearing manager must advise each purchaser of the amount owing by the purchaser for constrained off compensation for a billing period when the clearing manager advises amounts owing under subpart 4 of Part 14.
(3) The clearing manager owes constrained off compensation received under subclause (2), for each dispatch-capable load station, to the dispatched purchaser that purchased electricity for the dispatch-capable load station.
(4) The clearing manager must advise each dispatched purchaser of the amount owing to the dispatched purchaser for constrained off compensation for a billing period when the clearing manager advises amounts owing under subpart 4 of Part 14.
(5) [Revoked]
(6) The clearing manager must calculate constrained off compensation owing by a purchaser under subclause (2) for each trading period using the following formula:
\[ \text{ConOffC}_p = \text{ConOffC}_{DLPs} \times \left( \frac{\text{Pur}_i}{\text{TotPur}} \right) \]
where
\[ \text{ConOffC}_p \] is the constrained off compensation owing by a purchaser
\[ \text{ConOffC}_{DLPs} \] is the sum of constrained off compensation owing to all dispatched purchasers for the trading period
\[ \text{Pur}_i \] is the total quantity in MWh of all purchases by the purchaser from the clearing manager during the trading period, as shown by reconciliation information calculated by the reconciliation manager under Part 15
\[ \text{TotPur} \] is the quantity in MWh of all purchases by all purchasers from the clearing manager during the trading period, as shown by reconciliation information calculated by the reconciliation manager under Part 15.

13.202 Constrained on situations may occur

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a constrained on situation occurs when—

(a) a generator is given a dispatch instruction by the system operator and the price offered by the generator for that dispatched quantity of electricity at the relevant grid injection point and trading period is higher than the final price at that grid injection point in the relevant trading period; or

(b) in relation to a block dispatch group or station dispatch group, a generator is given a dispatch instruction by the system operator and the price offered by the generator for that aggregate dispatched quantity of electricity from that block dispatch group or station dispatch group in the relevant trading period is higher than the final price in the relevant trading period; or

(c) an ancillary service agent is given a dispatch instruction by the system operator and the price offered by the ancillary service agent for the dispatched instantaneous reserve in the relevant trading period is higher than the final reserve price of the dispatched instantaneous reserve in the relevant trading period; or

(d) in relation to a dispatch-capable load station (except when the final nominated bid for the dispatch-capable load station in a trading period is a nominated non-dispatch bid), the latest dispatch instruction issued by the system operator for the dispatch-capable load station for a trading period is for a MW amount that is more than the MW amount scheduled for the dispatch-capable load station in the schedule of final prices for the trading period.

(2) If the pricing manager calculates interim prices and interim reserve prices in accordance with clause 13.135B for a trading period, and the scarcity pricing factor in that calculation is determined under clause 1(3)(c) or clause 2(3)(c) of Schedule 13.3A, a constrained on situation is deemed not to have occurred in that trading period in the island or islands in which the scarcity pricing situation occurred.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.1 section V part G
13.203 Determining affected price bands for block dispatch groups or station dispatch groups
If a constrained on situation occurred for a block dispatch group or station dispatch group during any trading period during the previous billing period, the clearing manager must determine the affected price bands for that block dispatch group or station dispatch group by—
(a) taking all the offers made by that block dispatch group or station dispatch group in relation to that trading period, calculating the differences between each offer price and final price for each grid injection point and ranking the differences in ascending order; and
(b) identifying each price band ranked under paragraph (a) in which the aggregate quantity for that price band plus all the quantity in all previous price bands exceeds the aggregate quantity for all the generating plant in that block dispatch group or station dispatch group calculated by the pricing manager using the methodology set out in Schedule 13.3. The offer prices corresponding to the ranked price bands identified under this paragraph are the affected price bands for that block dispatch group or station dispatch group for the purposes of clause 13.204.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.2 section V part G

13.204 Calculation of constrained on amounts
(1) If a constrained on situation occurs during any trading period during a previous billing period,—
(a) the clearing manager must calculate the constrained on amounts for a constrained on situation described in clause 13.202(1)(a) or (b) for each generator for each affected price band in accordance with the following formula:

\[ \text{COC} = Q_{\text{con}} \times (P_o - P_f) \]

where

- COC is the constrained on amount for a generator
- \( Q_{\text{con}} \) is the dispatched quantity in MWh (calculated as set out below) from that price band in the offer that was constrained on during a trading period, or the positive difference between the reconciliation information and the scheduled quantity, whichever is less
- \( P_o \) is the price offered for that price band by the generator for the quantity of electricity from the generating plant which was constrained on
- \( P_f \) is the final price for that trading period at the grid injection point; and

(aa) the clearing manager must calculate the constrained on amounts for a constrained on situation described in clause 13.202(1)(d) for each dispatch-
capable load station for each affected nominated dispatch bid price band, using the following formula:

\[
\text{ConOnAmt} = \text{ConOnQ} \times (P_f - P_b)
\]

where

- **ConOnAmt** is the **constrained on amount** for a dispatch-capable load station for the nominated dispatch bid price band
- **ConOnQ** is the amount in MWh by which the lowest of \(Q_{\text{disp}}\) and \(Q_{\text{rec}}\) exceeds \(Q_{\text{fp}}\)

where

- **\(Q_{\text{disp}}\)** is the latest quantity in MWh, dispatched for the nominated dispatch bid price band in the trading period
- **\(Q_{\text{rec}}\)** is the reconciled quantity provided by the reconciliation manager under clause 15.20C allocated by the clearing manager to the nominated dispatch bid price band in the trading period
- **\(Q_{\text{fp}}\)** is the quantity, in MWh, scheduled for the nominated dispatch bid price band in the schedule of final prices
- **\(P_f\)** is the final price for the trading period at the grid exit point
- **\(P_b\)** is the price bid for the nominated dispatch bid price band for the dispatch-capable load station that was constrained on; and

(b) for the purposes of clauses 13.202 to 13.211 dispatched quantity must be calculated taking into account—

(i) the quantity in MW recorded in the log kept by the system operator in accordance with clause 13.76; and if required, the clearing manager must aggregate such quantities for—

(A) generating stations or generating units in the relevant station dispatch group, or

(B) generating units, if the clearing manager requires a dispatched quantity to be determined on a grid injection point basis; and

(ii) for an offer, the ramp rate applying to that constrained on situation that is specified in the offer submitted by the generator, or—

(A) for a block dispatch group or a station dispatch group; or

(B) for generating units, if the clearing manager requires the dispatched quantity to be determined on a grid injection point basis—

the fastest of the ramp rates applying to that constrained on situation that are specified in the offers submitted by the generator in that block dispatch group, that station dispatch group or those generating units electrically connected to the relevant grid injection point (as the case may be); and

(iii) plus or minus the MW bandwidth applicable for each generator affected by a frequency keeping requirement as advised by the system operator to the clearing manager under clauses 13.76 to 13.80 and, if required, the
clearing manager must aggregate the MW bandwidth applicable to determine the MW bandwidth on a grid injection point basis; and

(c) the clearing manager must calculate the constrained on amounts for a constrained on situation described in clause 13.202(c) for each ancillary service agent for each affected price band in accordance with the following formula:

\[ \text{COC} = Q_{\text{con}} \times (P_o - P_f) \]

where

COC is the constrained on amount for an ancillary service agent

Q_{\text{con}} is the dispatched quantity of instantaneous reserve in MW (calculated as set out below) from that price band in the reserve offer that was constrained on during a trading period

P_o is the price offered for that price band by that ancillary service agent for the quantity Q_{\text{con}}

P_f is the final reserve price for that trading period at the point of connection on the grid; and

(d) for the purposes of paragraph (c), in determining the dispatched quantity, the clearing manager must take into account the quantity in MW of instantaneous reserve dispatched for the ancillary service agent recorded in the log kept by the system operator in accordance with clause 13.76; and

(e) the constrained on amounts for a block dispatch group or station dispatch group equal the sum of the amounts calculated in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) for the generating plant in that block dispatch group or station dispatch group (as the case may be); and

(f) in relation to any 2 adjacent trading periods, a generator is entitled to be paid for the 2nd trading period at the final price for the grid injection point if the generator—

(i) was in a constrained on situation in the 1st trading period; and

(ii) continues to generate in the 2nd trading period as a result of a dispatch instruction given for the 1st trading period; but

(iii) has not made an offer in the 2nd trading period.

(2) To avoid doubt, nothing in this clause entitles the system operator to issue any instruction to a generator in relation to unoffered generation.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.3 section V part G
Clause 13.204(1)(aa): inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 64(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

13.205 Calculation of constrained on amounts attributable to system operator

If a constrained on situation occurs during a trading period in a previous billing period, and the clearing manager receives notice of the constrained on situation under clauses 13.76 to 13.80, the clearing manager must determine the portion of the constrained on amounts calculated under clause 13.204 attributable to the system operator for each generator or each ancillary service agent as follows:

(a) if the system operator has advised the clearing manager that a voltage support or other constrained on situation occurred (including but not limited to over frequency reserve and instantaneous reserve) the system operator must be allocated the total constrained on amount for that trading period:

(b) if the system operator has advised the clearing manager that a non-security constrained on situation occurred the system operator must be allocated a constrained on amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

\[ \text{SOCONNS}_{go} = \text{TCONP} \times (\frac{\text{SOQconns}}{\text{TQcon}}) \]

where

\( \text{SOCONNS}_{go} \) is the constrained on amount attributable to the system operator for that non-security constrained on situation

\( \text{TCONP} \) is the total constrained on payment for that trading period

\( \text{SOQconns} \) is the non-security quantity that was constrained on and advised to the clearing manager by the system operator under clauses 13.76 to 13.80, or the total quantity constrained on, whichever is less

\( \text{TQcon} \) is the total quantity constrained on:

(c) if the system operator has advised the clearing manager that a frequency keeping situation occurred the system operator must be allocated a constrained on amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

\[ \text{SOCONFK}_{go} = \text{TCONP} \times (\frac{\text{SOQconfk}}{\text{TQcon}}) \]

where

\( \text{SOCONFK}_{go} \) is the constrained on amount attributable to the system operator for that frequency keeping constrained on situation

\( \text{TCONP} \) is the total constrained on payment for the generator for the trading period
SOQconfk is the frequency keeping quantity that was advised to the clearing manager by the system operator under clause 13.76 to 13.80, or the total quantity constrained on for the generator, whichever is less.

TQcon is the total quantity constrained on for the generator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.4 section V part G

13.206 Timeframe for calculating constrained on amounts
Each billing period, the clearing manager must calculate constrained on amounts for the previous billing period in accordance with clauses 13.204 and 13.205 by the later of—
(a) 1600 hours on the 8th business day of the billing period after the previous billing period; and
(b) 1600 hours on the 1st business day after the clearing manager receives the information required to calculate constrained on amounts.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.5 section V part G

13.207 Clearing manager to send constrained on information to system operator
(1) The clearing manager must, at the time specified in clause 13.206, send to the system operator the details of constrained on amounts that are attributed to the system operator (but limited to information about those constrained on amounts that is in the possession of the clearing manager) and the constrained on quantities (in MW) calculated in accordance with clause 13.205 for the previous billing period.

The information must be provided to the system operator in the manner and format agreed between the clearing manager and the system operator from time to time.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.6 section V part G

13.208 Clearing manager to make details of constrained on amounts available
The clearing manager must, at the time specified in clause 13.206, make the details of constrained on amounts available on WITS in relation to each generator, ancillary service agent, and dispatched purchaser for the previous billing period calculated in accordance with clauses 13.204 and 13.205 as follows:
(a) the aggregate constrained on amounts calculated under clauses 13.204 and 13.205:
(b) the generator, ancillary service agent, or dispatched purchaser (as the case may be) that was constrained on:
c) the applicable grid injection point, grid exit point, block dispatch group, or station dispatch group.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.7 section V part G

13.209 Authority, generators, ancillary service agents, and purchasers have rights to constrained on information

(1) In addition to the information the clearing manager makes available under clause 13.208, the Authority, or a generator, ancillary service agent, or purchaser who reasonably believes it was adversely affected by a constrained on situation occurring, may request information from the system operator about the cause of the constrained on situation.

(2) The system operator must comply with any reasonable request for such information except that the information must not include any information that is confidential in respect of any other generator, ancillary service agent, or purchaser.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.8 section V part G

13.210 [Revoked]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5.9 section V part G

13.211 Backup procedures if WITS is unavailable

(1) If WITS is unavailable for the purposes of making information available under clauses 13.199 and 13.208, the clearing manager must follow the backup procedures specified by the WITS manager from time to time.

(2) The WITS manager must specify the backup procedures referred to in subclause (1) following consultation with the Authority, generators, ancillary service agents, purchasers, and the clearing manager.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rules 5.10 and 5.11 section V part G

13.212 Payment of constrained on compensation

(1) For each trading period,—

(a) a generator or ancillary service agent is owed constrained on compensation for constrained on amounts determined under clauses 13.204 and 13.205; and

(b) a dispatched purchaser is owed constrained on compensation for constrained on amounts determined under clause 13.204.

(1A) Constrained on compensation for each dispatch-capable load station is an amount owing to the dispatched purchaser that purchased electricity for the dispatch-capable load station.
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(2) The **system operator** must pay to a **generator**, or **ancillary service agent** any **constrained on amount** calculated under clause 13.205.

(3) The **clearing manager** must advise each **generator**, **ancillary service agent**, and **dispatched purchaser** of the amount owing to the **generator**, **ancillary service agent**, or **dispatched purchaser** for **constrained on compensation** for a **billing period** when the **clearing manager** advises amounts owing under subpart 4 of Part 14.

(4) [Revoked]

(5) Each **purchaser** that purchases **electricity** at a **grid exit point** incurs an amount owing to the **clearing manager** for **constrained on compensation**, calculated under subclause (7).

(5A) [Revoked]

(6) **Instantaneous reserve constrained on compensation** is an **instantaneous reserve cost** that must be allocated in accordance with clauses 8.59 to 8.66.

(7) The **clearing manager** must calculate **constrained on compensation** for each **trading period** using the following formula:

\[ \text{COC}_p = (\text{COC}_g - \text{COC}_{so}) \times (P_q / TP_q) \]

where

- \( \text{COC}_p \) is the **constrained on compensation** owing by a **purchaser**
- \( \text{COC}_g \) is the sum of **constrained on compensation** owing to all **generators** and all **dispatched purchasers** for the **trading period** calculated in accordance with clause 13.204(1)(a) and 13.204(1)(aa)
- \( \text{COC}_{so} \) is the sum of **constrained on compensation** for that **trading period** payable by the **system operator** to **generators** under subclause (2)
- \( P_q \) is the total **electricity** purchased by that **purchaser** from the **clearing manager** during the **trading period** as shown by the **reconciliation information** calculated by the **reconciliation manager** under Part 15
- \( TP_q \) is the total **electricity** purchased by all **purchasers** from the **clearing manager** during the **trading period** as shown by reconciliation **information** calculated by the **reconciliation manager** under Part 15.

(8) The **clearing manager** must advise each **purchaser** of the amount owing by the **purchaser** for **constrained on compensation** for a **billing period** when the **clearing manager** advises amounts owing under subpart 4 of Part 14.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6 section V part G
Clause 13.212(3) & (4): amended, on 15 May 2014, by clause 67(b) & (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

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Clause 13.212(3) substituted, on 24 March 2015, by clause 13(c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Settlement and Prudential Security) Code Amendment 2013.


No payment of constrained on and off compensation for frequency keeping
Cross heading: inserted, on 1 May 2016, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Removal of In-band Frequency Keeping Compensation) 2015.

13.212A No payment of constrained on and off compensation for frequency keeping
(1) Despite clause 13.192 to clause 13.212, the system operator must not pay a frequency keeping ancillary service agent—
   (a) constrained on compensation in respect of any constrained on situation; or
   (b) constrained off compensation in respect of any constrained off situation.

(2) Subclause (1) applies in respect of any reconciled quantity of electricity the frequency keeping ancillary service agent produces—
   (a) while providing frequency keeping; and
   (b) between—
      (i) the level of active power (expressed in MW) dispatched in a trading period to the ancillary service agent's generating plant; and
      (ii) the level of active power (expressed in MW) generated by the ancillary service agent's generating plant in a trading period, measured by a metering installation.


Pricing manager's reporting obligations

13.213 [Revoked]
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.1 section V part G

13.214 [Revoked]
Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.2 section V part G
13.215 Generators and purchasers have right to information concerning pricing manager’s action

(1) A generator or purchaser may, by giving written notice to the pricing manager, request further information related to—
   (a) any alleged breach of this Code by the pricing manager;
   (b) any alleged breach of this Part by a participant, if the alleged breach has materially affected the generator or purchaser requesting the information.

(2) In such cases, the pricing manager must provide the requested information to that generator or purchaser except that such information must not include any information that is confidential in respect of any other person.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.3 section V part G

13.216 Daily situation report

On the day after the pricing manager makes final prices and final reserve prices available on WITS in respect of the trading day to which the prices relate, the pricing manager must give the Authority a report containing—
   (a) a statement of whether flows on any branches were at their maximum capacity and each trading period affected; and
   (b) a statement of whether the status of circulating HVDC link and branch flows was abnormal and each trading period affected.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7.4 section V part G

Subpart 5—Hedge arrangement disclosure

13.217 Contents of this subpart

This subpart provides for the disclosure of information about risk management contracts, which may be contracts for differences, fixed-price physical supply contracts or options contracts, in order to—
   (a) facilitate the ready comparison of electricity prices and other key terms of risk management contracts; and
   (b) address the lack of information available to persons to formulate their own historic contract curves for electricity; and
   (c) provide a more informed basis for persons to assess the competitiveness of the market for risk management contracts in respect of electricity.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 section VI part G
13.218 Parties required to submit information

The following parties to risk management contracts are required to submit the information specified in clauses 13.219, 13.222 and 13.223 using an approved system:

(a) the seller, if the seller is a participant; or
(b) the buyer, if the buyer is a participant and the seller is not a participant.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 2 section VI part G

13.219 Information that must be submitted

(1) The following information must be submitted to the approved system in relation to every options contract:

(a) the trade date:
(b) the effective date:
(c) the end date:
(d) the quantity.

(2) The following information must be submitted to the approved system in relation to each contract for differences or fixed-price physical supply contract:

(a) whether the contract is a contract for differences or a fixed-price physical supply contract:
(b) the trade date:
(c) the effective date:
(d) the end date:
(e) the quantity:
(f) whether or not the contract applies to all trading periods within its term:
(g) whether there is an adjustment clause:
(h) whether there is a force majeure clause:
(i) whether there is a suspension clause:
(j) whether there are any other clauses providing for the pass-through of certain costs, levies or tax or some form of carbon-related cost.

(3) In addition to the information that must be submitted in accordance with subclause (2), the following information must be submitted to the approved system in relation to each contract for differences:

(a) whether there is a special credit clause:
(b) whether the volume of electricity, in respect of which payments are required to be made by the floating-price payer, is flat or varies for different trading periods:
(c) whether the contract has been traded on the EnergyHedge platform. The EnergyHedge platform is a centralised trading platform for standardised derivative contracts on electricity prices in New Zealand:
(d) whether the contract has been prepared based on the standardised schedule, which can be adopted in conjunction with the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement, as may be available on EnergyHedge.

(4) In addition to the information that must be submitted in accordance with subclauses (2) and (3), the following information must be submitted to the approved system in
relation to each contract for differences that has a term of less than 10 years and each fixed-price physical supply contract that has a term of less than 10 years:

(a) the contract price calculated in accordance with clause 13.220:

(b) the grid zone area in which the contract price is determined or applies.

(5) The information specified in this clause must be submitted in the form specified by the Authority and in accordance with clause 13.225(1).

(6) If a seller and a buyer enter into a contract for differences or fixed-price physical supply contract that includes more than 1 contract price schedule, the party required to submit information in accordance with clause 13.218 must do so in accordance with 1 of the following methods:

(a) if the contract includes contract price schedules relating to more than 1 grid zone area, by combining the information relating to all contract price schedules within each grid zone area and submitting that combined information to the approved system as if there were 1 contract for each grid zone area:

(b) if the contract includes contract price schedules relating to more than 1 node, by combining the information relating to all contract price schedules at each node and submitting the combined information to the approved system as if there were 1 contract for each node:

(c) if the party does not wish to combine the information in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b), by submitting the information for each contract price schedule to the approved system individually, as though each contract price schedule was a separate contract.

(7) To avoid doubt, if a contract for differences or fixed-priced physical supply contract includes an adjustment clause,—

(a) the information that must be disclosed in accordance with this clause, in relation to the contract, must only be disclosed once; and

(b) the contract price to be disclosed in accordance with subclause (4) is that which first applies under the contract.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 3 section VI part G

13.220 Calculation of contract price

(1) The contract price to be submitted for the purposes of clause 13.219(4)(a) and (6) is to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:
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Part 13

\[ CP = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i \times TP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} TP_i} \right) / LF \times LAF \]

where

- **CP** is the **contract price**
- **n** is the number of different prices within the contract
- **P_i** is the price specified in the contract
- **TP_i** is the number of **trading periods** during which each price in the contract applies
- **LF** is the **location factor**, for the relevant **node** at which the price is set in the contract, as **published** by the **Authority** in accordance with clause 13.221
- **LAF** means a loss adjustment factor, which is,—
  - (a) if the **contract price** for the contract is referenced to a **point of connection** on the **grid**, 1; or
  - (b) for all other contracts, 0.937 (being the difference between 1 and the loss factor of 0.063).

(2) The **Authority** may issue guidelines on the **approved system** to provide assistance to **sellers** and **buyers** in determining what information must be submitted to the **approved system**, which may include clarification as to how to apply the formula in subclause (1) in the circumstances covered by clause 13.219(6).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 4 section VI part G

**13.221 Node and grid zone area information**

(1) The **WITS manager** must **publish** annually,—
  - (a) a list of all **nodes** at which the **pricing manager** makes **final prices** available on **WITS**; and
  - (b) a corresponding **location factor** for each such **node**; and
  - (c) a corresponding **grid zone area** for each such **node**; and
  - (d) a list of nominated **zone nodes**, being 1 **node** at which the **pricing manager** makes **final prices** available on **WITS**, within each **grid zone area**.
(2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), the location factor for each such node must be calculated as follows:

\[ LF = \frac{A}{B} \]

where

- \( A \) is the average final price made available on WITS at that node over the 12 month period preceding the month before the date on which the location factors are published
- \( B \) is the average final price made available on WITS at the relevant nominated zone node, as published in accordance with subclause (1)(d), for the 12 month period preceding the month before the date on which the location factors are published

\( LF \) is the location factor to be published in accordance with subclause (1)(b).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5 section VI part G

13.222 Other information that must be submitted

(1) The following information must be submitted to the approved system in relation to every risk management contract:
   (a) each party’s legal name:
   (b) each party’s email address for notice.

(2) The information must be submitted in accordance with clause 13.225(1).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 6 section VI part G

13.223 Modified or amended information

(1) If a modification or amendment is made to a risk management contract, after the information referred to in clauses 13.219 or 13.222 has been submitted to the approved system, and the effect of the modification or amendment is that the information submitted to the approved system is no longer correct or complete, the modified or amended information must be submitted to the approved system.

(2) The information submitted under subclause (1) must—
   (a) identify in each case the information that has been modified or amended; and
   (b) be in the form specified by the Authority; and
   (c) be submitted in accordance with clause 13.225(2).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 7 section VI part G
13.224 Correction of information
Except when clause 13.223 applies, if a party to a risk management contract discovers that information previously submitted to the approved system about that risk management contract is incorrect or incomplete, that party must—
(a) seek to agree with the other party to the risk management contract that the information is incorrect or incomplete and how it should be corrected; and
(b) when both parties have agreed that the incorrect or incomplete information should be corrected, submit the corrected information to the approved system in accordance with clause 13.225(3).

13.225 Timeframes for submitting information
(1) The information specified in clauses 13.219 and 13.222 must be submitted to the approved system—
(a) in respect of a contract for differences or an options contract, no later than 5pm, 5 business days after the trade date; and
(b) for any other type of risk management contract, no later than 5pm, 10 business days after the trade date.
(2) The modified or amended information submitted under clause 13.223(1) must be submitted to the approved system no later than 5pm, 5 business days after the amendment or modification to the risk management contract is made.
(3) A participant that discovers under clause 13.224 that information it submitted to the approved system is incorrect or incomplete must submit the corrected information to the approved system no later than 5pm, 2 business days after both parties to the risk management contract have agreed how the incorrect or incomplete information should be corrected.
(4) The corrected information submitted in accordance with clause 13.227(8) must be submitted to the approved system no later than 5pm, 2 business days after the parties to the risk management contract have agreed, in accordance with clause 13.227(5)(b), that the information made available under clause 13.226(1) is not correct, and corrected the information accordingly.

13.226 WITS manager must make certain information available to the public
(1) The WITS manager must, as soon as practicable, make the information submitted under clauses 13.219, 13.223(1), and 13.224 available at no cost on a publicly accessible approved system.
(2) At the same time that it makes the submitted information available in accordance with subclause (1), for all information other than that submitted under clause 13.224, the WITS manager must—
(a) indicate on the approved system that the information is unverified; and
(b) if the contract is a contract for differences or an options contract, give a written notice to the other party to the contract—  
(i) (if the other party is a participant) requiring the other party to submit a verification notice to the approved system within 2 business days of receiving the notice confirming whether or not the information is correct; or  
(ii) (if the other party is not a participant) giving the other party the option to submit a verification notice to the approved system within 2 business days of receiving the notice confirming whether or not the information is correct; or  
(c) if the contract is a fixed-price physical supply contract, give a written notice to the other party giving the other party the option to submit a verification notice to the approved system within 2 business days confirming whether or not the information is correct.  

(3) A participant that receives a verification notice under subclause (2)(b)(i) must comply with the written notice.  

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 10 section VI part G  

13.227 Verification of information  

(1) If the other party to a risk management contract submits a verification notice to the approved system within 2 business days of receiving notice under clause 13.226(2) confirming that the information made available under clause 13.226(1) is correct, the WITS manager must indicate that the information made available under clause 13.226(1) is verified.  

(2) The WITS manager must indicate on the approved system that the information made available under clause 13.226(1) is not disputed, if—  
(a) the other party to a contract for differences or an options contract is not a participant and does not submit a verification notice to the approved system within 2 business days of receiving notice under clause 13.226(2)(b)(ii); or  
(b) the other party to a fixed-price physical supply contract does not submit a verification notice to the approved system within 2 business days of receiving notice under clause 13.226(2)(c).  

(3) If the other party to a risk management contract submits a verification notice to the WITS manager within 2 business days of receiving notice under clause 13.226(2) advising that the information made available under clause 13.226(1) is not correct, the approved system must indicate that the information is disputed.  

(4) If the other party to a contract for differences or an options contract is a participant but does not submit a verification notice within 2 business days of receiving notice in accordance with clause 13.226(2)(b)(i), the WITS manager must—
(a) indicate on the approved system that the information made available in accordance with clause 13.226(1) is pending verification; and
(b) give the other party a written reminder notice requiring the other party to submit a verification notice as soon as possible.

(5) If the information made available under clause 13.226(1) is disputed, the WITS manager must—
(a) indicate on the approved system that the information is disputed; and
(b) give the parties to the relevant risk management contract a written notice requiring the parties to use all reasonable endeavours to agree on whether the information submitted in accordance with clause 13.225(1) is correct or not within 10 business days of receiving the notice.

(6) The parties must comply with any notice given under subclauses (4)(b) or (5)(b).

(7) If the parties to the risk management contract agree in accordance with subclause (5)(b) that the information made available in accordance with clause 13.226(1) is correct, the other party must submit a verification notice to the approved system within 1 business day confirming that the information is correct.

(8) If the parties to a risk management contract agree in accordance with subclause (5)(b) that the information made available in accordance with clause 13.226(1) is not correct, the party that submitted that information to the approved system must correct that information in accordance with clause 13.225(4).

(9) If, within 10 business days of receiving the notice sent in accordance with subclause (5)(b), the parties to the relevant risk management contract are not able to agree whether or not the information made available in accordance with clause 13.226(1) is correct, despite using all reasonable endeavours, the WITS manager must indicate on the approved system that the information is subject to a long term dispute.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 11 section VI part G

13.228 Confirmation of information submitted through approved system
(1) The WITS manager must, using the approved system, confirm receipt of any information received by it under clauses 13.21, or 13.222 to 13.224.
(2) Each confirmation under subclause (1) must contain a copy of the information received using the approved system, together with the date and time of receipt.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 12 section VI part G

13.229 Submitting party to check if no confirmation received

(1) If a party that submits information to the approved system does not receive confirmation from the WITS manager under clause 13.228(1) that the approved system has received the party's information within 6 hours of submitting the information, that party must, within 1 business day of that 6 hour period ending, contact the WITS manager to check whether the approved system has received the information.

(2) If the approved system has not received the information, the party must resubmit the information.

(3) This process must be repeated until the WITS manager has confirmed receipt of the information from the party in accordance with clause 13.228.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 13 section VI part G
Clause 13.229(2) and (3): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 463(b) and (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.230 Certification of information

(1) Each participant that has submitted information in accordance with clause 13.225 in a particular year ending 31 March must, within 3 months of the end of the year ending 31 March, certify to the Authority that the information submitted was correct.

(2) The certification provided under subclause (1) must be—

(a) [Revoked]

(b) in the form specified by the Authority; and

(c) signed and dated by either—

(i) a director of the participant; or

(ii) the participant's chief financial officer, or person holding an equivalent position; or

(iii) the participant's chief executive officer, or person holding an equivalent position.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 14 section VI part G
13.231 Audit of information

(1) The Authority may, in its discretion, carry out an audit as to whether a participant has complied with this subpart.

(2) If the Authority decides under subclause (1) that a participant should be subject to an audit, the Authority must first give written notice to the participant requiring the participant to nominate an appropriate auditor. The participant must provide that nomination in writing to the Authority within a reasonable timeframe. The Authority must appoint the auditor nominated by the participant. If the participant fails to nominate an appropriate auditor within a reasonable timeframe, the Authority may appoint an auditor of its own choice.

(3) A participant subject to an audit under this clause must, on request from the auditor, provide the auditor with a copy of every risk management contract that it has entered into in the previous 12 months or within such other period specified by the auditor. The participant must provide this audit information no later than 20 business days after receiving a request from the auditor for the information.

(4) The participant must ensure that the auditor provides the Authority with an audit report on the participant’s compliance with this subpart that has been prepared in accordance with subclauses (4A) and (5).

(4A) The audit report must include any comments from the participant on any non-compliance found by the auditor if the participant provided comments to the auditor within a time specified by the auditor.

(5) The audit report must not contain any risk management contract that the participant has provided to the auditor in accordance with subclause (3), unless the Authority has specifically requested that the auditor do so.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 15 section VI part G

13.232 Payment of costs relating to audits

(1) If an audit establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Authority, that a participant may not have complied with this subpart (whether or not the Authority appoints an investigator to investigate the alleged breach), the participant must pay for the audit.

(2) If the Authority considers that the non-compliance of the participant is minor or relates to some (but not all) of the clauses in this subpart, the Authority may, in its discretion, make an assessment regarding the proportion of the costs of the audit that are to be paid by the participant, and those costs must be paid by the participant.

(3) If an audit establishes to the reasonable satisfaction of the Authority that the participant has complied with this subpart, the participant is not required to pay any of the auditor’s costs.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 16 section VI part G
13.233 WITS manager and Authority must not publish certain information and may use information only under this subpart

(1) The Authority must keep, and ensure that the WITS manager and each auditor appointed under clause 13.231(2) keep, information submitted to the approved system under clauses 13.219, or 13.222 to 13.224 and copies of any risk management contract provided to the auditor under clause 13.231 confidential, unless—
   (a) the information is provided by the Authority to subcontractors or service providers that the Authority appoints to provide services for the purposes of this subpart, and those subcontractors or service providers have agreed to keep that information confidential, on the same terms as apply to the Authority under this clause; or
   (b) the information is required to be disclosed by law; or
   (c) the party or parties to whom the information relates have provided written consent to the disclosure; or
   (d) any of the information in a risk management contract is made available in accordance with clause 13.226(1).

(2) The Authority may use the information submitted under clause 13.222 and copies of a risk management contract provided to the Authority by an auditor appointed under clause 13.231(2) only for purposes related to this subpart and the enforcement of this subpart.

13.234 No misleading information
A party may not submit any information that, at the time the information was submitted, was misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive.

13.235 Risk management contracts must be lawful
A party may not submit information if that party knows or ought reasonably to know that the risk management contract to which that information applies would contravene any law.

13.236 Availability of information
The information that is submitted under clauses 13.219, 13.223, or 13.224 may only be removed from the approved system after 12 months following the termination of the risk management contract.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 17 section VI part G
Clause 13.233(1) and (2): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 466(2)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 18 section VI part G

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 19 section VI part G

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 20 section VI part G
Subpart 5A—Spot price risk disclosure


13.236A Disclosing participants must prepare and submit spot price risk disclosure statements

(1) Each disclosing participant must prepare a spot price risk disclosure statement for each quarter beginning 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, and 1 October in each year.

(2) Each participant who will be a disclosing participant in the next quarter must prepare a spot price risk disclosure statement for that quarter in accordance with this subpart.

(3) The disclosing participant must submit the spot price risk disclosure statement to the person appointed by the Authority to receive spot price risk disclosure statements no later than 5 business days before the beginning of the quarter to which the statement relates.

(4) A participant is not required to comply with this clause for a quarter if it is a disclosing participant in relation to the quarter only because it is subject to a wash-up in that quarter.


13.236B Authority must appoint a person to receive and analyse spot price risk disclosure statements

(1) The Authority must appoint an independent person to receive and analyse spot price risk disclosure statements.

(2) The Authority must enter into a contract with the person appointed to receive and analyse spot price risk disclosure statements.

(3) The contract with the person appointed to receive and analyse spot price risk disclosure statements must include the following:

(a) a requirement that the person does not disclose any spot price risk disclosure statement to any other person, including that it does not disclose any spot price risk disclosure statement to the Authority;

(b) a requirement that the person provide information regarding spot price risk disclosure statements to the Authority in a form that does not identify the disclosing participant to which it relates.


13.236C Authority may approve consolidated spot price risk disclosure statements

On application by 1 or more disclosing participants, the Authority may approve those disclosing participants preparing and submitting a consolidated spot price risk disclosure statement.

13.236D Authority must publish base case, stress test, and method for calculating target cover ratio

(1) The Authority must publish a notice setting out the following:
   (a) a base case:
   (b) 1 or more stress tests:
   (c) 1 or more methods for calculating a disclosing participant's target cover ratio.

(2) If the Authority has not published a notice under subclause (1) at least 30 business days before the start of a quarter in respect of which a spot price risk disclosure statement is required to be prepared, a disclosing participant is not required to prepare or submit a spot price risk disclosure statement for the next quarter.

(3) If the Authority publishes an amendment to a notice, or revokes and replaces a notice, within 30 business days before the start of a quarter in respect of which a spot price risk disclosure statement is required to be prepared, disclosing participants must prepare spot price risk disclosure statements for the immediately following quarter in accordance with the notice as in force immediately before the amendment or replacement was made and not in accordance with the notice as amended or replaced.


13.236E Content of spot price risk disclosure statements

(1) A spot price risk disclosure statement submitted under this subpart must include the following:
   (a) the disclosing participant's annual net cash flow from operating activities as set out in the disclosing participant's most recent set of audited annual financial statements:
   (b) the disclosing participant's level of shareholders' equity as set out in the disclosing participant's most recent set of audited annual financial statements:
   (c) the disclosing participant's estimate of the value of electricity that it expects to sell to the clearing manager during the period to which the stress test relates when the stress test is applied, minus the disclosing participant's estimate of the value of that electricity under the base case for that period:
   (d) the disclosing participant's estimate of the value of electricity that it expects to purchase from the clearing manager during the period to which the stress test relates when the stress test is applied, minus the disclosing participant's estimate of the value of that electricity under the base case for that period:
   (e) the disclosing participant's estimate of the projected net cash flows from operating activities of the disclosing participant during the period to which the stress test relates when the stress test is applied, minus the disclosing participant's estimate of those cash flows under the base case for that period:
   (f) a statement as to whether the disclosing participant has an explicit risk management policy in respect of its exposure to the wholesale market:
(g) if the disclosing participant has an explicit risk management policy, the disclosing participant’s target cover ratio, for each stress test, calculated in accordance with the relevant method published by the Authority under clause 13.236D for the quarter to which the statement relates.

(1A) Despite subclause (1), a disclosing participant is not required to include the information in subclause (1) in its spot price risk disclosure statement for a quarter if—

(a) the disclosing participant expects that a change in spot prices would not affect the disclosing participant’s cash flow from operating activities in the quarter; and

(b) the disclosing participant’s spot price risk disclosure statement for the quarter includes a statement that the disclosing participant expects that a change in spot prices would not affect the disclosing participant’s cash flow from operating activities in the quarter.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1),—

(a) electricity is deemed to be sold to the clearing manager by a disclosing participant if it is sold to the clearing manager on the disclosing participant’s behalf; and

(b) electricity is deemed to be purchased from the clearing manager by a disclosing participant if it is purchased from the clearing manager on the disclosing participant’s behalf.

(3) The disclosing participant must ensure that a spot price risk disclosure statement is signed and dated by a director, or the chief executive officer, or the chief financial officer, or a person holding a position equivalent to one of those positions, of the disclosing participant no earlier than 20 business days and no later than 5 business days before the beginning of the quarter to which the statement relates.

(4) In preparing a spot price risk disclosure statement, a disclosing participant must have regard to all relevant factors, including (without limitation)—

(a) any financial instruments in which the disclosing participant has an interest; and

(b) any other measures that the disclosing participant has in effect to manage the risk arising from its exposure to the wholesale market; and

(c) any other arrangements that the disclosing participant has in place to manage that risk; and

(d) any amounts of electricity that the disclosing participant expects to buy from, or sell to, the clearing manager.


13.236F Certification of spot price risk disclosure statement

(1) A disclosing participant who has submitted a spot price risk disclosure statement in accordance with this subpart must certify to the Authority—

(a) that the board of the disclosing participant has considered—
(i) every spot price risk disclosure statement submitted under this subpart by the disclosing participant in the period to which the certification relates; and

(ii) the projected change in net cash flows from operating activities of the disclosing participant as a result of applying the stress test or stress tests that relate to each period to which each spot price risk disclosure statement relates; and

(b) that the disclosing participant has provided to each of the disclosing participant's customers who, in the period to which the certification relates, has entered into or renewed a contract with the disclosing participant that results in any electricity supplied to the customer being determined directly by reference to the final price at a GXP, information to enable the customer to consider the outcomes of applying the stress test or stress tests to the customer.

(2) Each certification must be submitted as follows:

(a) in the case of the first certification submitted by a disclosing participant, no later than the end of the fourth quarter following the quarter in which the first spot price risk disclosure statement is submitted by that disclosing participant (in which case the certification must relate to every spot price risk disclosure statement made by the disclosing participant in the preceding quarters);

(b) in the case of every subsequent certification, no later than the end of the fifth quarter following the quarter in which the last certification was submitted (in which case the certification must relate to every spot price risk disclosure statement made by the disclosing participant since the last certification was submitted).

(3) Each certification submitted under subclause (2) must be—

(a) in the form specified by the Authority; and

(b) signed and dated by a director of the disclosing participant and either—

(i) another director of the disclosing participant; or

(ii) the disclosing participant's chief executive officer, or person holding an equivalent position; or

(iii) the disclosing participant's chief financial officer, or person holding an equivalent position.


13.236G Authority may require disclosing participant to submit new spot price risk disclosure statement

(1) The Authority may, by notice in writing to a disclosing participant who submitted a spot price risk disclosure statement, require the disclosing participant to submit a new spot price risk disclosure statement.
(2) If a disclosing participant receives a request from the Authority under subclause (1), the disclosing participant must submit a new spot price risk disclosure statement to the person appointed by the Authority to receive spot price risk disclosure statements within 10 business days after the date on which the disclosing participant received the request.

(3) Clause 13.236E applies to a spot price risk disclosure statement submitted under this clause.


13.236H Authority may require independent audit of spot price risk disclosure statement or certification

(1) The Authority may, in its discretion, on the recommendation of the person appointed to receive and analyse spot price risk disclosure statements or on its own motion, require an audit of 1 or more of the following:
   (a) a spot price risk disclosure statement;
   (b) part of a spot price risk disclosure statement;
   (c) the information set out in the certification given under clause 13.236F.

(2) If the Authority requires an audit under subclause (1), the Authority must require the relevant disclosing participant to nominate an appropriate auditor.

(3) The disclosing participant must provide that nomination within a reasonable timeframe.

(4) The Authority may direct the disclosing participant to appoint the auditor nominated by the disclosing participant.

(5) If the disclosing participant fails to nominate an appropriate auditor within 5 business days, the Authority may direct the disclosing participant to appoint an auditor of the Authority's choice.

(6) The disclosing participant must appoint an auditor in accordance with a direction made under subsection (4) or subsection (5).

(7) A disclosing participant subject to an audit under this clause must, on request from the auditor, provide the auditor with such information as the auditor reasonably requires in order to audit the spot price risk disclosure statement or the information set out in the certification given under clause 13.236F (as the case may be).

(8) The disclosing participant must provide the information no later than 10 business days after receiving a request from the auditor for the information.

(9) The disclosing participant must ensure that the auditor produces an audit report on the spot price risk disclosure statement or the information set out in the certification given under clause 13.236F (as the case may be) and submits the audit report to the Authority.

(10) Before the audit report is submitted to the Authority, any failure of the spot price risk disclosure statement or the information set out in the certification given under clause 13.236F (as the case may be) to comply with this subpart must be referred back to the disclosing participant for comment.
(11) The comments of the disclosing participant must be included in the audit report.
(12) The disclosing participant may require that the auditor does not provide the Authority with a copy of any information that the disclosing participant has provided to the auditor in accordance with subclause (7).

Clause 13.236H(1), (5), (7), (8), (9) and (10): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 473(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

13.236I Payment of auditor's costs

(1) If an audit establishes, to the Authority's reasonable satisfaction, that a disclosing participant's spot price risk disclosure statement or the information set out in the certification given under clause 13.236F (as the case may be) has not complied with this subpart (whether or not the Authority appoints an investigator to investigate the alleged breach), the disclosing participant must pay the auditor's costs.

(2) If the Authority considers that the disclosing participant's non-compliance is minor, the Authority may, in its discretion, determine the proportion of the auditor's costs that the disclosing participant must pay, and the disclosing participant must pay those costs.

(3) If an audit establishes to the Authority's reasonable satisfaction that a disclosing participant's spot price risk disclosure statement or the information set out in the certification given under clause 13.236F (as the case may be) has complied with this subpart, the Authority must pay the auditor's costs.


Subpart 6—Financial transmission rights


13.237 Contents of this subpart

This subpart provides for the processes by which—
(a) the FTR manager prepares and publishes the FTR allocation plan; and
(b) the Authority approves the FTR allocation plan; and
(c) the FTR manager allocates and creates FTRs; and
(d) the FTR manager operates the FTR register and collects information from the grid owner and clearing manager; and
(e) FTRs may be assigned; and
(f) the clearing manager collects and allocates FTR auction revenue and collects information from the FTR manager; and
(g) the Authority may direct the FTR manager to suspend the allocation of FTRs.


FTR allocation plan


13.238 Preparation and publication of FTR allocation plan

(1) The FTR manager must prepare and publish an FTR allocation plan that complies with Schedule 13.5.

(2) The FTR manager must keep the FTR allocation plan published at all times.

(3) Subject to subclause (4), if Schedule 13.5 is amended, the FTR manager must, no later than 3 months after the date on which the amendment comes into force, submit to the Authority for approval under clause 13.241(4), a variation to the FTR allocation plan to make the FTR allocation plan consistent with Schedule 13.5.

(4) The FTR manager is not required to comply with subclause (3) if no amendment is necessary to make the FTR allocation plan consistent with Schedule 13.5.


13.239 FTR manager gives draft FTR allocation plan to Authority

(1) The FTR manager must submit to the Authority for approval a draft FTR allocation plan by the date specified in the market operation service provider agreement between the FTR manager and the Authority.

(2) In preparing the draft FTR allocation plan, the FTR manager must—

(a) consult with persons that the FTR manager thinks are representative of the interests of persons likely to be substantially affected by the plan; and

(b) consider submissions made on the plan.

(3) The FTR manager must provide a copy of each submission received under subclause (2) to the Authority.


13.240 Authority approves FTR allocation plan

(1) The Authority must, as soon as practicable after receiving the draft FTR allocation plan, by notice in writing to the FTR manager—

(a) approve the plan; or

(b) decline to approve the plan.

(2) If the Authority declines to approve the draft FTR allocation plan, the Authority must publish the changes that the Authority wishes the FTR manager to make to the draft plan.

(3) When the Authority publishes the changes that the Authority wishes the FTR manager to make to the draft FTR allocation plan under subclause (2), the Authority must give written notice to the FTR manager and interested parties of the date by which submissions on the changes must be received by the Authority.
(4) Each submission on the changes to the draft FTR allocation plan must be made in writing to the Authority and be received on or before the date specified by the Authority under subclause (3).

(5) The Authority must—
   (a) provide a copy of each submission received to the FTR manager; and
   (b) publish the submissions.

(6) The FTR manager may make its own submission on the changes to the draft FTR allocation plan and the submissions received in relation to the changes. The Authority must publish the FTR manager's submission when it is received.

(7) The Authority must consider the submissions made to it on the changes to the draft FTR allocation plan.

(8) Following the consultation required by subclauses (3) to (7), the Authority may approve the FTR allocation plan subject to the changes that the Authority considers appropriate being made by the FTR manager.


13.241 Variations to FTR allocation plan

(1) A participant or the Authority may submit a proposal for a variation to the FTR allocation plan to the FTR manager.

(2) The FTR manager must provide a copy of each proposed variation received from a participant under subclause (1) to the Authority.

(3) The FTR manager must consider a proposed variation to the FTR allocation plan submitted under subclause (1).

(4) The FTR manager may submit a request for a variation to the FTR allocation plan to the Authority.

(5) The consultation and approval requirements under clause 13.239(2) and (3) and clause 13.240 apply to a request for a variation submitted under subclause (4) as if references to the draft plan were a reference to the requested variation.

(6) If the FTR manager does not submit a request for a variation submitted under subclause (1) to the Authority under subclause (4), the Authority may consider the proposal and require the FTR manager to submit a request for a variation based on the proposal to the Authority, and subclause (5) applies accordingly.

(7) The Authority may approve a variation requested under subclause (4) or subclause (6) without complying with the provisions referred to in subclause (5) if—
   (a) the Authority considers that it is necessary or desirable in the public interest that the requested variation be made urgently; and
   (b) the Authority publishes a notice of the variation and a statement of the reasons why the urgent variation is needed.

(8) Every variation made under subclause (7) expires on the date that is 9 months after the date on which the variation is made.

Allocation, creation and reconfiguration of FTRs


13.242 FTR manager must allocate and create FTRs
(1) The FTR manager must conduct an FTR auction in accordance with the FTR allocation plan approved under clause 13.240 to—
   (a) allocate FTRs; and
   (b) create FTRs; and
   (c) reconfigure FTRs.
(2) Every FTR must relate to—
   (a) a minimum amount of electricity (in MW) of 0.1 MW; and
   (b) an amount of electricity (in MW) that is a multiple of 0.1 MW.


13.242A FTR manager to adjust offered FTR and FTR acquisition cost after FTR reconfiguration auction
After each FTR reconfiguration auction, the FTR manager must—
   (a) reduce the amount of electricity (in MW) to which each offered FTR relates by the amount of electricity (in MW) to which the relevant reconfigured FTR relates; and
   (b) adjust the FTR acquisition cost of the offered FTR by subtracting the FTR reconfiguration amount of the relevant reconfigured FTR from the FTR acquisition cost of the offered FTR.


13.243 Participation in FTR auction
The FTR manager must not allow a person to participate in an FTR auction unless the FTR manager is satisfied that the person complies with prudential requirements in Part 14A.


13.244 Acceptance of bids and offers in FTR auction
(1) The FTR manager must not accept a bid or an offer in an FTR auction if the FTR manager considers that the bid or the offer, if accepted, would cause the person making
the bid or the offer to incur an obligation for which it does not have sufficient acceptable security under Part 14A.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), the FTR manager must, based on information received from the clearing manager, determine the maximum liability that each person can incur in respect of its bids or offers in the FTR auction.


Clause 13.244(1): amended, on 1 November 2014, by clause 9(b) and (c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (FTR Reconfiguration Auctions) Code Amendment 2014.


heading: Auction revenue and FTR receipts and payments


13.245 Clearing manager must collect and allocate auction revenue

The clearing manager must collect the FTR auction revenue and allocate it in accordance with Part 14.


13.246 Clearing manager must deal with FTR receipts and payments

The clearing manager must deal with all receipts and payments in respect of FTRs in accordance with Part 14.


heading: FTR register


13.247 FTR manager must operate FTR register

(1) The FTR manager must create and operate an FTR register that records—

(a) the holdings of FTRs; and

(b) the FTR acquisition cost for each FTR; and

(c) assignments of FTRs including any price disclosed under clause 13.249; and

(d) the amount of electricity (in MW) to which each FTR relates; and

(e) the reconfiguration of each offered FTR.

(2) The FTR register must contain an account for each holder of an FTR.

(3) The FTR manager must assign a registered number to each FTR recorded in the FTR register.

(4) The FTR manager must maintain, publish, and keep published at all times, an up to date copy of the FTR register.

Assignment of FTRs

13.248 Assignment of FTRs

(1) If a person ("assignor") wishes to assign an FTR or part of an FTR to another person ("assignee"), the assignor and assignee must complete and sign Form 1 in Schedule 13.6 and provide it to the FTR manager.

(2) The completed form may be provided to the FTR manager under subclause (1) in electronic form if—
   (a) both the assignor and assignee consent to completing and signing the form electronically; and
   (b) the electronic form contains all of the information required by Form 1 in Schedule 13.6; and
   (c) the notification of assignment to the FTR manager is in a format specified by the FTR manager.

(3) The FTR manager must not register an assignment in the FTR register unless the FTR manager is satisfied that the assignee complies with prudential requirements in Part 14A.

(4) The FTR manager, on being satisfied that all requirements for an assignment are met, must register the assignment on the FTR register.

(4A) If an assignment is made under this clause in respect of part of an FTR, the FTR manager must register the assignment as follows:
   (a) create a new record for an FTR in respect of the amount of electricity (in MW) to which the assignment relates; and
   (b) amend the record for the FTR retained by the assignor by reducing the amount of electricity (in MW) to which the FTR relates so as to reflect the assignment.

(5) An assignment of an FTR or part of an FTR is not effective unless it is registered on the FTR register by the FTR manager.

(6) The FTR manager must not register an assignment that is expressed to have effect after the end of the billing period to which the FTR relates.

13.249 Liability for FTR acquisition cost when FTR assigned and price disclosed
(1) This clause applies if—
   (a) an FTR is assigned under clause 13.248; and
   (b) the notification of assignment discloses the price (being an amount that may be positive or negative) at which the FTR has been assigned.
(2) The FTR manager must provide a copy of the notification of assignment to the clearing manager.
(3) The assignee owes the clearing manager the amount disclosed under subclause (1)(b) when it becomes due on settlement of the FTR.
(4) If the price disclosed in the notification is less than the FTR acquisition cost in respect of the FTR that would, if the assignment had not taken place, become owing on settlement of the FTR, the assignor owes the clearing manager an amount equal to the difference between the FTR acquisition cost and the price at which the FTR has been assigned.
(5) The clearing manager must advise the assignor of the amount owing under subclause (4) when the clearing manager advises amounts owing under subpart 4 of Part 14 for the billing period in which the assignment took place.
(6) The clearing manager must apply any amount owing by a participant to the clearing manager under this clause to the settlement of FTRs, but an amount must not be applied to the settlement of an FTR until the billing period in which the FTR is settled.
(7) If the price disclosed in the notification is more than the FTR acquisition cost in respect of the FTR that would, if the assignment had not taken place, become owing on settlement of the FTR, the clearing manager owes the assignor on settlement of the FTR an amount equal to the difference between the price at which the FTR has been assigned and the FTR acquisition cost.

13.250 Liability for FTR acquisition cost when FTR assigned and price not disclosed
(1) This clause applies if—
(a) an FTR is assigned under clause 13.248; and
(b) the notification of assignment does not disclose the price at which the FTR has been assigned.

(2) The FTR manager must provide a copy of the notification of assignment to the clearing manager.

(3) The assignee owes the clearing manager the FTR acquisition cost in respect of the FTR that has been assigned when it becomes due on settlement of the FTR.


Provision of information to the FTR manager and clearing manager


13.251 Information to be provided to FTR manager

(1) Each grid owner must provide a written forecast of the configuration and capacity of the grid owner's grid for the FTR period (as advised to each grid owner by the FTR manager) to the FTR manager for use in determining the FTRs to be offered in each FTR auction.

(2) The information that each grid owner must provide must include relevant planned outages.

(3) Except as otherwise agreed with the FTR manager, each grid owner must provide the information to the FTR manager no later than 1 month before the date (as advised to each grid owner by the FTR manager) on which an FTR auction is to be held.

(4) The clearing manager must advise the FTR manager in writing—
(a) whether a person who has applied to participate in an FTR auction complies with prudential requirements in Part 14A; and
(b) the amount of security that a person who has applied to participate in an FTR auction has provided that exceeds that person's other obligations under Parts 14 and 14A.

(5) Except as otherwise agreed with the FTR manager, the clearing manager must provide the information to the FTR manager no later than 2 business days before the date (as advised to the clearing manager by the FTR manager) on which an FTR auction is to be held.

(6) If the information referred to in subclause (4) changes, the clearing manager must, if requested by the person who has applied to participate in an FTR auction, provide the updated information in writing to the FTR manager.

(7) The clearing manager must inform the FTR manager in writing, as soon as practicable after receiving a request from the FTR manager, whether an assignee of an FTR meets the prudential security requirements in Part 14A.

13.252 Information to be provided to clearing manager

(1) The FTR manager must provide the following information to the clearing manager in writing in relation to each successful bidder in an FTR auction:
   (a) the details of each FTR allocated under an FTR auction, including—
      (i) the period to which the FTR applies; and
      (ii) whether the FTR is an option FTR or an obligation FTR; and
      (iii) the formula under which the FTR hedge value is to be calculated for the settlement of the FTR:
   (b) the FTR acquisition cost in respect of each FTR.

(2) The FTR manager must provide the information specified in subclause (1) to the clearing manager as soon as practicable and no later than 1 week after each FTR auction.

13.253 [Revoked]


13.254 Publication of results of FTR auctions

The FTR manager must, as soon as practicable after each FTR auction, publish and keep published the results of each FTR auction in accordance with the FTR allocation plan.


Suspension of FTR allocation


13.255 Authority may direct FTR manager to suspend allocation of FTRs

The Authority may direct the FTR manager to suspend the allocation of FTRs if there is any situation that—
   (a) threatens, or may threaten, confidence in, or the integrity of, the allocation or settlement of FTRs; and
   (b) in the reasonable opinion of the Authority, cannot satisfactorily be resolved by any other mechanism available under this Code.
Schedule 13.1
Forms 1 to 9

cls 13.9, 13.13, 13.38, 13.64, and 13.170

Form 1
Generator offer

Date: _______________________________________

Generator Participant Identifier: _______________________________________

Generator Name: _______________________________________

Grid Injection Point: _______________________________________

Generator Category (clause 13.10 of the Code): ☐ Unit ☐ Station
  ☐ Generator block (clauses 13.60 and 13.61 of the Code)

Block Name (if applicable): _______________________________________

Generator Maximum Output (including overload):
____________________________________ MW

Trading Period: _______ Starting at ________ : _______ 0 hours

Maximum Generator Ramp Up Rate:
____________________________________ MW/hr

Maximum Generator Ramp Down Rate:
____________________________________ MW/hr

Offer to sell electricity

Band 1: From 0 MW to ___________ MW @ $ ___________ per MWh

Band 2: plus ___________ MW @ $ ___________ per MWh

Band 3: plus ___________ MW @ $ ___________ per MWh

Band 4: plus ___________ MW @ $ ___________ per MWh

Band 5: plus ___________ MW @ $ ___________ per MWh

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 1 schedule G1 part G
Form 2
Interruption Generator Offer

Date: _______________________________________

Interruption Generator Participant Identifier: _______________________________________

Interruption Generator Name: _______________________________________

Grid Injection Point: _______________________________________

Generator category (clause 13.10 of the Code): □ Station

Generator Installed Capacity: ______________________________________ MW

Trading Period: Starting at ________ : _______ 0 hours

Maximum Generator Ramp Up Rate: ______________________________________ MW/hr

Maximum Generator Ramp Down Rate: ______________________________________ MW/hr

Offer to sell electricity

Band 1: From 0 MW to ____________ MW @ $ ____________ per MWh

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 2 schedule G1 part G
Form 3
Type A or Type B Co-generator Offer

Date:  ______________________________________

Type A/Type B Co-generator Participant Identifier:  ______________________________________

Type A/Type B Co-generator Name:  ______________________________________

Grid Injection Point:  ______________________________________

Generator Category (clause 13.10 of the Code):  □ Unit  □ Station

Type A/Type B Co-generator Maximum Output (including overload):

____________________________________ MW

Trading Period:  _______ Starting at ________ : _______ 0 hours

Maximum Generator Ramp Up Rate:

__________________________________ MW/hr

Maximum Generator Ramp Down Rate:

__________________________________ MW/hr

Offer to sell electricity

Band 1:  From 0 MW to _________ MW @ $ __________ per MWh

Band 2:  plus _________ MW @ $ __________ per MWh

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 2A schedule G1 part G
Form 4

Purchaser’s nominated bid for electricity

Date:  _______________________________________

Purchaser:  _______________________________________

Grid Exit Point:  _______________________________________

Trading Period:  ____ starting at _________ : _________ 0 hours

Type of bid:  Nominated dispatch bid  ☐
               Nominated non-dispatch bid  ☐

Dispatch-capable load station identifier (if applicable):  __________

Nominated bid to buy electricity

Band 1:  From 0 MW to ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 2:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 3:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 4:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 5:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 6:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 7:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 8:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 9:  plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh
Band 10: plus ______ MW below $ _____ per MWh

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 3 schedule G1 part G
Form 4A
Purchaser’s difference bid for electricity

Date: __________________________________________

Purchaser: _________________________________________

Grid Exit Point: ______________________________________

Trading Period: ________ starting at _________: _________ 0 hours

Difference bid to increase/ decrease use of electricity

Increase electricity

Band 1: Increase ______ MW below $ __________ per MWh
Band 2: plus _______ MW below $ __________ per MWh
Band 3: plus _______ MW below $ __________ per MWh
Band 4: plus _______ MW below $ __________ per MWh
Band 5: plus _______ MW below $ __________ per MWh

Decrease electricity

Band 1: Decrease ______ MW above $ __________ per MWh
Band 2: plus _______ MW above $ __________ per MWh
Band 3: plus _______ MW above $ __________ per MWh
Band 4: plus _______ MW above $ __________ per MWh
Band 5: plus _______ MW above $ __________ per MWh

Form 5
Generation Reserve Offer

Date: ________________________________________________________

Ancillary Service Agent: ________________________________________

Generator Name: ______________________________________________

Grid Injection Point: ____________________________________________

Trading Period: ______________ Starting at _____________________ 0 hours

Offer to provide reserve

1 Partly Loaded Spinning Reserve

Band 1:
   _____% of electricity (MW), up to a maximum of ____ MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve
   @ $ _____ per MW

   _____% of electricity (MW), up to a maximum of ____ MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve
   @ $ _____ per MW

Band 2:
   _____% of electricity (MW), up to a maximum of ____ MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve
   @ $ _____ per MW

   _____% of electricity (MW), up to a maximum of ____ MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve
   @ $ _____ per MW

Band 3:
   _____% of electricity (MW), up to a maximum of ____ MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve
   @ $ _____ per MW

   _____% of electricity (MW), up to a maximum of ____ MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve
   @ $ _____ per MW

2 Tail water depressed reserve

Band 1:
   Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ ______ per MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve

   Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ ______ per MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve
Band 2:
Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ ______ per MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve
Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ ______ per MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve

Band 3:
Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ ______ per MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve
Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ ______ per MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 4 schedule G1 part G
Form 6
Interruptible Load Offer

Date: _______________________________________________________

Ancillary Service Agent: ________________________________________

Grid Exit Point or interruptible load group GXP: _______________________

**Instantaneous reserve capability**

Holds a Reserve Contract with the System Operator □ Yes

Fast Instantaneous Reserve Interruptible Load Available □ Yes

Sustained Interruptible Load Available □ Yes

Trading Period: ___________ Starting at __________ : ____________ 0 hours

**Offer to provide reserve**

1 Interruptible load

**Band 1:**

Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ _______ per MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve

Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ _______ per MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve

**Band 2:**

Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ _______ per MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve

Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ _______ per MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve

**Band 3:**

Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ _______ per MW as Fast Instantaneous Reserve

Up to a maximum of ______ MW @ $ _______ per MW as Sustained Instantaneous Reserve

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 5 schedule G1 part G
Form 7
Instantaneous Reserve Parameters

Date: _________________________________________________________

Trading Period:_________________ Starting at ___________ : ___________ 0 hours

North Island Fast Instantaneous Reserve Adjustment Factor

_________________________

North Island Sustained Instantaneous Reserve Adjustment Factor

_________________________

South Island Fast Instantaneous Reserve Adjustment Factor

_________________________

South Island Sustained Instantaneous Reserve Adjustment Factor

_________________________

Minimum Risk

North Island Minimum Risk

_________________________ MW

South Island Minimum Risk

_________________________ MW

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 6 schedule G1 part G
Form 8
Notice of Station Dispatch Group

Date:

Generator: [Insert name of generator] hereby gives the system operator notice pursuant to clause 13.64 of the Code that the following group of generating units and/or generating stations are to be treated as a station dispatch group:

Name of Station Dispatch Group:
Station Identifier:
Constituent units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grid Injection Point (GIP)</th>
<th>Station/ generating unit name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This notice is to be effective from 0000 hours on [insert date], being at least 15 business days after the date of this notice, and remains in force until cancelled in writing by [insert name of generator].

Generator Control centre:

Name: _________________________
Contact Number: Ph: _____________________ Ph: _____________________
Address: __________________________________________________
________________________________________________

Yours sincerely

[Name of sender]

[Generator name]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 7 schedule G1 part G
Form 9
Claim of pricing error

CLAIM OF PRICING ERROR

Please email the completed form to the pricing manager

Contact Details (all fields are mandatory)

Claimant: ________________________________________________

Organisation: ________________________________________________

Role at organisation: __________________________________________

E-mail: ______________________________________________________

Phone: _______________________________________________________

Mobile: _______________________________________________________

Fax: __________________________________________________________________

Pricing Error Summary Details (all fields are mandatory)

Date: ______________ Trading period(s) affected:______________

Node: ______________ Energy: Yes/No Reserve: Yes/No

Summary of pricing error:

Section 1 - Basis of claim (only question 1 is mandatory)

1. What is the nature of the pricing error?
2. Has the pricing error been caused by a Code breach? Yes/No

If yes, please specify the clause that has been breached:

Section 2 – Materiality of pricing error and solution sought by applicant (all questions are mandatory)

1. Describe the effect of this pricing error for your organisation? (if possible please provide financial information to demonstrate the materiality of the claimed pricing error)

2. Describe how, in your view, the claimed pricing error should be resolved.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 form 8 schedule G1 part G
1 Model parameters

The system operator must, in accordance with clause 13.189 of the Code, provide the pricing manager with a list specifying the values for the following model parameters:

(a) deficit bus generation:
(b) surplus bus generation:
(c) deficit 6s reserve for a contingent event as defined in clause 12.3 of the Policy Statement:
(d) deficit 6s reserve for an extended contingent event as defined in clause 12.3 of the Policy Statement:
(e) deficit 60s reserve for a contingent event as defined in clause 12.3 of the Policy Statement:
(f) deficit 60s reserve for an extended contingent event as defined in clause 12.3 of the Policy Statement:
(g) deficit branch group constrained:
(h) surplus branch group constrained:
(i) deficit bus group constrained:
(j) surplus bus group constrained:
(k) deficit ramp rate:
(l) surplus ramp rate:
(m) market node/trader capacity deficit:
(n) deficit branch flow:
(o) surplus branch flow:
(p) deficit M-node constrained:
(q) surplus M-node constrained.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 schedule G2 part G
Schedule 13.3
The Modelling System


Inputs into the modelling system

1 Purpose of modelling system
(1) The purpose of the modelling system is to provide schedules of quantities and prices that maximise the gross purchaser benefit from purchases of electricity from the clearing manager less the total cost of production of electricity and instantaneous reserves as specified in this Schedule.

(2) Schedules covering more than 1 trading period must be prepared for each trading period independently of the previous trading period unless otherwise specified in this Schedule.

(2A) Despite subclause (2), a price-responsive schedule and non-response schedule must use the scheduled generation at the end of the previous trading period as the expected output for the purpose of clause 9A(b).

(3) The modelling system must provide prices for electricity and instantaneous reserve that are consistent with the above purpose and the scheduled quantities of electricity and instantaneous reserve.

(4) The modelling system must be used, using different inputs, to produce—
(a) price-responsive schedules; and
(b) non-response schedules; and
(c) dispatch schedules; and
(d) schedules of real time prices; and
(e) schedules of provisional prices; and
(f) schedules of interim prices; and
(g) schedules of final prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 1.1 schedule G6 part G
Clause 1(3): amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 54(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 1(4): substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 54(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

2 Contents of each schedule
Each schedule must contain the information specified in—
(a) clause 13.59, for a price-responsive schedule and a non-response schedule; and
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(b) [Revoked]

(c) clauses 13.71 to 13.86, for a dispatch schedule; and

(d) clause 13.135, for a schedule of provisional prices or a schedule of interim prices or a schedule of final prices; and

(e) clause 13.88, for a schedule of real time prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 1.2 schedule G6 part G
Clause 2(a), (c), (d) and (e): amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 55(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

Inputs used at each stage

3 Specific inputs must be used in schedules
The schedules must be prepared using the following inputs:

(a) for each price-responsive schedule, the inputs set out in clause 13.58A(1); and

(b) for each non-response schedule, the inputs set out in clause 13.58A(2); and

(c) for each dispatch schedule, the inputs set out in clause 7; and

(d) for each schedule of provisional prices, each schedule of interim prices and each schedule of final prices, the inputs set out in clause 13.141; and

(e) for each schedule of real time prices, the inputs set out in clause 6.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 1.3 schedule G6 part G

4 [Revoked]

Clause 4: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 57 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

5 [Revoked]

Clause 5: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 57 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

6 Schedule of real time prices
For a schedule of real time prices, the schedule must use—

(a) the final information for each real time pricing period provided to the system operator under subpart 1 of Part 13, including—

(i) offers revised under clause 13.19; and

(ii) nominated dispatch bids revised under clause 13.19A; and

(iii) reserve offers revised under clause 13.47; and

(iv) information updated under clause 13.34(1); and

(b) existing generation configuration specifying the instantaneous MW injection at each grid injection point at the beginning of the relevant real time pricing period for generating plant or generating units that were the subject of offers
for the relevant trading period, or, if no such information is available, a reasonable estimate of such data; and

(c) existing demand configuration, specifying the average MW demand at each grid exit point, excluding the MW demand at each dispatch-capable load station for which a nominated dispatch bid is submitted at the grid exit point, during the relevant real time pricing period, or if no such information is available, a reasonable estimate of such data.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 1.3.3 schedule G6 part G
Clause 6 Heading: amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 58(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 6(a): substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 71(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.
Clause 6(c): amended, on 15 May 2014, by clause 71(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

7 Dispatch schedule
For a dispatch schedule, the schedule must use—

(a) offers and reserve offers, excluding the following:
   (i) offers made by an intermittent generator under clause 13.6(3);
   (ii) revised offers made by an intermittent generator under clause 13.17(3):
   (iii) offers made by a type B co-generator under clause 13.6(1) or (2):
   (iv) revised offers made by a type B co-generator under clause 13.17(1) or (2);
   and

(b) the quantities specified in nominated bids (clause 13.7 and 13.7AA) and the quantities specified in revised nominated bids (clause 13.19A); and

(c) the expected profile of demand until the next dispatch schedule is produced by the system operator; and

(d) the ramp rates agreed for intermittent generators under clause 13.71(c); and

(e) any additional information regarding the future output of an intermittent generator, submitted by an intermittent generator in agreement with the system operator for the period until the next dispatch schedule is produced (clause 13.71(e)); and

(f) the current output levels of each generator; and

(g) information from the grid owner (clauses 13.29 to 13.34) and revised information from the grid owner (clause 13.33) about—
   (i) the AC transmission system configuration, capacity and losses; and
   (ii) the capability of the HVDC link including its configuration, capacity, losses, the direction of any transfer limit, and any minimum or maximum transfer limits; and
   (iii) transformer configuration, capacity and losses; and

(h) information about voltage support; and

(i) adjustments required to meet the dispatch objective must be incorporated in each schedule prepared and this method repeated until the system operator is satisfied that the schedule meets the requirements of the dispatch objective.
The objective function

8 The objective function

(1) The objective function of the modelling system is described mathematically as:

\[
\text{Maximise } \left\{ \sum_{i,j} D_{i,j} \times BP_{i,j} \right. \\
\left. \quad \quad \text{minus Cost of Generation} \right. \\
\left. \quad \quad \left( \sum_{i,j} G_{i,j} \times OP_{i,j} \right) \right\} \\
\left. \quad \quad \text{minus Cost of Fast Instantaneous Reserves} \right. \\
\left. \quad \quad \left( \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}^{\text{PLSR},f} \times OP_{i,j}^{\text{PLSR},f} + \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}^{\text{TWD},f} \times OP_{i,j}^{\text{TWD},f} + \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}^{\text{IL},f} \times OP_{i,j}^{\text{IL},f} \right) \right\} \\
\left. \quad \quad \text{minus Cost of Sustained Instantaneous Reserves} \right. \\
\left. \quad \quad \left( \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}^{\text{PLSR},s} \times OP_{i,j}^{\text{PLSR},s} + \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}^{\text{TWD},s} \times OP_{i,j}^{\text{TWD},s} + \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}^{\text{IL},s} \times OP_{i,j}^{\text{IL},s} \right) \right\}
\]

where

\(i\) is a price band of a bid / offer or a reserve offer

\(j\) is a generating unit / generating station, or a purchaser
$D_{i,j}$ is the scheduled demand corresponding to price band $i$ of the bid for purchaser $j$ or metered demand, whichever is relevant, and where the relevant bids used here are formed from a combination of the following, as appropriate to the schedule being calculated:

(a) nominated bids:

(b) the forecast prepared under clause 13.7A(1):

(c) difference bids (if difference bids are used, the quantities must be added or subtracted, as appropriate, from the forecast prepared under clause 13.7A(1)):

(d) the system operator’s expectation of the profile of demand during the relevant period covered by the schedule being calculated:

(e) a measure of actual demand during the relevant period

$BP_{i,j}$ is the bid prices corresponding to price band $i$ of the bid for purchaser $j$

$G_{i,j}$ is the scheduled generation corresponding to price band $i$ of the offer for unit / station $j$

$OP_{i,j}$ is the offer price corresponding to price band $i$ of the offer for unit / station $j$

$R_{fPLSR,i,j}$ is the scheduled fast PLSR corresponding to price band $i$ of the fast reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$R_{sPLSR,i,j}$ is the scheduled sustained PLSR corresponding to price band $i$ of the reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$OP_{fPLSR,i,j}$ is the reserve offer price corresponding to price band $i$ of the fast PLSR reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$OP_{sPLSR,i,j}$ is the offer price corresponding to price band $i$ of the sustained PLSR reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$R_{fTWD,i,j}$ is the scheduled fast TWD corresponding to price band $i$ of the reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$R_{sTWD,i,j}$ is the scheduled sustained TWD corresponding to price band $i$ of the reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$OP_{fTWD,i,j}$ is the reserve offer price corresponding to price band $i$ of the fast TWD reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$OP_{sTWD,i,j}$ is the reserve offer price corresponding to price band $i$ of the sustained TWD reserve offer for unit / station $j$

$R_{fIL,i,j}$ is the scheduled fast IL corresponding to price band $i$ of the reserve offer for purchaser $j$
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Schedule 13.3

\[ R_{i,j}^{IL,s} \] is the scheduled sustained IL corresponding to price band \( i \) of the reserve offer for purchaser \( j \)

\[ OP_{i,j}^{IL,f} \] is the reserve offer price corresponding to price band \( i \) of the fast IL reserve offer for purchaser \( j \)

\[ OP_{i,j}^{IL,s} \] is the reserve offer price corresponding to price band \( i \) of the sustained IL reserve offer for purchaser \( j \)

and where

PLSR is partly loaded spinning reserve

TWD is tail water depressed reserve

IL is interruptible load

fast is fast instantaneous reserve

sustained is sustained instantaneous reserve

(2) The objective must be maximised to an accuracy specified in the model formulation.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 2 schedule G6 part G
Clause 8, definition of \( D_{ij} \): amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 60 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 8(1) definition of \( D_{ij} \): amended, on 15 May 2014, by clause 73 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

9 Constraints

In maximising the objective function, the system operator or the pricing manager (as the case may be) must ensure that the following constraints are met to an accuracy specified in the model formulation:

(a) [Revoked]
(b) each constraint relating to generation set out in clause 9A:
(c) the constraint relating to demand set out in clause 10:
(d) each constraint relating to the transmission system set out in clause 11:
(e) each constraint relating to instantaneous reserve set out in clause 12.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clauses 3 and 3.1 schedule G6 part G

9A Constraints relating to generation

The constraints for the purpose of clause 9(b) are that—

(a) for each price band, the modelling system does not schedule electricity generation that would result in the scheduled quantity of electricity to be generated by a generator being greater than the quantity offered by the generator for the price band; and
(b) the modelling system schedules electricity generation for each generating unit or generating station in a trading period within the offered maximum ramp up and ramp down rates of the generating unit or generating station, given the expected (or actual) output at the start of the trading period.


10 Constraint relating to demand
The constraint relating to demand for the purpose of clause 9(c) is that, for each price band, the modelling system does not schedule electricity demand that would result in the scheduled quantity of demand being greater than the quantity bid by the purchaser for the price band.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 3.2 schedule G6 part G

11 Constraints relating to transmission system
The final schedule provided by the modelling system must have the following characteristics (all of which must be met to an accuracy to be specified in the model formulation):

(a) the total scheduled flow into and out of a grid injection point or grid exit point must equal 0 for all grid injection points and grid exit points:

(b) the modelling system must calculate losses in transmission lines, the HVDC link, and transformers. Those losses must be approximated using the information provided by grid owners under clauses 13.29 to 13.31, for transmission lines, the HVDC link and transformers respectively:

(c) the modelling system must calculate the electricity flows into individual transmission lines and flows into the connection points of transformers connected at the same grid injection point or grid exit point using an established DC power flow technique within the limitations imposed by the technique that—

(i) correctly adjusts flows for transmission system losses; and

(ii) correctly apportions flows in transmission system loops, whether or not those loops contain transmission constraints—

provided that the capacity of transformers through which electricity is supplied to a grid exit point is not included in the model unless the transformer may carry flows of electricity other than offtakes from that grid exit point.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 3.3 schedule G6 part G
Clause 11(b) and (c): amended, on 1 February 2016, by clause 88 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2015.
12 Constraints relating to instantaneous reserve

(1) The modelling system must simultaneously calculate the amount of fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve to be provided by each ancillary service agent in each island to meet the requirements of the dispatch objective in each island.

(2) In making the calculation in subclause (1), the modelling system must identify the risk (in MW) associated with the largest “Contingent Event” as the largest of—
   (a) the transfer on a single pole of the HVDC link; or
   (b) the generation from a single generating unit (whether or not this is a generator’s generating unit); or
   (c) any other risk specified in the dispatch objective.

(3) The modelling system must calculate the total amount of fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve required to meet the requirements of the dispatch objective. The amount of fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve to be provided by each ancillary service agent is this amount less any instantaneous reserve being provided by any other person who is not an ancillary service agent (as advised by the system operator).

(4) The modelling system must not schedule instantaneous reserve at a generating unit or generating station that would result in the scheduled quantity of electricity to be generated plus the scheduled quantity of instantaneous reserve to be provided that is greater than the maximum generator effective reserve capacity of that generating unit or generating station as specified in the reserve offer for that generating unit or generating station.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 3.4 schedule G6 part G

13 Adjustments to schedules to meet dispatch objective

(1) As soon as practicable after each non-response schedule and each dispatch schedule has been completed, the system operator must give notice on WITS to participants of any changes required to the non-response schedule or dispatch schedule (as the case may be) to meet the dispatch objective, including adjustments for—
   (a) voltage support; and
   (b) frequency keeping reserves; and
   (c) over-frequency arming; and
   (d) additional transmission constraints; and
   (e) instantaneous reserve.

(2) The adjustments identified in subclause (1) must be made by setting 1 or a combination of the following parameters:
   (a) minimum generation (in MW) required at a grid injection point or group of grid exit points:
   (b) maximum generation (in MW) required at a grid injection point or group of grid exit points:
Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010
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(c) minimum flow limits (in MW) on a transmission line or a transformer:
(d) maximum flow limits (in MW) on a transmission line or a transformer:
(e) minimum flow limits (in MW) on a group of transmission lines or transformers:
(f) maximum flow limits (in MW) on a group of transmission lines or transformers:
(g) the reserve modelling parameters as contained in Form 7 in Schedule 13.1.

3 For a non-response schedule or a dispatch schedule, the adjustments must be made by the system operator. For a dispatch schedule, this method must be repeated to produce a new schedule. This must continue until the system operator is satisfied that the requirements of the dispatch objective have been met.

4 For a schedule of provisional prices or a schedule of interim prices or a schedule of final prices, the adjustments must be made using the adjustments that were used in the non-response schedule that applied at the beginning of the trading period.

14 Principles to be followed by system operator
In suggesting changes and making adjustments under clause 13, the system operator must have regard to the following principles:
(a) constraints must be imposed on generating plant only if the system operator has a specific requirement from the generating plant to meet the requirements of the dispatch objective:
(b) constraints must be imposed on a transmission line or transformer only if the system operator has a specific requirement from the line or the transformer to meet the requirements of the dispatch objective:
(c) adjustments must be made to instantaneous reserve modelling parameters only if the system operator has a specific requirement for instantaneous reserve to meet the requirements of the dispatch objective.

15 Schedule of prices
A schedule of provisional prices or interim prices or final prices must use —
(a) the information specified in generator offers (clause 13.6(1) to (3)); and
(aa) the final submitted nominated dispatch bid for each trading period as specified in clause 13.141(1)(ca); and
(b) the information specified in ancillary service agent reserve offers (clause 13.38(1)); and
(c) the metered demand within the current trading period (clause 13.141(1)(b)), including any adjustments made for an embedded generator; and
(d) the information from the system operator and a grid owner (clauses 13.29 to 13.34) that was used in the first dispatch schedule prepared for that trading period about—
(i) the AC transmission system configuration, capacity and losses; and
(ii) the capability of the HVDC link including its configuration, capacity, losses, the direction of any transfer limit, and any minimum or maximum transfer limits, weighted by time for any changes within the trading period (clause 13.30); and
(iii) transformer configuration, capacity and losses; and
(iv) voltage support; and
(v) instantaneous reserves; and
(e) adjustments that were made to the dispatch schedule and the non-response schedule, which were required to meet the dispatch objective (clause 13.57).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 5 schedule G6 part G

16 Calculation of prices, marginal location factors and reserve prices
(1) The modelling system must calculate the following set of prices:
(a) prices for electricity at each grid injection point and grid exit point, and at each reference point:
(b) reserve prices for each island:
(c) marginal location factors for each grid injection point and each grid exit point. Those factors must be determined by dividing the price at that grid injection point or grid exit point by the price at the reference point relevant to that grid injection point or grid exit point.

(2) The modelling system must assign a 0 price for electricity at each grid injection point and grid exit point that has no load or generation connected to it in the modelling system.

(3) The prices described in subclause (1) must be used—
(a) for a price-responsive schedule or a non-response schedule, as—
(i) forecast prices; and
(ii) forecast reserve prices; and
(iii) forecast marginal location factors:
(b) for a schedule of provisional prices, or a schedule of interim prices, or a schedule of final prices, as—
(i) provisional prices, interim prices, or final prices, as the case may be; and
(ii) provisional reserve prices, interim reserve prices, or final reserve prices, as the case may be; and
(iii) provisional marginal location factors, interim marginal location factors, or final marginal location factors, as the case may be:
(c) [Revoked]
(d) if this schedule is used as a schedule of real time prices, as real time prices.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clauses 6 to 6.2 schedule G6 part G
Clause 16(c): revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 66(d) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

17 What modelling system must take into account when calculating prices

The modelling system must calculate the prices in clause 16 consistent with the objective function, and consistent with the quantities of electricity and instantaneous reserve scheduled, while meeting all constraints, and in particular—
(a) prices for electricity at each grid injection point or grid exit point must be consistent with the treatment of transmission system losses and the transmission system power flow; and
(b) subject to the rights of the system operator described in clause 13, a generator at a grid injection point must be scheduled to generate a quantity of electricity from a price band if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the marginal location factor at that grid injection point is greater than or equal to the price offered in that price band; and
(c) subject to the rights of the system operator described in clause 13, a generator at a grid injection point must not be scheduled to generate a quantity of electricity from a price band if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at that grid injection point is less than the price offered in that price band; and
(d) for nominated bids, subject to the obligations of the system operator described in clause 13, a purchaser at a grid exit point—
(i) must be scheduled to purchase a quantity of electricity from a price band if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at the grid exit point is less than the price bid for the price band; and
(ii) must be scheduled to purchase a quantity of electricity from a price band if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at the grid exit point is greater than the price bid for the price band; and
(e) for positive difference bids, subject to the obligations of the system operator described in clause 13, a purchaser at a grid exit point—
(i) must be scheduled to increase a quantity of electricity if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at the grid exit point is less than the price bid for the price band; and
(ii) must not be scheduled to increase a quantity of electricity if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at the grid exit point is greater than the price bid for the price band; and
the relevant marginal location factor at the grid exit point is greater than the price bid for the price band; and

(ea) for negative difference bids, subject to the obligations of the system operator described in clause 13, a purchaser at a grid exit point—

(i) must be scheduled to decrease a quantity of electricity if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at that grid exit point is greater than the price bid for the price band; and

(ii) must not be scheduled to decrease a quantity of electricity if the price determined by the modelling system at the reference point multiplied by the relevant marginal location factor at that grid exit point is less than the price bid for the price band; and

(f) subject to the rights of the system operator described in clause 13, an ancillary service agent who has made a reserve offer must be scheduled to provide a quantity of instantaneous reserve from a reserve price band only if the reserve price determined by the modelling system is greater than or equal to the total price offered for that reserve price band. In the case of a reserve offer for a generating unit, the total price offered for a price band must be equal to the amount required to ensure that that ancillary service agent is indifferent as to whether it generates electricity or provides instantaneous reserve plus the price offered in that reserve price band; and

(g) subject to the rights of the system operator described in clause 13, an ancillary service agent who has made a reserve offer must not be scheduled to provide a quantity of instantaneous reserve from a price band if the reserve price determined by the modelling system is less than the total price offered for that price band. In the case of a reserve offer for a generating unit, the total price offered for a price band is equal to the amount required to ensure that that ancillary service agent is indifferent as to whether it generates electricity or provides instantaneous reserve plus the price offered in that reserve price band.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 6.3 schedule G6 part G
Clause 17(d) and (e): substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 66A(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 17(ea): inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 66A(c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Calculation of interim prices and interim reserve prices in island scarcity pricing situation

(1) If the pricing manager determines under clause 13.135A that an island scarcity pricing situation exists in a trading period, the pricing manager must calculate interim prices and interim reserve prices in the relevant island for that trading period in accordance with the following:
   (a) calculate initial interim prices and interim reserve prices for the relevant island for that trading period in accordance with clause 13.135;
   (b) calculate the island GWAP in accordance with subclause (2);
   (c) calculate the scarcity pricing factor in accordance with subclause (3);
   (d) calculate interim prices by multiplying the initial interim prices calculated under paragraph (a) by the scarcity pricing factor;
   (e) calculate interim reserve prices by multiplying the initial interim reserve prices calculated under paragraph (a) by the scarcity pricing factor.

(2) The pricing manager must calculate the island GWAP in accordance with the following formula:

\[
GWAP_{\text{ISL}} = \sum_{g=1}^{a} \left( Q_g \times P_g \right) / \left( \sum_{g=1}^{a} Q_g \right)
\]

where

GWAP_{\text{ISL}} is the island GWAP

Q_g is the scheduled quantity of generation for generator g in the island

P_g is the initial interim price at the node where generator g injects electricity in the island

(3) The scarcity pricing factor is determined as follows:
   (a) if the island GWAP is greater than or equal to $10,000/MWh and less than or equal to $20,000/MWh, the scarcity pricing factor is 1;
   (b) if the island GWAP is less than $10,000/MWh, the scarcity pricing factor is calculated in accordance with the following formula:
Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010
Schedule 13.3A

X = $10,000
GWAP_{ISL}

where

X is the scarcity pricing factor

GWAP_{ISL} is the island GWAP

(c) if the island GWAP is greater than $20,000/MWh, the scarcity pricing factor is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

X = $20,000
GWAP_{ISL}

where

X is the scarcity pricing factor

GWAP_{ISL} is the island GWAP


2 Calculation of interim prices in national scarcity pricing situation

(1) If the pricing manager determines under clause 13.135A that a national scarcity pricing situation exists in a trading period, the pricing manager must calculate interim prices and interim reserve prices for that trading period in accordance with the following:

(a) calculate initial interim prices and interim reserve prices for that trading period in accordance with clause 13.135:

(b) calculate the national GWAP in accordance with subclause (2):

(c) calculate the scarcity pricing factor in accordance with subclause (3):

(d) calculate interim prices by multiplying the initial interim prices calculated under paragraph (a) by the scarcity pricing factor:

(e) calculate interim reserve prices by multiplying the initial interim reserve prices calculated under paragraph (a) by the scarcity pricing factor.

(2) The pricing manager must calculate the national GWAP in accordance with the following formula:

\[
GWAP_{\text{NAT}} = \frac{\sum_{g=1}^{n} (Q_g \times P_g)}{\sum_{g=1}^{n} Q_g}
\]
where

\[ \text{GWAP}_\text{NAT} \quad \text{is the national GWAP} \]

\[ Q_g \quad \text{is the scheduled quantity of generation for generator } g \text{ in both islands} \]

\[ P_g \quad \text{is the initial interim price at the node where generator } g \text{ injects electricity in both islands} \]

(3) The scarcity pricing factor is determined as follows:

(a) if the national GWAP is greater than or equal to $10,000/MWh and less than or equal to $20,000/MWh, the scarcity pricing factor is 1:

(b) if the national GWAP is less than $10,000/MWh, the scarcity pricing factor is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

\[ X = \frac{10,000}{\text{GWAP}_\text{NAT}} \]

where

\[ X \quad \text{is the scarcity pricing factor} \]

\[ \text{GWAP}_\text{NAT} \quad \text{is the national GWAP} \]

(c) if the national GWAP is greater than $20,000/MWh, the scarcity pricing factor is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

\[ X = \frac{20,000}{\text{GWAP}_\text{NAT}} \]

where

\[ X \quad \text{is the scarcity pricing factor} \]

\[ \text{GWAP}_\text{NAT} \quad \text{is the national GWAP} \]

Schedule 13.4

Approval as type A or type B industrial co-generating station


1 Generators to apply to Authority for approval
A generator may apply to the Authority to have 1 or more generating units approved as—
(a) a type A industrial co-generating station; or
(b) a type B industrial co-generating station.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 1 schedule G9 part G

2 Application requirements
(1) An application must—
(a) be in writing; and
(b) specify each generating unit that the applicant wants to have approved; and
(c) include information related to any seasonal operation of each generating unit; and
(d) specify whether the applicant wants each generating unit to be approved as a—
(i) type A industrial co-generating station; or
(ii) type B industrial co-generating station.

(2) An applicant may include any supporting information that the applicant considers may assist the Authority with the application.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 2 schedule G9 part G

3 Authority must publish each application for approval
On receipt of an application, the Authority must—
(a) publish the application; and
(b) provide a copy of the application to the system operator.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 3 schedule G9 part G

4 Factors that Authority must consider
Before the Authority approves an application, it must take into account—
(a) the system operator’s views as to the effect an approval would have on the system operator’s ability to meet the PPOs; and
(b) the cumulative effects, if the approval were granted, of all approvals granted under this Schedule on the system operator’s ability to meet the PPOs; and
(c) any views that may be made known to the Authority within the time specified by the Authority when it published the application in accordance with clause 3(a); and
(d) whether each generating unit that is the subject of the application is as described
in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the definition of **industrial co-generating station** set out in Part 1; and

(da) the implications of each generating unit that is the subject of the application being approved in accordance with the applicant's preference specified under clause 2(1)(d), having regard to the obligations of type A co-generators and type B co-generators; and

(e) section 15 of the Act.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 4 schedule G9 part G

5 **Authority may require extra information**

The Authority may require the provision of additional information at any stage during the application process and, if the Authority’s requirements are reasonable, the applicant must provide that information to the Authority.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 5 schedule G9 part G

6 **Authority may seek independent expert advice**

In considering an application for approval, the Authority may seek technical advice from an independent person who is familiar with co-generation.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 6 schedule G9 part G

7 **Applicant may withdraw or amend application at any time**

(1) The applicant may, at any time, withdraw or amend an application being considered by the Authority.

(2) An amendment or withdrawal—

(a) must be made in writing; and

(b) must be submitted to the Authority; and

(c) takes effect from the date of receipt by the Authority.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 7 schedule G9 part G

8 **Authority's decision**

(1) The Authority must, no later than 6 months after receiving an application,—

(a) approve each generating unit that is the subject of the application as either—

(i) a type A industrial co-generating station; or

(ii) a type B industrial co-generating station; or

(b) decline to approve the application.

(2) The Authority must consult with an applicant before making a decision if the Authority—

(a) proposes to approve an application for a type of **industrial co-generating station**
other than the applicant's preference specified under clause 2(1)(d); or
(b) proposes to decline the application.

(3) The Authority must, as soon as practicable after making a decision,—
(a) advise the applicant, the system operator, the grid owner, and the clearing manager in writing; and
(b) publish its decision, including—
(i) the reasons for the decision; and
(ii) in the case of an application that has been approved, any conditions that have been imposed.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 8 schedule G9 part G

9 Decision must be recorded
(1) The Authority must keep a register of all current approvals granted under this Schedule available for public inspection free of charge during normal office hours at the offices of the Authority and on the Authority's website at all reasonable times.
(2) The register must state, for each approval on the register,—
(a) whether the applicant's generating units have been approved as a type A co-generating station or a type B co-generating station; and
(b) the name of the type A co-generator or the type B co-generator; and
(c) the name of the type A industrial co-generating station or the type B industrial co-generating station; and
(d) the date of the approval; and
(e) the duration of the approval; and
(f) whether the approval includes any conditions and if so, a description of the conditions.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 9 schedule G9 part G

10 Effect of approval
Approval of 1 or more generating units as a type A industrial co-generating station or a type B industrial co-generating station takes effect from the date specified in the approval, which may be no earlier than 10 business days after the date of the notice of decision published by the Authority under clause 8(3).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 10 schedule G9 part G

11 Authority may impose conditions
The Authority may impose conditions on any approval it grants. Such conditions may include 1 or more of the following:
(a) requirements to assist the system operator in meeting the PPOs;
(b) requirements as to seasonal co-generation, including limitations on when the approval applies:
(c) requirements that a **type A co-generator** or **type B co-generator** comply with specific instructions from the **system operator** during a **grid emergency** or during a system **constraint** that directly affects the **type A co-generator** or **type B co-generator**.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 11 schedule G9 part G
Clause 11(b) and (c): substituted, on 27 May 2015, by clause 26 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Industrial Co-generation Dispatch Arrangements) 2015.

12 **[Revoked]**

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 12 schedule G9 part G

13 **Authority may rescind or amend approval**

(1) If the **Authority** considers a change of circumstance has led to a situation in which the continuation of an approval would significantly adversely impact on the **system operator**’s ability to meet the **PPOs**, it may amend or rescind the approval.

(2) The **Authority** may, at the request of a **type A co-generator** or a **type B co-generator**, amend an approval to change a **type A industrial co-generating station** to a **type B co-generating station**, or vice-versa.

(3) The **Authority** must consult with the **system operator** before amending an approval under subclause (2).

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 13 schedule G9 part G
Clause 13(2) and (3): inserted, on 27 May 2015, by clause 28 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Industrial Co-generation Dispatch Arrangements) 2015.

14 **Notice and reasons for rescinding or amending approval**

If the **Authority** amends or rescinds an approval, it must—

(a) give the **type A co-generator** or **type B co-generator** 3 months’ notice before rescinding or amending the approval; and

(b) advise the **type A co-generator** or **type B co-generator** of the reasons for rescinding or amending the approval.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 clause 14 schedule G9 part G
Clause 14(a) and (b): substituted, on 27 May 2015, by clause 29 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Industrial Co-generation Dispatch Arrangements) 2015.
Schedule 13.5

Requirements for FTR allocation plan


1 Purpose
The purpose of this Schedule is to set out the requirements for the FTR allocation plan prepared by the FTR manager under subpart 6 of Part 13.

2 Requirements for design of FTRs
(1) FTRs must be allocated by auction.
(2) At a minimum, the FTRs allocated under the FTR allocation plan must be FTRs between a hub in the South Island and a hub in the North Island that would provide a reasonable match with the trading points for exchange-traded futures products or the equivalent electricity futures products, and which would enable the volumes of FTRs available to reflect inter-island grid capacity.
(3) The FTR manager must offer option FTRs and obligation FTRs.
(4) The FTRs offered must include FTRs for which the FTR period is 1 month.
(5) Subclause (4) does not prevent the FTR manager from offering FTRs relating to a shorter FTR period in addition to FTRs for which the FTR period is 1 month.

3 Requirements for FTR auction design
(1) The number and nature of the FTRs allocated under the FTR allocation plan and available for auction must be—
   (a) supported by a reasonable estimate of the capacity of the grid for the relevant period; and
   (b) set so as to achieve a reasonable balance between the following:
       (i) ensuring that there is revenue available that is sufficient to settle the FTRs;
       (ii) ensuring that sufficient FTRs are available so that participants who wish to purchase FTRs are able to obtain them.
(2) The FTR auction must be designed to—
   (a) maximise the value of trade in the auction as determined by the bids made in the auction; and
   (b) maximise competition in the auction; and
   (c) minimise costs of participation in the auction.
(3) The FTR allocation plan must include FTR auction procedures.
(4) The initial FTR allocation plan must specify a plan that seeks to—
   (a) ensure that, no later than 1 year after the first FTR auction, FTRs are available in each FTR auction relating to an initial month and to at least each of the 11 months following the initial month; and
   (b) ensure that the availability of FTRs is progressively increased so that, no later than 3 years after the first FTR auction, FTRs are available in each FTR auction
relating to an initial month and to at least the 23 months following the initial
month.
Clause 3(3): amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 492 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment

4 Requirements for FTR grid design
The FTR grid must—
(a) be based on each grid owner's forecast of the configuration and capacity of its
grid for the FTR period; and
(b) make allowance for relevant planned and unplanned outages in accordance with
reasonable transmission operating practice.
Schedule 13.6


Form 1
Assignment of FTR

Date: ____________________________

FTR registered number: ____________________________

If part of the FTR is to be assigned, specify the amount of electricity (in MW) to which the assigned part of the FTR relates: ____________________________

Price*: ____________________________

Assignor: ____________________________

Assignee: ____________________________

* Parties are only required to specify the price if they wish clause 13.249 to apply.
Methodology for Determining Conforming and Non-Conforming GXPs

1 Methodology for determining whether GXP is conforming GXP or non-conforming GXP
In making a determination under clause 13.27A or clause 13.27B(4), the Authority must use the following method:
(a) use the input data described in clause 2 to determine the adjusted reconciled half hour demand data (in MW) for the GXP for each trading period during the most recent 12 consecutive months for which data is available; and
(b) using the results from paragraph (a), determine the mean demand (in MW) for the GXP over the most recent 12 consecutive months for which data is available; and
(c) determine the unpredictability measure for the GXP in accordance with clause 3; and
(d) apply the results from paragraphs (b) and (c) to the table below, to determine whether the GXP is either a conforming GXP or a non-conforming GXP.

Table 1: Determining whether GXP is conforming or non conforming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category for mean demand (in MW) for a GXP over relevant 12 months (clause 1(b)) (d)</th>
<th>Category for unpredictability measure (clause 1(c)) (p)</th>
<th>Resulting classification of the GXP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where d &lt; 10MW</td>
<td>For all p</td>
<td>Conforming GXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where 10MW ≤ d &lt; 20MW</td>
<td>For p &lt; 0.15</td>
<td>Conforming GXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For p ≥ 0.15</td>
<td>Non-conforming GXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where 20MW ≤ d &lt; 250 MW</td>
<td>For p &lt; 0.10</td>
<td>Conforming GXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For p ≥ 0.10</td>
<td>Non-conforming GXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where d ≥ 250 MW</td>
<td>For all p</td>
<td>Non-conforming GXP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Input data
(1) For the purpose of determining the adjusted reconciled half hour demand data for a GXP under clause 1(a), the Authority must use the following data from the most recent 12 consecutive months for which data is available:
(a) reconciled half hour demand data for the GXP representing purchases of electricity at the GXP aggregated across all purchasers at the GXP, and with each half hour figure in MWh converted to an average demand in MW over that half hour; and
(b) information about the impact of demand switching on the GXP; and
(c) information from distributors, purchasers and the system operator about any one-off events that have affected demand but which would not be expected to affect demand in the future.

(2) If the Authority identifies, under subclause (1)(b), that 2 or more adjacent GXPs are significantly affected by demand switching, the Authority must—
   (a) combine the GXPs’ reconciled half hour demand data as described in subclause (1)(a) and follow the method set out in clause 1 for the combined GXPs as if they were a single GXP; or
   (b) follow such other method of addressing the impact of demand switching as the Authority may determine is appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) In applying the methodology under clause 1, the Authority must remove one-off events identified under this clause from the input data.

(4) A one-off event includes, but is not limited to, the following:
   (a) a transmission outage that has caused a GXP to be unable to be supplied with electricity;
   (b) a consumer ceasing to consume at a GXP, if over the proportion of the relevant 12 month period for which the consumer was consuming electricity, the reconciled demand attributed to the consumer (in MW) was on average at least 40% of the total demand (in MW) at the GXP.

3 Calculate unpredictability measures

(1) For the purpose of determining the unpredictability measure of a GXP under clause 1(c), the Authority must use the following method:
   (a) the Authority must fit an appropriate statistical predictive model as described in subclause (2), to the adjusted reconciled half hour demand data (in MW) which is produced in accordance with clause 1(a); and
   (b) the Authority must calculate the residuals (in MW for each half hour) of the statistical predictive model (representing the simulated predictive errors of such a model); and
   (c) the Authority must calculate the unpredictability measure as the ratio of the standard deviation of the residuals calculated under paragraph (b) to the mean demand at the GXP (calculated under clause 1(b)).

(2) The statistical predictive model under subclause (1)(a) must achieve the approximate level of predictive accuracy that should be able to be achieved by the system operator when preparing the forecast under clause 13.7A several hours in advance in the absence of forecast information from purchasers and electricity users.

(3) To avoid doubt, the statistical predictive model may include a variable representing weather forecast information.


4 Data for most recent 12 months unavailable

(1) If the data required under clauses 1 to 3 is not available for the most recent 12 consecutive months, the Authority must use reasonable endeavours to make a
determination in accordance with the methodology set out in this Schedule using the data it has available.

(2) If the available data is insufficient to enable the Authority to make a determination in accordance with subclause (1), the Authority must make a determination by—
   (a) using all available data; and
   (b) using its own reasonable expectations of the future activities at the GXP; and
   (c) taking into account, to the extent practicable, the methodology set out in clauses 1 to 3.
Schedule 13.8 cl 1.1, 13.3A, 13.3B

Approval of dispatch-capable load station


1 Applications for approval
Each application for approval for a dispatch-capable load station must—
(a) be in writing; and
(b) list a device or a group of devices that the applicant wishes to have approved as a dispatch-capable load station; and
(c) include information to enable the system operator to determine the application.

2 System operator to provide application to Authority and advise others of application
On receipt of an application, the system operator must—
(a) provide a copy of the application to the Authority; and
(b) advise the following participants that it has received the application:
(i) the relevant grid owner:
(ii) each distributor that has a network from which a device that comprises or forms part of the proposed dispatch-capable load station draws electricity:
(iii) the pricing manager:
(iv) the clearing manager:
(v) the reconciliation manager:
(vi) the WITS manager.

Clause 2(b)(ii) substituted, on 1 February 2016, by clause 90 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2015.

3 Factors that system operator must consider
(1) Before the system operator approves a device or a group of devices to be a dispatch-capable load station, it must consider—
(a) the effect an approval would have on the system operator’s ability to comply with the PPOs; and
(b) whether the applicant—
(i) is able to provide real time indications and measurements to the satisfaction of the system operator; and
(ii) has in place communication systems that meet the system operator’s requirements; and
(iii) is able to receive dispatch instructions; and
(c) whether there is a substantial risk that a dispatch instruction that changes the level of load of the device or group of devices that is the subject of the application may be offset by changes in demand in the same trading period from other load controlled by the applicant; and
(d) whether the device or group of devices is technically capable of complying with a dispatch instruction so that it does not adversely affect the system operator’s ability to comply with the PPOs; and
(e) any other matter the system operator reasonably considers relevant.
2. In making a decision under subclause (1), the system operator must—
   (a) ask the Authority for the Authority’s view; and
   (b) consider the Authority’s view.

4 System operator may request additional information

1. Subclauses (2) and (3) apply to—
   (a) a participant that has applied to the system operator to have a device or a group of devices approved as a dispatch-capable load station; and
   (b) a purchaser that has a dispatch-capable load station that has been approved.

2. The system operator may request a participant to which this clause applies to provide additional information.

3. The participant must provide the requested information to the system operator.

4. As soon as practicable after receiving the requested information, the system operator must provide a copy of the information to the Authority.

5 Applicant may withdraw or amend application at any time

1. An applicant may, at any time, amend or withdraw an application.

2. An applicant must make an amendment or withdrawal—
   (a) in writing; and
   (b) by submitting it to the system operator.

3. An amendment or a withdrawal takes effect from the date of receipt by the system operator.

4. As soon as practicable after receiving an amendment or a withdrawal, the system operator must—
   (a) provide the amendment or withdrawal to the Authority; and
   (b) advise all participants listed in clause 2(b) of the amendment or withdrawal.

6 System operator’s decision

1. The system operator must decide whether to—
   (a) approve an application; or
   (b) decline an application.

2. If the system operator decides to approve an application, the system operator must assign a dispatch-capable load station identifier to each approved dispatch-capable load station.

3. The system operator must, as soon as practicable after making a decision, advise the parties listed in subclause (4) in writing of—
   (a) the decision; and
   (b) if the decision is to approve the application, any conditions that apply to the approval; and
   (c) the system operator’s reasons for the decision.

4. For the purpose of subclause (3), the system operator must advise the following parties:
   (a) the applicant;
   (b) the Authority;
   (c) all participants listed in clause 2(b).
7 System operator may impose conditions

(1) The system operator may impose conditions on any approval it grants under this Schedule.

(2) Conditions may include, but are not limited to, 1 or more of the following:
   (a) a requirement that the applicant has in place real time indications and measurements to the satisfaction of the system operator;
   (b) a requirement that the applicant has in place a system for communicating with the system operator to the satisfaction of the system operator;
   (c) a requirement that the applicant performs tests of load controlling systems on a regular basis.

8 Timeframe for decision

(1) The system operator must make a decision under clause 6(1)—
   (a) within 20 business days after—
      (i) the date on which the system operator receives the application; or
      (ii) if the application is amended under clause 5, the date on which the system operator receives the amendment; or
   (b) within any other period of time that has been agreed by the applicant and the system operator.

(2) Despite subclause (1), if the system operator requests additional information from the applicant under clause 4, the timeframes in subclause (1) are extended by the number of days the applicant takes to provide the additional information.

9 Effect of approval

(1) When approving an application for a dispatch-capable load station, the system operator must specify a date from which the approval takes effect.

(2) The system operator must not set a date from which an approval takes effect that is earlier than 10 business days after the date on which the approval was granted.

(3) An approval of a dispatch-capable load station takes effect from the date specified in the approval.

10 System operator may amend, revoke, or suspend approval

(1) The system operator may, at its own discretion or on the request of the Authority or a dispatchable load purchaser,—
   (a) amend an approval; or
   (b) revoke an approval; or
   (c) suspend an approval.

(2) An amendment takes effect from—
   (a) the date it is made; or
   (b) a later date specified by the system operator.

(3) A revocation takes effect from—
   (a) the date it is made; or
   (b) a later date specified by the system operator.

(4) A suspension—
   (a) takes effect from—
      (i) the date it is made; or
      (ii) a later date specified by the system operator; and
   (b) remains in effect until a date specified by the system operator.
11 System operator to give reasons for amending, revoking, or suspending approval
As soon as practicable after the system operator amends, revokes, or suspends a dispatchable load purchaser's approval, the system operator must advise the purchaser, the Authority, and all participants listed in clause 2(b) of—
(a) the revocation, suspension, or amendment; and
(b) the reasons for the revocation, suspension, or amendment.

12 Authority to keep register of all current approvals
(1) The Authority must keep a register of all current approvals—
(a) granted under this Schedule; and
(b) of which the system operator has advised the Authority.
(2) The Authority must keep the register available for public inspection free of charge—
(a) at its offices, during normal office hours; and
(b) on its website, at all reasonable times.
(3) The register must state, for each approval granted,—
(a) the name of the applicant; and
(b) the name of the dispatch-capable load station; and
(c) the dispatch-capable load station identifier; and
(d) the date from which the approval takes effect; and
(e) any conditions.