

National Gas Rules

Group C (Relevant extracts of Parts 19 to 26)

This document shows changes to the relevant parts of the National Gas Rules (NGR) made by the AEMC's recommended final rules under its final rules report on the Review into extending the regulatory frameworks to hydrogen and renewable gases. The changes are shown in a modified version of the NGR that incorporates:

- all changes made to the NGR as at 24 November 2022 including rules that have been made as at 24 November 2022 but have not yet commenced; and
- changes made by the consultation versions of the rules for Regulatory Sandboxing and Pipeline Regulations. These consultation versions are available on the Energy Ministers' website: [Energy Ministers publications | energy.gov.au](https://energy.gov.au/publications)

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Part 19 Declared Wholesale Gas Market Rules

Division 1 Preliminary

200 Definitions

In this Part:

accreditation procedures means the Procedures made under rule 210.

actual imbalance means, for a Market Participant, the sum of the adjusted withdrawals for that Market Participant determined in accordance with rule 235(11) less the sum of the actual injections for that Market Participant.

actual injections means, for a Market Participant, injections by that Market Participant at market injection points excluding re-injections from distribution pipelines.

additional reporting procedures means the Procedures made under rule 324A.

adjusted withdrawals means the adjusted net quantities of gas withdrawn as determined in accordance with rule 235(11).

administered price cap See rule 224.

administered price period means a period during which an administered price cap will apply.

administered pricing procedures means the Procedures made under rule 224.

affected Participant means in relation to a metering installation, a Registered participant who is entitled to access to metering data from that metering installation in accordance with rule 312.

allocate means the process of determining an allocation.

allocation means a quantity of gas treated as having been injected or withdrawn by a Market Participant in a gas day as determined in accordance with Division 2, Subdivision 5.

Allocation Agent means a person who has been appointed by a Market Participant to submit injection allocation statements or withdrawal allocation statements under rule 229 or 230.

ancillary payment means a payment determined in accordance with rule 239 by or to a Market Participant.

ancillary payment procedures means the Procedures made under rule 239.

approved capex means forecast capital expenditure approved by the AER as conforming capital expenditure in its access arrangement decision for the relevant *access arrangement period*.

auction fees - See rule 328B(12).

auction participant means an eligible person participating in a capacity certificates auction.

auction product means a capacity certificate type offered for allocation as a month-long product commencing at the start of the first gas day of the month and expiring at the end of the last gas day of the month.

auction quantity – See rule 328B(4).

basic meter means a meter without a data logger.

bid means a bid by a Market Participant in accordance with Division 2, Subdivision 1 to inject quantities of gas into, or withdraw quantities of gas from, the declared transmission system or a declared distribution system during a gas day, or such a bid as modified by that Market Participant in accordance with Division 2.

billing period means the period of one calendar month commencing on 6:00 am on the first day of each calendar month.

~~**blend processing facility** means a facility in which gas of different types is blended for injection into a pipeline.~~

Blend Processing Provider means a blend processing service provider whose blend processing facility is connected to the declared transmission system.

capacity certificate means an exit capacity certificate or an entry capacity certificate.

capacity certificate type means each combination of exit capacity certificate or entry capacity certificate and capacity certificates zone.

capacity certificates auction means the auction conducted by AEMO under rule 328B(1) for the allocation of capacity certificates.

capacity certificates auction procedures means the Procedures made under rule 328D.

capacity certificates transfer procedures means the Procedures made under rule 331(2).

capacity certificates zone means a group of one or more market injection points or market withdrawal points (as the case may be) which comprise a capacity certificates zone, as determined by AEMO under rule 327B, and specified as such in the capacity certificates zone register.

capacity certificates zone register means the register of capacity certificate zones established by AEMO in accordance with rule 327B(2).

communication link means all communication equipment and arrangements that lie between the meter or data logger and the metering database.

compensation procedures means the Procedures made under rule 237.

connect means to connect a pipeline or pipeline equipment to the declared transmission system or modify an existing connection.

Connected Party means a person (other than a declared transmission system service provider) who is party to a connection agreement or who owns, operates or controls a pipeline or pipeline equipment that is connected to the declared transmission system.

connection means a physical connection between a pipeline or pipeline equipment and the declared transmission system or a modification of such a connection.

connection agreement means an agreement between a declared transmission system service provider and another person pursuant to which a pipeline or pipeline equipment owned, operated or controlled by that other person is connected to the declared transmission system.

Connection Applicant means a person who makes an application to establish or modify a connection to the declared transmission system under rule 271.

connection approval procedures means the Procedures made under rule 272.

connection equipment means any pipeline equipment that, in the reasonable opinion of AEMO, is associated with a connection point, including valves, pressure regulators and metering equipment.

connection point means a delivery point, a transfer point or a receipt point.

controllable quantity means (according to context):

- (a) a quantity of gas that may be scheduled for withdrawal at:
 - (i) a transmission delivery point; or
 - (ii) a distribution delivery point for a distribution connected facility ~~(other than a delivery point for a net bidding facility),~~
(other than a delivery point for a net bidding facility) on a gas day in accordance with a withdrawal bid and the applicable accreditation by AEMO; or
- (b) a quantity of gas that may be scheduled for injection at a receipt point on a gas day in accordance with an injection bid and the applicable accreditation by AEMO.

credit support means a guarantee or other security given to AEMO by a third party supporting the obligations of a Market Participant for which the Market Participant is required to provide security under rule 254(1).

Credit Support Provider means a person that provides credit support for a Market Participant.

cumulative price threshold – See rule 224.

curtailment means the curtailment or interruption of a Customer's supply of gas at its delivery point that occurs when AEMO intervenes or issues an emergency direction.

Customer means an end user.

data collection system means all equipment and arrangements that lie between the metering database and the point where the metering data enters the public telecommunications network.

data logger means a device that collects and stores energy data or volume data and is capable of either:

- (a) transfer of recorded data to a portable reading device; or

- (b) being accessed electronically by AEMO by way of the data collection system,

as required for metering installations in accordance with rule 308.

data validation procedures means the Procedures made under rule 314.

DDS constraint methodology – See rule 317B.

DDS injection point means a receipt point on a declared distribution system.

DDS transfer monitoring point – See rule 289(1).

declared distribution system means a declared distribution system within the meaning of the *NGL* but does not include a distribution system, or part of a distribution system, that is:

- (a) not connected directly or indirectly to a declared transmission system; or
- (b) indirectly connected to a declared transmission system but by means of a pipeline that does not form part of a declared transmission system.

declared LNG supply agreement means an agreement designated as a declared LNG supply agreement under legislation of the adoptive jurisdiction.

declared metering requirement means all or part of any regulatory instrument defined as a declared metering requirement under legislation of the adoptive jurisdiction.

declared transmission system service provider means the service provider for the declared transmission system.

default event means any one or more of the events listed in rule 251.

default interest rate has the meaning given to it in rule 3.

default notice means notice issued by AEMO in accordance with rule 259.

delivery point means a transmission delivery point or a distribution delivery point.

demand forecast means a forecast of demand for gas, expressed in GJ for each hour of the gas day, made by a Market Participant and submitted to AEMO under Division 2, Subdivision 2.

demand forecast override means an adjustment in GJ (which can be positive or negative) made by AEMO for the purpose of ensuring system security in the preparation of operating schedules to the total of all valid demand forecasts by Market Participants.

deviation means a quantity of gas in GJ for a Market Participant that is:

- (a) the actual imbalance for that Market Participant in a scheduling interval;
less
- (b) the scheduled imbalance for that Market Participant in that scheduling interval.

deviation payment - See rule 235(5).

dispute resolution processes means the dispute resolution processes in Part 15C as modified by Division 6 of this Part.

distribution connected facility means a storage facility, gas production facility or blend processing facility connected to a declared distribution system.

distribution connected facility operator means a person who owns, operates or controls a distribution connected facility.

distribution constraint means equations or constraints relating to the flow of gas in a declared distribution system at any time, notified to AEMO by the relevant Distributor, including by reason of maintenance or plant failure.

Distribution Customer means a Customer who withdraws gas at a distribution delivery point.

distribution delivery point means a point on a distribution pipeline at which gas is withdrawn from a declared distribution system and delivered to a Customer or injected into a distribution connected facility.

distribution operational coordination procedures means the Procedures made under rule 317A.

distribution supply or demand point constraint means a constraint relating to injections at a DDS injection point or withdrawals at a market withdrawal point on a declared distribution system, provided by a Distributor or the distribution connected facility operator or determined in accordance with a Distributor's DDS constraint methodology.

Distributor means the service provider for the whole or any part of a declared distribution system.

DTS monitoring point – See rule 289D.

DWGM facility operator means:

- (a) a declared transmission system service provider;
- (b) an interconnected transmission pipeline service provider;
- (c) a Producer; ~~and~~
- (d) a Storage Provider; ~~and~~
- (e) a Blend Processing Provider.

electronic communication procedures means the Procedures made under rule 319(4).

electronic communication system means a system used by Registered participants and AEMO for exchange of information in accordance with rule 319(1).

eligible person means a person who is eligible to participate in capacity certificates auctions under rule 328B(5).

emergency means an event or situation described in rule 333.

emergency direction means a direction given by AEMO under section 91BC of the *NGL* during, or in relation to, an emergency.

emergency protocol means an instrument of a legislative or administrative character made by AEMO with respect to gas emergencies or a particular gas emergency under an application Act or jurisdictional gas legislation.

energy calculation means the calculation of the energy content of a quantity of gas in accordance with rule 303.

energy calculation procedures means the Procedures made under rule 303.

energy data means data relating to the volume, pressure and temperature of gas.

entry capacity certificate means a certificated right, measured in GJ per gas day, in respect of a specified capacity certificates zone that is allocated under Division 4 Subdivision 3 for the purposes of tie-breaking in accordance with rule 214(1)(d).

exit capacity certificate means a certificated right, measured in GJ per gas day, in respect of a specified capacity certificates zone that is allocated under Division 4 Subdivision 3 for the purposes of tie-breaking in accordance with rule 214(1)(e).

final statement means a statement issued by AEMO under rule 245.

financial year means a period commencing on 1 July and terminating on the following 30 June.

flow rate means the rate at which gas flows past a point on the declared transmission system or a declared distribution system in an hour, expressed in GJ/hour.

gas includes ~~covered gas~~~~natural gas~~ and processable gas.

gas day means a period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at 6:00 am.

gas production facility means any:

(a) gas processing plant (including a biogas processing plant) and associated facilities, or

(b) primary gas production plant and associated facilities.

~~**gas production facility means any gas processing plant and associated facilities, excluding any LNG processing facility, storage facility or blend processing facility.**~~

gas quality monitoring arrangements – See rule 289E(1).

gas quality monitoring plan means a plan for monitoring gas quality and for the operation and maintenance of gas quality monitoring systems that a responsible gas quality monitoring provider is required to provide pursuant to rule 289E and that satisfies the requirements of rule 289H.

gas quality monitoring procedures means the Procedures made under rule 289B.

gas quality monitoring system means a system for monitoring gas quality that a responsible gas quality monitoring provider is required to provide pursuant to rule 289E and that satisfies the requirements of rule 289G.

gas quality specifications means in respect of a market injection point:

- (a) the standard gas quality specifications; or
- (b) in the case of a system injection point, a gas quality standard approved by AEMO in respect of that system injection point pursuant to rule 287(1); or

- (c) in the case of a DDS injection point, a gas quality standard approved by the Distributor in respect of that DDS injection point pursuant to rule 287A(1).

gas scheduling procedures means the Procedures made under rule 206.

government authority includes any government or governmental, semi-governmental, administrative or judicial body, department, commission, authority, tribunal, agency or entity.

imbalance payment - See rule 235(2) and (3).

injection allocation statement means a statement that an Allocation Agent is required to give pursuant to rule 229(7).

injection bid means a bid made in respect of a market injection point.

installation database means the database of calibration data which a responsible person is required to keep in respect of its metering installations pursuant to rule 309.

installation database procedures means the Procedures made under rule 309.

interconnected transmission pipeline service provider means the service provider for a transmission pipeline that is connected to a declared transmission system.

interest rate has the meaning given to it in rule 3.

intervention means measures taken by AEMO under rule 343 to eliminate or reduce a threat to system security.

labour dispute means a strike, lockout, ban, "go-slow" activity, stoppage, restraint of labour or other similar act.

linepack account - See rule 241.

LNG means liquefied natural gas.

LNG connection point means the point on the declared transmission system at which gas is permitted to flow into or out of an LNG storage facility.

LNG injection bid means a bid by a Market Participant to AEMO to withdraw LNG stock from an LNG storage facility and inject gas into the declared transmission system at the LNG connection point.

LNG reserve means the LNG storage capacity to which AEMO is entitled under its LNG storage agreement.

LNG stock means the amount of LNG in an LNG storage facility held on behalf of AEMO, a Market Participant or any other person.

LNG storage capacity means rights to hold capacity in the LNG storage facility granted by the LNG Storage Provider to a Market Participant, AEMO or any other person pursuant to an LNG storage agreement.

LNG storage facility means a storage facility owned or operated by an LNG Storage Provider.

LNG Storage Provider means a declared LNG storage provider (as that term is defined in the NGL).

maintenance means work carried out by DWGM facility operators that, in AEMO's opinion, may affect:

- (a) the supply of gas through the Market; or
 - (b) AEMO's ability to operate the declared transmission system; or
 - (c) declared transmission system capacity; or
 - (d) system security; or
 - (e) the efficient operation of the declared transmission system generally,
- and includes work carried out on pipeline equipment but does not include maintenance required to avert or reduce the impact of an emergency.

maintenance planning procedures means the Procedures made under rule 326.

margin call – See rule 263.

Market means the declared wholesale gas market related to the declared transmission system and the declared distribution systems.

Market Customer means a Customer who is a Market Participant.

Market information bulletin board means a facility established by AEMO on the electronic communication system on which it may publish information for Market Participants.

market injection point means a system injection point or a DDS injection point.

Market Participant means a Registered participant registered in a registrable capacity including the description: Market Participant.

Market Participant submission means information submitted by Market Participants under rules 208, 209, 211 and 213 using the electronic communication system.

market prices means prices for gas set by AEMO for each scheduling horizon as determined in accordance with Division 2, Subdivision 3.

market transaction means a sale or purchase of gas that occurs when a Market Participant has a trading imbalance in a trading interval.

market withdrawal point means a system withdrawal point or a distribution delivery point for a distribution connected facility.

maximum total payment means the maximum amount payable by AEMO in respect of a billing period as determined by rule 252.

meter means a device that measures and records quantities of gas by reference to volume, mass or energy content.

metering means measuring and recording the quantity of gas by reference to volume, mass or energy content.

metering communications procedures means the Procedures made under rule 308.

metering data means the data obtained or derived from a metering installation.

metering database means the database kept by AEMO pursuant to rule 310.

metering installation means the meter and associated equipment and installations installed as required under Division 3, Subdivision 4 for connection points.

metering installation coordination procedures means the Procedures made under rule 292A.

metering point means the point of physical connection of a meter to a pipeline.

metering register means a register of information relating to metering installations kept by AEMO pursuant to rule 311 and forming part of the metering database.

metering register procedures means the Procedures made under rule 311.

metering substitution threshold means the metering error tolerance equal to twice the uncertainty limit fixed in accordance with the metering uncertainty limits and calibration requirements procedures.

metering uncertainty limits and calibration requirements procedures means the Procedures made under rule 297.

minimum exposure – See rule 256.

MIRN means metering installation registration number.

monitoring point means a point at which a gas quality monitoring system is installed.

net bidding facility means a blend processing facility connected to a declared transmission system or a distribution connected facility that (in either case) satisfies the criteria for classification as a net bidding facility in the net bidding facility procedures and is classified as a net bidding facility in accordance with rule 204B.

net bidding facility procedures means the procedures made under rule 204B.

net injected quantity means, in relation to:

- (a) a net bidding facility in any period:
 - (i) the quantity of gas injected in that period at the facility's market injection point~~DDS injection point~~; less
 - (ii) the quantity of gas withdrawn in that period at the facility's market injection point~~distribution delivery point~~; and
- (b) a Market Participant and a market injection point ~~DDS injection point~~ for a net bidding facility in any period, the share of the net injected quantity of the net bidding facility treated as injected by the Market Participant at the market injection point ~~DDS injection point~~ for the period in accordance with Subdivision 5 of Division 2 of this Part (which may be negative).

net system load has the meaning given in the Retail Market Procedures.

off-specification gas means gas that does not comply with the gas quality specifications for the market injection point at which it is, or is to be, injected.

operating schedule means a schedule that AEMO is required to publish pursuant to Division 2, Subdivision 2.

operational gas means gas used for operating declared transmission system assets, including gas used to fuel compressors or heaters required for operating the declared transmission system.

Participant compensation fund – See rule 225.

payment date means the date on which payment is due in respect of a billing period. (See rules 246, 247 and 250.)

pipeline equipment means, in relation to the pipe or system of pipes comprised in a pipeline:

- (a) all structures for protecting or supporting the pipes; and
- (b) facilities for the compression of gas, the maintenance of the pipes or the injection or withdrawal of gas; and
- (c) all fittings, appurtenances, compressor stations, odourisation plants, scraper stations, valves, telemetry systems (including communications towers) and works and buildings used in connection with the pipes.

planning review means the planning review to be provided by AEMO under rule 323.

price step – See rule 209(5).

pricing schedule means a schedule that AEMO is required to produce pursuant to rule 221(2).

Producer means a person that injects gas into the declared transmission system.

prudential requirements means the requirements imposed on a Market Participant to provide and maintain a security in accordance with Division 2, Subdivision 7.

publish, by AEMO, means the posting of information on the Market information bulletin board or the AEMO website.

receipt point means a point at which gas is received into a pipeline, other than a transfer point, including a point at which gas is received into the pipeline from a storage facility, a gas production facility or a blend processing facility.

regulatory instrument means any law, statute, regulation, code, rule, order, guideline, sub-code or other instrument regulating the gas industry in the adoptive jurisdiction from time to time.

responsible gas quality monitoring provider – See rule 289C.

responsible person – See rule 292.

Retailer means a user of the declared transmission system who is registered in the capacity of Market Participant - Retailer under rule 135A.

Retail Market Procedures means the Retail Market Procedures of the adoptive jurisdiction.

revised statement means a statement issued by AEMO under rule 249.

RoLR has the same meaning as in the *NERL*.

RoLR process means the process for transferring *retail customers* to a RoLR.

RoLR scheme has the same meaning as in the *NERL*.

rule consultation procedures means the Procedures made under rule 357.

safety plan means a plan that must be developed by certain Registered participants in accordance with a regulatory instrument relating to gas safety.

safety procedures – See rule 335.

scheduled imbalance means a quantity of gas in GJ for a Market Participant that is the sum of the withdrawals scheduled for controllable quantities and demand forecasts for that Market Participant less the sum of the scheduled injections for that Market Participant as determined by the relevant operating schedule.

scheduled injection means a quantity of gas in GJ scheduled to be injected in the relevant operating schedule.

scheduled withdrawal means a quantity of gas in GJ scheduled to be withdrawn in the relevant operating schedule.

scheduling means the process of scheduling bids that AEMO is required to carry out in accordance with this Part.

scheduling horizon means a period of time on a gas day from the time of commencement of a published operating schedule, until the end of the relevant gas day.

scheduling instruction means an instruction given by AEMO to a Market Participant or, in the case of an LNG injection bid, to an LNG Storage Provider, pursuant to rule 215.

scheduling interval means any of the following periods on a gas day: 6:00 am to 10:00 am; 10:00 am to 2:00 pm; 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm; 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm; 10:00 pm to the end of the gas day.

service envelope agreement means an agreement entered into between AEMO and a declared transmission system service provider, as required under section 91BE of the *NGL*.

settlement means the determination of actual imbalances, trading amounts and settlement amounts in respect of Market Participants who trade in the market.

settlement amount – See rule 236.

settlement metering point means:

- (a) a system point;
- (b) a point where gas is transferred between declared distribution systems;
- (c) a distribution delivery point at which gas is withdrawn from a declared distribution system and injected into a distribution connected facility; or
- (d) a point approved for a metering installation for a net bidding facility under rule 290A.

settlement statement means a statement issued by AEMO in the form of a preliminary statement under rule 244, a final statement under rule 245 or a revised statement under rule 249.

significant price variation – See rule 355.

standard gas quality specifications means:

- (a) the gas quality specifications contained in AS 4564 – 2005 (as amended or replaced from time to time); or
- (b) if those gas quality specifications have been added to or otherwise modified by or under applicable legislation (principal or subordinate) of the Commonwealth or a State – those gas quality specifications as added to or otherwise modified.

standard schedule time means each of the times by which AEMO must publish an operating schedule or pricing schedule for the gas day as set out in rule 215(3).

standing bid means a bid for a Market Participant that is expressed to apply in respect of each consecutive gas day until a future specified date or until revoked.

standing demand forecast means a demand forecast for a Market Participant that is expressed to apply in respect of each consecutive gas day until a future specified date or until revoked.

storage facility means a facility for the storage of gas, including an LNG storage facility and underground storage.

Storage Provider means a person whose storage facility is connected to the declared transmission system.

storage space means in relation to LNG storage capacity, the right of a Market Participant to store a quantity of gas (expressed in tonnes) in an LNG storage facility in accordance with its LNG storage agreement and this Part.

Sub-Allocation Agent means a person who has been appointed by a Market Participant or other person to submit sub-allocation statements.

sub-allocation statement means a statement that a Sub-Allocation Agent may submit under rules 229(9) or 230(8).

supply point means a transmission supply point or a distribution supply point as defined in the Retail Market Procedures.

suspension notice means a notice issued by AEMO in accordance with rule 260.

system capability modelling means modelling carried out by AEMO in accordance with rule 328.

system injection point means a connection point on the declared transmission system that is designed to permit gas to flow through a single pipe into the declared transmission system, which may also be, in the case of a transfer point, a system withdrawal point.

system point means a market injection point, a market withdrawal point or a system withdrawal zone.

system security – See the system security procedures.

system security procedures means the Procedures made by AEMO under rule 205.

system withdrawal point means a connection point on the declared transmission system that is designed to permit gas to flow through a single pipe out of the declared transmission system, which may also be, in the case of a transfer point, a system injection point.

system withdrawal zone means a part of the declared transmission system that contains one or more system withdrawal points and in respect of which AEMO has determined that a bid must be made.

tariff D withdrawal point means a system withdrawal point or a distribution delivery point at which gas is withdrawn:

- (a) at a rate of more than 10GJ in any hour or more than 10,000 GJ in any year, unless otherwise designated by AEMO following advice from the declared transmission system service provider or Distributor; or
- (b) at a lower hourly or annual rate, if designated as tariff D by AEMO following advice from the declared transmission system service provider or Distributor,

where rates of withdrawal are determined annually on the basis of metering data for the 12 months prior to the date of determination or, where 12 months' metering data is not available, a reasonable estimation of withdrawals for the next 12 month period.

tariff V withdrawal point means a system withdrawal point or a distribution delivery point which is not a tariff D withdrawal point.

tie-breaking event – See rule 214(1).

time stamp means a means of identifying the time and date of the transmission or receipt of data.

Trader means a person (other than a person registered in some other registrable capacity) that buys or sells gas in the declared wholesale gas market.

trading amount - See rule 234(2).

trading interval means a period of one gas day.

trading limit – See rule 261.

transfer point means a point where gas is transferred between the declared transmission system and:

- (a) a transmission pipeline that is not part of the declared transmission system; or
- (b) a declared distribution system.

transmission constraint means a constraint in or affecting the declared transmission system at any time as a result of which (having regard to operational requirements relating to pressures) gas flows in any part of the system are or (but for anything done by AEMO) would be restricted, whether the constraint results from the size of any part of the declared transmission system, the operation or failure to operate of any part of the declared transmission system or the extent or distribution of supply or demand in any part of the declared transmission system.

Transmission Customer means a Customer who withdraws gas from a transmission delivery point.

transmission delivery point means a point on the declared transmission system at which gas is withdrawn from the declared transmission system and delivered to a Transmission Customer or injected into a storage facility or a blend processing facility.

unintended scheduling result – See rule 217.

uplift payment means a payment by or to a Market Participant or declared transmission system service provider determined by AEMO in accordance with rule 240 for the purpose of funding ancillary payments.

uplift payment procedures means the Procedures made under rule 240.

VoLL means \$800 per GJ.

withdrawal allocation statement – See rule 230(6).

withdrawal bid means a bid made in respect of a system withdrawal zone or a market withdrawal point.

Division 1A Participation in relation to distribution connected facilities

204B Classification of net bidding facilities

- (1) A person that is the distribution connected facility operator for a distribution connected facility, or the Blend Processing Provider for a blend processing facility, where the facility ~~The distribution connected facility operator for a distribution connected facility that~~ satisfies the criteria in the net bidding facility procedures for classification as a net bidding facility must apply to AEMO for classification of the facility under this Part as a net bidding facility.
- (2) A person must not classify a facility ~~distribution connected facility~~ as a net bidding facility unless it has obtained the approval of AEMO to do so.
- (3) AEMO must make Procedures (**net bidding facility procedures**) governing:
 - (a) the criteria for classification as a net bidding facility;
 - (b) the classification process, including the information to be provided and time frames;
 - (c) proposals for alternative metering configurations for net bidding facilities under rule 290A;
 - (d) cessation of classification as a net bidding facility; and
 - (e) any other matters contemplated for inclusion in the net bidding facility procedures by this Part.
- (4) In making criteria for classification as a net bidding facility, AEMO must have regard to the need for a facility ~~distribution connected facility~~ to be classified as a net bidding facility where the facility withdraws gas from a declared transmission system or declared distribution system and at the same time reinjects at least the same quantity of gas, unless that classification is not consistent with the efficient operation of the Market.
- (5) An application under subrule (1) by a distribution connected facility operator for classification of a facility ~~distribution connected facility~~ as a net bidding facility must contain the information specified in the net bidding facility procedures.

- (6) AEMO must classify a facility ~~distribution-connected facility~~ as a net bidding facility if AEMO is reasonably satisfied that the facility ~~distribution-connected facility~~ satisfies the criteria for classification as a net bidding facility.
- (7) A person that has classified a facility ~~distribution-connected facility~~ as a net bidding facility must promptly notify AEMO if the facility ceases to satisfy the criteria for classification as a net bidding facility.

204C Net injected quantities to be used for net bidding facilities

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, other than Subdivisions 3, 3.1 and 4 of Division 3, and except as otherwise provided in the net bidding facility procedures, in respect of a net bidding facility, a reference in this Part to a quantity of gas injected, or proposed or scheduled to be injected, at the market injection point ~~DDS-injection point~~ for a net bidding facility is taken to be a reference to a net injected quantity.
- (2) Registered participants, AEMO, Allocation Agents and Sub-Allocation Agents must perform their obligations under this Part in a manner consistent with the principle in subrule (1) and the provisions in the net bidding facility procedures made for this rule.
- (3) The net bidding facility procedures may provide for the application of this Part in respect of net injected quantities, to give effect to the principle in subrule (1) and to provide for the efficient operation of the Market in relation to net bidding facilities.
- (4) The net bidding facility procedures must provide for the application of this Part in respect of negative net injected quantities, including provision for:
 - (a) negative net injected quantities to be excluded from the calculation of actual injections;
 - (b) Market Participants to include negative net injected quantities in demand forecasts;
 - (c) for subrules 235(7) to 235(11), calculation of a Market Participant's aggregate net adjusted withdrawals where its net injected quantity is negative in the period; and for subrules 235(8) and 235(10), calculation of a Market Participant's adjusted withdrawals at a distribution delivery point for a net bidding facility where its net injected quantity is negative in the period; and
 - (d) cessation of classification as a net bidding facility where negative net injected quantities occur other than in exceptional circumstances.

Division 2 Market Operation and Administration

Subdivision 2 Gas Scheduling

208 Demand forecasts

- (1) A Market Participant must submit a demand forecast of the quantity of gas (excluding controllable quantities covered by withdrawal bids) that it expects to withdraw in each hour of the gas day:
 - (a) from the declared transmission system, excluding:
 - (i) quantities (excluding amounts covered by paragraph (b)); and
 - (ii) quantities to be withdrawn at the transmission delivery point for a net bidding facility;
 - (b) if AEMO so requires – from one or more specified system withdrawal points;
 - (c) if AEMO so requires – from one or more specified distribution delivery points; and
 - (d) from declared distribution systems, excluding:
 - (i) quantities covered by paragraph (a), (b) or (c); and
 - (ii) quantities to be withdrawn at the distribution delivery point for a net bidding facility.
- (2) AEMO may require the submission of a separate demand forecast for a specified system withdrawal point or specified distribution delivery point if:
 - (a) the maximum daily quantity of withdrawals at that point is 5,000 GJ or more; or
 - (b) the frequency and duration of withdrawals at that point are irregular; or
 - (c) AEMO reasonably considers the withdrawals at that point are likely to have a material impact on the operation of the declared transmission system.
- (3) Before requiring a separate demand forecast for a particular system withdrawal point or distribution delivery point, AEMO must consult with the relevant Market Participant and take into account any relevant information provided by that Market Participant.
- (4) Market Participants must submit demand forecasts in accordance with the timings required under rule 211.
- (5) The following is confidential information:
 - (a) a requirement by AEMO for a separate demand forecast for one or more system withdrawal points or distribution delivery points;
 - (b) a demand forecast submitted by a Market Participant.

216 Failure to conform to scheduling instructions

- (1) Subject to subrules (2) and (4), if AEMO issues a scheduling instruction in respect of a bid, the Market Participant who submitted the bid must comply with the scheduling instruction in all material respects.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (2) If a Market Participant is unable to comply in all material respects with a scheduling instruction issued in respect of a bid, it must:
- (a) notify AEMO that it is unable to comply with the scheduling instruction as soon as practicable after it becomes aware of its failure to comply and give the reasons for the failure; and
 - (b) advise AEMO of the actions proposed to be undertaken by the Market Participant to re-establish compliance with its obligations under this Subdivision; and
 - (c) **[Deleted]**
 - (d) provide AEMO with such evidence of the reasons for the failure as AEMO may reasonably require.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (3) If a Market Participant is unable to comply in all material respects with a scheduling instruction issued in respect of a bid, AEMO must notify all Market Participants of that fact and AEMO must, on request, provide details of the reasons for the failure to comply:
- (a) to the extent that those reasons have been provided to AEMO; and
 - (b) only to the extent that the information explains the effect on AEMO's operation of the declared transmission system, including the quantities of gas affected and the likely period of effect.
- (4) A Market Participant is not obliged to comply with a scheduling instruction issued in respect of a bid:
- (a) **[Deleted]**
 - (b) if, in the case of the Market Participant, not being a Producer, distribution connected facility operator, Storage Provider, Blend Processing Provider or interconnected transmission pipeline service provider, having ordered a quantity of gas from a Producer or other person to enable it to comply with that bid and that Producer or other person was only required, under the terms of its contract with that Market Participant, to use its reasonable endeavours to deliver that quantity of gas and that Producer or other person does not in fact deliver that quantity of gas; or

- (c) if, in the case of the Market Participant also being a Producer, distribution connected facility operator, Storage Provider, Blend Processing Provider or interconnected transmission pipeline service provider, that Market Participant has used its reasonable endeavours to deliver that quantity of gas but has not in fact delivered that quantity of gas provided that Market Participant has made its bid in good faith.

(5) [Deleted].

(6) [Deleted].

(7) [Deleted].

(8) [Deleted].

(9) [Deleted].

(10) [Deleted].

219 Injection and withdrawal confirmations

- (1) Each Registered participant who is registered as a Producer, a distribution connected facility operator, a Storage Provider, a Blend Processing Provider or an interconnected transmission pipeline service provider must as soon as possible on each day notify AEMO of the total quantity of gas that it intends to:
- (a) inject into, and withdraw from, the declared transmission system; or
 - (b) inject into, and withdraw from, a declared distribution system,
- on its own account (if any) and on behalf of Market Participants during the gas day commencing on the following day.
- (2) If, for any reason, there is a material change to the quantity of gas previously notified by a Registered participant under this rule, then the Registered participant must promptly notify AEMO of the change.

Note:

This rule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

Subdivision 6 Settlements

235 Imbalance payments and Deviation payments

- (1) The total imbalance payment of a Market Participant for a gas day is the sum of the imbalance payments determined for each scheduling horizon of that gas day.
- (2) The imbalance payment of a Market Participant arising from the scheduling horizon commencing at 6:00 am is:
- (a) the Market Participant's scheduled imbalance arising from the last published operating schedule commencing at the start of the scheduling interval;

multiplied by

- (b) the market price determined under Subdivision 2 for the standard schedule time of 6:00 am.

- (3) The imbalance payment of a Market Participant arising from each subsequent scheduling horizon in the gas day is:

- (a) the Market Participant's scheduled imbalance from the last published operational schedule commencing prior to the start of the next scheduling interval; less
- (b) the Market Participant's scheduled imbalance from the last published operational schedule commencing in the previous scheduling interval;

which may result in a negative amount, multiplied by

- (c) the market price determined under Subdivision 2 for the commencement of that scheduling horizon.

- (4) The total deviation payment of a Market Participant and AEMO for a gas day is the sum of the deviation payments determined for each scheduling interval of that gas day.

- (5) The deviation payment of a Market Participant and AEMO arising from each of the scheduling intervals of the gas day is, for each of these scheduling intervals:

- (a) the deviation for that Market Participant or AEMO for that scheduling interval;

multiplied by

- (b) the market price determined under Subdivision 2 for the commencement of the next scheduling interval.

- (6) The market price to be used in the determination of deviation payments under subrule (5) for the last scheduling interval of a gas day is the market price for the standard schedule time of 6:00 am on the following gas day.

- (7) For the purpose of determining each Market Participant's actual imbalance in a scheduling interval, AEMO must make an adjustment to the total quantity of gas (if any) withdrawn by that Market Participant from the declared transmission system in that scheduling interval (other than withdrawals at a delivery point for a net bidding facility where the net injected quantity is positive) to account for unaccounted for gas in accordance with the following formula:

$$AWT = MWT / (1 - UAFGT)$$

Where:

AWT is the net adjusted quantity of gas that is to be treated as having been withdrawn by that Market Participant from the declared transmission system in that scheduling interval; and

MWT is the net quantity of gas withdrawn by that Market Participant from the declared transmission system in that scheduling interval; and

UAFGT is 0.0 or some other value fixed (after consultation with Market Participants) for the purposes of this definition, and published, by AEMO.

- (8) For the purpose of determining each Market Participant's actual imbalance in a scheduling interval, AEMO must make an adjustment to the total quantity of gas (if any) withdrawn by that Market Participant in that scheduling interval from a distribution delivery point (other than a distribution delivery point for a net bidding facility where the net injected quantity is positive) to account for unaccounted for gas in accordance with the following formula:

$$AWD = MWD / \{(1 - UAFGD) \times (1 - UAFGT)\}$$

Where:

AWD is the adjusted quantity of gas that is to be treated as having been withdrawn by that Market Participant in that scheduling interval from that distribution delivery point;

MWD is the quantity of gas withdrawn by that Market Participant in that scheduling interval from that distribution delivery point;

UAFGD is the relevant unaccounted for gas benchmark assigned to:

- (a) the Distributor on whose distribution pipeline the distribution delivery point is located; and
- (b) the quantity of gas withdrawn by that Market Participant at that distribution delivery point,

in accordance with the declared metering requirement; and

UAFGT is 0.0 or some other value fixed (after consultation with Market Participants) for the purposes of this definition, and published, by AEMO.

- (9) The net adjusted withdrawals of a Market Participant at a system withdrawal point must be determined:

- (a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), at that system withdrawal point as the metered quantity of gas withdrawn, adjusted in accordance with subrule (7);
- (b) at a system withdrawal point at which an Allocation Agent or Sub-Allocation Agent has been appointed in accordance with rule 230(1), as the quantity of gas allocated to that Market Participant at that system withdrawal point in accordance with rule 230, adjusted in accordance with subrule (7); ~~or~~
- (c) at a system withdrawal point at which an Allocation Agent or Sub-Allocation Agent should have been appointed under rule 230(1) but has not been appointed, as the quantity of gas determined in accordance with rule 230(12), adjusted in accordance with subrule (7); ~~or~~

(d) at a transmission delivery point for a net bidding facility, as zero if the net injection from that net bidding facility for the Market Participant is positive in the relevant period or, if it is negative, in accordance with the net bidding facility procedures.

- (10) A Market Participant's adjusted withdrawals at a distribution delivery point must be determined:

- (a) subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) as:
 - (i) the metered quantity of gas withdrawn at that distribution delivery point; or
 - (ii) the data provided to AEMO for settlement purposes in accordance with the Retail Market Procedures for that distribution delivery point, adjusted in accordance with subrule (8);
- (b) at a distribution delivery point at which an Allocation Agent or Sub-Allocation Agent has been appointed in accordance with rule 230(1), as the quantity of gas allocated to that Market Participant at that distribution delivery point in accordance with rule 230, adjusted in accordance with subrule (8);
- (c) at a distribution delivery point at which an Allocation Agent or Sub-Allocation Agent should have been appointed under rule 230(1) but has not been appointed, as the quantity of gas in accordance with rule 230(12), adjusted in accordance with subrule (8); and
- (d) at a distribution delivery point for a net bidding facility, as zero if the net injected quantity from that net bidding facility for the Market Participant is positive in the relevant period or, if it is negative, in accordance with the net bidding facility procedures.

- (11) A Market Participant's aggregate net adjusted withdrawals in a scheduling interval are determined as:

$$\sum AW = \sum AWT + \sum AWD$$

Where:

$\sum AW$ is the aggregate of all that Market Participant's net adjusted withdrawals in that scheduling interval;

$\sum AWT$ is the sum of all that Market Participants' net adjusted withdrawals at system withdrawal points in that scheduling interval; and

$\sum AWD$ is the sum of all that Market Participant's adjusted withdrawals in that scheduling interval at distribution delivery points supplied from DDS injection points or system withdrawal points other than system withdrawal points for which quantities have been included in $\sum AWT$.

- (12) For the purposes of determining amounts of gas withdrawn in each scheduling interval of the gas day by a Market Participant or Customers of that Market Participant at distribution delivery points for which the meters are basic meters, the quantity of gas withdrawn by that Market Participant in each hour of the gas day must be determined using the following formula:

$$Q = DQ \times (HNSL/NSL)$$

Where:

Q is the quantity of gas withdrawn by a Market Participant or Customers of that Market Participant in an hour at distribution delivery points for which the meters are basic meters that is to be treated as having been withdrawn by that Market Participant in an hour;

DQ is the quantity as determined under subrule (10)(a)(ii) of gas withdrawn in that gas day by that Market Participant or Customers of that Market Participant at distribution delivery points for which the meters are basic meters;

HNSL is the amount of load of all Market Participants in an hour of the gas day that is determined when determining the net system load; and

NSL is a daily amount consisting of the sum of all net system loads for all declared distribution systems.

Division 3 Technical Matters

Subdivision 3 Gas quality specifications

287 Gas quality standards for system injection points

- (1) Subject to any duty or requirement under any regulatory instrument relating to gas quality or safety, AEMO may approve a written agreement that:
 - (a) provides for the injection of gas at a system injection point that does not comply with the standard gas quality specifications; and
 - (b) sets out the quality standard with which that gas must comply.
- (2) The parties to such an agreement must consist of or include:
 - (a) the Registered participant or Registered participants proposing to inject gas that does not comply with the standard gas quality specifications; and
 - (b) Registered participants with whose gas that gas would be commingled; and
 - (c) any provider of gas processing services for the processing of gas, after its injection into the declared transmission system, that does not comply with the standard gas quality specifications.
- (3) AEMO must not approve an agreement under subrule (1) unless satisfied that the injection of gas in accordance with the agreement would not impair the quality of gas transferred at a system withdrawal point from the declared transmission system into a distribution pipeline so that the gas no longer complies with the standard gas quality specifications.
- (4) AEMO may, by notice to the parties to an agreement under subrule (1), revoke the agreement if:
 - (a) a breach of the agreement occurs; or
 - (b) AEMO is satisfied that the injection of the gas in accordance with the agreement has impaired the quality of gas transferred at a system withdrawal point from the declared transmission system into a distribution pipeline so that the gas no longer complies with the standard gas quality specifications.
- (5) AEMO may determine for a particular transmission delivery point a gas quality standard that differs from the standard gas quality specifications if all Registered participants who withdraw gas at that transmission delivery point agree to the determination.

Subdivision 4 Metering

292 Responsibility for metering installation

- (1) The person who is responsible for providing a metering installation is the responsible person.
- (2) Subject to subrule (4), the responsible person for a metering installation:
 - (a) if the metering installation is situated at a receipt point on the declared transmission system – is the declared transmission system service provider associated with that receipt point, unless:
 - (i) the declared transmission system service provider and the Producer, ~~or the Storage Provider~~ or Blend Processing Provider associated with that receipt point agree otherwise; or
 - (ii) the Producer, ~~or Storage Provider~~ or Blend Processing Provider associated with that receipt point is a Registered participant and has elected in accordance with subrule (3A) to be the responsible person;
 - (b) if the metering installation is situated at a transfer point between the declared transmission system and another transmission pipeline - is the declared transmission system service provider, unless:
 - (i) declared transmission system service provider and the interconnected transmission pipeline service provider associated with that transfer point agree otherwise; or
 - (ii) the interconnected transmission pipeline service provider associated with that transfer point is a Registered participant and has elected in accordance with subrule (3A) to be the responsible person;
 - (c) if the metering installation is situated at a transfer point between the declared transmission system and a distribution pipeline – is the declared transmission system service provider associated with that transfer point unless otherwise agreed between that declared transmission system service provider and the Distributor associated with that transfer point;
 - (d) if the metering installation is situated at a transmission delivery point at which a Transmission Customer is connected – is the declared transmission system service provider associated with that transmission delivery point, unless:
 - (i) the declared transmission system service provider and that Transmission Customer agree otherwise; or
 - (ii) that Transmission Customer is a Registered participant and has elected in accordance with subrule (3A) to be the responsible person;
 - (e) subject to paragraph (f), if the metering installation is situated at a distribution delivery point at which a Market Customer or a Customer who is buying gas from a Retailer other than the Customer's local area retailer (as defined in the National Energy Retail Law) is connected - is the Distributor associated with that distribution delivery point, unless:

- (i) that Distributor and the Market Customer or (in the case of a Customer) the Market Participant that sells gas to the Customer agree otherwise; or
 - (ii) in the case of a Market Customer, the relevant Market Customer has elected in accordance with subrule (3A) to be the responsible person;
 - (f) if the metering installation is situated at a receipt point on a declared distribution system, or a distribution delivery point for a distribution connected facility - is the Distributor associated with that receipt point, unless:
 - (i) the Distributor and the distribution connected facility operator associated with that receipt point agree otherwise; or
 - (ii) the distribution connected facility operator associated with that receipt point is a Registered participant and has elected in accordance with subrule (3A) to be the responsible person;
 - (g) if the metering installation is situated at a connection point between declared distribution systems of different Distributors – is the Distributor associated with the distribution system from which the greater quantity of gas flows into the other distribution system unless otherwise agreed between the relevant Distributors.
- (3) The agreement of the relevant Registered participants under this rule must not be unreasonably withheld.
- (3A) A Registered participant may make an election to be the responsible person for a metering installation (other than a metering installation for which another person is and intends to remain the responsible person) for the purposes of subrule (2) (other than subparagraphs (c) and (g) of that subrule) by giving notice to the person who would otherwise be the responsible person for that metering installation.
- (4) A person who is not a Registered participant may only be the responsible person for a metering installation if it agrees with AEMO to be bound by this Subdivision and such other provisions of this Part as AEMO may require on such terms as AEMO may reasonably require.
- (5) Where agreement is reached under subrule (2) or an election is made under subrule (3A), the person who would otherwise be the responsible person must immediately advise AEMO of that agreement or election.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (5A) A person that is the responsible person for a metering installation as the result of an election made under subrule (3A) may request approval from AEMO to cease to be the responsible person for the metering installation. AEMO must refuse to grant approval unless another Registered participant has elected to be, or the declared transmission system service provider or Distributor (as applicable) has

agreed to be, the responsible person for the metering installation with effect from the time the approval takes effect.

- (5B) Where a person that is the responsible person for a metering installation as the result of an election made under subrule (3A) ceases to be a Registered participant, the person must comply with subrule (4).
- (6) Subject to subrule (7) and any agreement between the responsible person and an affected Participant, costs associated with a metering installation are to be borne by the responsible person.
- (7) Subject to any agreement to the contrary, the reasonable costs associated with new metering installations, modifications to existing metering installations, or decommissioning of metering installations are to be borne by the affected Participant to the extent that those costs arise from new, increased or reduced gas demand of, or supply to, that affected Participant.

304 Performance of metering installations

- (1) The responsible person must ensure as far as possible that metering data can be transmitted or otherwise collected and delivered to the metering database from its metering installations:
 - (a) within the applicable accuracy parameters described in the metering uncertainty limits and calibration requirements procedures for metering installations at any transmission delivery points and any distribution delivery points for a distribution connected facility~~facilities~~, and in any declared metering requirement for metering installations at other distribution delivery points;
 - (b) within the time required for settlement, at a level of availability of at least 99% per annum in the case of metering installations (excluding the communication link);
 - (c) within the time required for settlement, at a level of availability of at least 95% per annum in the case of the communication link; and
 - (d) in accordance with the requirements of rule 308,or as otherwise agreed between AEMO and the responsible person.
- (2) **[Deleted]**
- (3) An affected Participant who becomes aware of a metering installation malfunction or other defect must advise AEMO as soon as practicable.

Note:

This rule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

Division 4 Market information and system planning

Subdivision 2 Forecasts and Planning and Maintenance Reviews

323 Planning reviews

- (1) By no later than 31 March 2015 and by 31 March in every second year thereafter, AEMO must prepare and publish a planning review in accordance with this rule.
- (2) Each planning review must contain annual forecasts by system withdrawal zone of the matters set out in subrule (3) for each year of the 5 years, and (where practicable) for each month of the 12 months, commencing from 1 January in the year in which the planning review is provided to Registered participants.
- (3) Planning reviews prepared by AEMO must include forecasts for the total system and by system withdrawal zone (except where otherwise specified) in respect of the following matters:
 - (a) peak daily and hourly demands under peak demand conditions for severe weather conditions that would be expected to be exceeded, on average, once in 2 years (**1 in 2 peak demand conditions**), when those peak demands might occur, and an assessment of the impact of demand from gas fired generation on these days;
 - (b) peak daily and hourly demands under peak demand conditions for severe weather conditions that would be expected to be exceeded, on average, once in 20 years (or such other planning criteria as AEMO may determine), and when those peak demands will occur;
 - (c) total annual demand with and without demand from gas fired generation;
 - (d) available and prospective gas supply and the source of that supply;
 - (e) any expansions of, and extensions to, the declared transmission system;
 - (f) declared transmission system capacity for the system as a whole and for major pipelines in the system;
 - (g) the acceptable range of minimum and maximum pressures at such declared transmission system locations as AEMO considers appropriate;
 - (h) storage capacities and blend processing facility capacities, by facility;
 - (i) storage operating parameters including but not limited to injection and withdrawal rates and pressures and the sustainability of those rates and pressures; and
 - (j) mismatches between supply, demand and capacity.
- (4) When preparing a planning review AEMO must:
 - (a) take into account:
 - (i) the information provided by Registered participants under rules 324(2), (3) and (4);
 - (ii) anticipated future growth in the demand for gas in the adoptive jurisdiction; and

- (iii) committed projects for new or additional gas production facilities, blend processing facilities or extensions or expansions of a declared transmission system or a distribution pipeline; and
 - (b) subject to rule 324(6), publish the assumptions upon which it bases its planning reviews.
- (5) If AEMO becomes aware of any information that materially alters the most recently published planning review, AEMO must update that planning review as soon as practicable, and provide Registered participants with the details of that update.

324 Participant disclosure obligations

- (1) All Registered participants must provide to AEMO forecasts in respect of the matters set out in subrule (2) as follows:
- (a) annual forecasts for each year in the 5 year period commencing on each 1 January must be provided to AEMO by 30 September in the immediately preceding year; and
 - (b) monthly forecasts for each month in the 12 month period commencing on each 1 January must be provided to AEMO by 30 September in the immediately preceding year.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (2) Information supplied by each Registered participant must include forecasts in respect of the following matters, where relevant to the operation or security of the declared transmission system:
- (a) available and prospective supply available to that Registered participant and the source of that supply;
 - (b) storage capacities and inventory available to that Registered participant;
 - (c) gas supply, storage, blend processing facility, transmission and distribution projects, including ~~pipeline~~-extensions and expansions of such facilities;
 - (d) storage operating parameters, including injection and withdrawal rates and pressures and sustainability of those rates and pressures; and
 - (e) blend processing facility capacities.
- (3) Market Customers and Distributors must include the following additional forecasts, where relevant, with the information provided to AEMO under subrule (2):
- (a) peak daily demand for 1 in 2 peak demand conditions; and
 - (b) anticipated material constraints on the capacity of the declared distribution system and the location of such constraints, where that constraint may have a material effect on the operation of the declared transmission system.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (4) DWGM facility operators must include the following additional forecasts, where relevant to the operation or security of the declared transmission system, with the information provided to AEMO under subrule (2):
- (a) the availability of equipment;
 - (b) details of any constraints on the availability of equipment;
 - (c) the time and duration of any proposed maintenance;
 - (d) full details of the proposed maintenance;
 - (e) the longest period likely to be required to recall into operation relevant equipment during the course of maintenance; and
 - (f) operational requirements for maintenance to be performed including:
 - (i) the gas pressure under which the maintenance will be performed;
 - (ii) gas requirements for testing; and
 - (iii) compressor test operations required,

and this additional information must be provided to AEMO in accordance with subrule (1) and also in the form of week-ahead forecasts commencing from Monday in each week which must be provided to AEMO by no later than the immediately preceding Wednesday.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (5) A Registered participant must notify AEMO as soon as practicable having regard to the nature of the change if it becomes aware of a material change to information previously provided under subrules (2), (3) and (4).

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations. See clause 4 and Schedule 2 of the National Gas (Victoria) (Declared System Provisions) Regulations.

- (6) Information provided to AEMO under this rule is confidential information.
- (7) Registered participants must provide the information required under this rule in good faith and must take all reasonable measures to ensure that the information is accurate.

- (8) AEMO may use information provided to it under this rule to prepare, review, revise or publish the gas statement of opportunities.

324A Disclosure obligations of additional reporting entities

- (1) AEMO may make Procedures (**additional reporting procedures**) providing for a person who is not a Registered participant (**additional reporting entity**) to give to AEMO information referred to in rule 324 in accordance with that rule.
- (2) The additional reporting procedures must specify:
 - (a) the persons, or classes of persons, who are additional reporting entities; and
 - (b) the information required to be provided for each person, or class, in accordance with rule 324.
- (3) An additional reporting entity must, on request by AEMO, provide to AEMO information that the additional reporting entity has in its possession or control, as specified under the additional reporting procedures, in accordance with rule 324.

Note:

Section 91FEJ of the *NGL* requires a person who has possession or control of information that relates to the operation and administration of the covered gas industry to give the information to AEMO if the information is necessary for AEMO to perform a declared system function under section 91BA(1)(c) or (d) of the *NGL* and the person is required by the Rules to give the information to AEMO. Section 91FEJ is classified as a civil penalty provision.

- (4) Subrules 324(5), (6), (7) and (8) and rule 325 apply to an additional reporting entity and information it provides in accordance with subrule (3) as if the additional reporting entity were a Registered participant for the purposes of those provisions.
- (5) This rule does not require an additional reporting entity to disclose to AEMO information that is not required to be disclosed due to the operation of subsection 91FEJ(4) of the *NGL*.

Division 5 Intervention and market suspension

Subdivision 5 System security threat

340 Non-firm gas

- (1) Gas is described as **non-firm gas** if it may be available for injection, but its availability cannot be guaranteed.
- (2) Non-firm gas may include:
 - (a) gas that will only be available through use of a Producer's~~, or~~ Storage Provider's or Blend Processing Provider's peak, or near peak, production and technical operational capacity; or
 - (b) gas available from an interconnected transmission pipeline service provider's peak, or near peak capacity; or
 - (c) gas subject to a supply contract that may not be required for delivery under that contract on the gas day, or for part of the gas day; or

- (d) gas subject to a supply contract, in relation to which the supply contract offers some flexibility for managing delivery so that supplies could be made available to the market on restricted terms on the gas day.

Part 20 Short Term Trading Market Rules

Division 1 Preliminary

364 Definitions

In this Part:

Adelaide hub – See rule 371(2).

administered ex post pricing state – See rule 429.

administered price cap means the cap applicable to the ex ante market price, high contingency gas price and low contingency gas price for a hub on any gas day when an administered price cap state applies, being \$40/GJ.

administered price cap state – See rule 428.

allocated quantity for a registered trading right and a gas day means the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ **gas** allocated to that registered trading right in the registered facility service allocation or the STTM distribution system allocation, as the case may be, for that gas day.

allocation agent means:

- (a) for an STTM facility – the person specified as the allocation agent by the relevant STTM facility operator under rule 376(1)(h) or 378 (as the case may be) and registered by AEMO under rule 377(1); or
- (b) for a registered facility service – the person specified as the allocation agent by the relevant contract holder under rule 385(2)(e) or 394 (as the case may be),

and includes, where the context permits, a person registered by AEMO under Division 5, Subdivision 4.

as available capacity means, in respect of an STTM facility, a facility service that is not for firm capacity.

billing period means each period commencing on the gas day that starts on the first day of each calendar month and ending on the gas day that starts on the last day of that calendar month.

billing period allocation statement – See rule 419(4).

Brisbane hub – See rule 372A.

capacity charge means an amount calculated using a rate based on the capacity price and payable to AEMO by an STTM Shipper in respect of a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ **gas** (other than MOS gas) that was supplied to a hub on a gas day under a registered trading right for as available capacity in an STTM facility.

capacity information means information provided under rule 414(1) or information that AEMO uses as a substitute for that information in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

capacity limit of a facility service, distribution service or trading right, means a quantity (in GJ per gas day) representing the maximum capacity of that service or right for that gas day, which may be zero but cannot be negative.

capacity payment means an amount calculated using a rate based on the capacity price and payable by AEMO to an STTM Shipper in respect of a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ that was:

- (a) validly offered for supply to a hub on a gas day under a registered trading right for firm capacity in an STTM facility; but
- (b) not included in the STTM Shipper's registered facility service allocation (net of MOS gas).

capacity price for an STTM facility and a gas day means the price used to calculate capacity charges and capacity payments, representing the marginal value of the capacity of that STTM facility to deliver ~~natural gas~~ to a hub, as set out in the ex ante market schedule for that hub for that gas day.

Note

The capacity price may be zero.

CG assessment conference – See rule 441(1)(d).

contingency gas means a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ by which supply to or withdrawal from a hub by a Trading Participant is increased or decreased in accordance with Division 8 to address a contingency gas requirement.

contingency gas bid means a bid submitted by a Trading Participant in accordance with rule 436 to provide contingency gas by decreasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ supplied to a hub, or increasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ withdrawn from a hub, on a gas day.

contingency gas bid stack means the list of price steps contained in contingency gas bids that establishes the sequence in which AEMO is to schedule contingency gas where decreased flow of ~~natural gas~~ is required at a hub on a gas day.

contingency gas offer means an offer submitted by a Trading Participant in accordance with rule 435 to provide contingency gas by increasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ supplied to a hub, or decreasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ withdrawn from a hub, on a gas day.

contingency gas offer stack means the list of price steps contained in contingency gas offers that establishes the sequence in which AEMO is to schedule contingency gas where increased flow of ~~natural gas~~ is required at a hub on a gas day.

contingency gas requirement means the quantity, timing and location requirements determined in accordance with rule 444(3), for increased or decreased flows of ~~natural gas~~ to or from a hub on the current or the next gas day to meet an operational requirement associated with actual or forecast adverse operating conditions at a hub, where that operational requirement is unlikely to be met through the normal operation of the STTM.

contingency gas trigger event means an event or state in respect of a hub specified in rule 440(1).

contract holder means:

- (a) in respect of a facility contract, the STTM Shipper who is a party to that facility contract and to whom the STTM facility operator agrees to provide facility services under that facility contract; or

- (b) in respect of a distribution contract, the STTM User who is a party to that distribution contract and to whom the STTM distributor agrees to provide distribution services under that distribution contract; or
- (c) an STTM Shipper who is the STTM facility operator for an STTM injection facility ~~STTM production facility or STTM storage facility~~ and who is taken to be a contract holder under rule 380(2); or
- (d) a person who is taken to be a contract holder under rule 372A(3).

contract issuer means:

- (a) in respect of a facility contract, the party to that contract who is the STTM facility operator; or
- (b) in respect of a distribution contract, the party to that contract who is the STTM distributor; or
- (c) an STTM facility operator for an ~~STTM production facility or STTM storage facility~~ STTM injection facility who is taken to be a contract issuer under rule 380(2); or
- (d) a person who is taken to be a contract issuer under rule 372A(3).

CPT horizon means a period of 7 consecutive gas days for which the prices for ~~natural gas~~ at a hub are summed to determine whether the cumulative price threshold has been exceeded.

credit support means a security provided to AEMO by a Trading Participant under rule 478.

credit support provider means the third party that assumes obligations to AEMO under a form of credit support.

cumulative price threshold means 110% of the MPC, being the threshold for imposition of an administered price cap.

custody transfer point means a point at which ~~natural gas~~ passes from a pipeline ~~or injection facility, storage facility or production facility~~ to an STTM distribution system.

D-2 schedule – See rule 416(2) and (4).

D-3 schedule – See rule 416(1) and (4).

default event – See rule 486.

default interest rate has the meaning given to it in rule 3.

default notice means a notice issued by AEMO under a provision of Division 10, in accordance with the requirements of rule 487.

deviation charge means an amount payable to or by a Trading Participant by or to AEMO in respect of a short deviation quantity.

deviation payment means an amount payable to or by a Trading Participant by or to AEMO in respect of a long deviation quantity.

deviation price for a gas day means the price used to calculate deviation charges and deviation payments, in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

Note

The deviation price may be zero.

deviation quantity means the difference between a Trading Participant's modified market schedule quantity and its allocated quantity in respect of ~~natural gas~~ supplied to or withdrawn from the hub in a registrable capacity for a gas day. A deviation quantity will be:

- (a) a long deviation quantity where:
 - (i) in respect of the supply of ~~natural gas~~ to a hub, an STTM Shipper's allocated quantity exceeds its modified market schedule quantity; or
 - (ii) in respect of the withdrawal of ~~natural gas~~ from a hub by an STTM Shipper or STTM User, that Trading Participant's allocated quantity is less than its modified market schedule quantity; or
- (b) a short deviation quantity where:
 - (i) in respect of the supply of ~~natural gas~~ to a hub, an STTM Shipper's allocated quantity is less than its modified market schedule quantity; or
 - (ii) in respect of the withdrawal of ~~natural gas~~ from a hub by an STTM Shipper or STTM User, that Trading Participant's allocated quantity exceeds its modified market schedule quantity.

dispute resolution processes means the dispute resolution processes in Part 15C, subject to Division 13 of this Part.

distribution contract for an STTM distribution system means an agreement, which may consist of one or more instruments:

- (a) between an STTM distributor and another person under which the STTM distributor agrees to provide distribution services for that STTM distribution system to that other person; or
- (b) that is taken to be a distribution contract under rule 372A(3).

distribution service for a hub means a service:

- (a) relating to the haulage of ~~natural gas~~ from the hub through an STTM distribution system; or
- (b) that is taken to be a distribution service under rule 372A(3).

ex ante bid means a bid submitted by an STTM Shipper or STTM User for a hub to withdraw quantities of ~~natural gas~~ from that hub on a gas day at a specified price or prices.

ex ante market charge means an amount calculated on the basis of the ex ante market price and payable to AEMO by a Trading Participant for its market schedule quantities in respect of ex ante bids and price taker bids.

ex ante market payment means an amount calculated on the basis of the ex ante market price and payable by AEMO to a Trading Participant for its market schedule quantities in respect of ex ante offers.

ex ante market price means the price for ~~natural gas~~ for a hub and a gas day as set out in the ex ante market schedule for that hub for that gas day.

ex ante market schedule – See rule 417(6).

ex ante offer means an offer submitted by an STTM Shipper for a hub to supply quantities of ~~natural gas~~ to that hub on a gas day at a specified price or prices.

ex post imbalance price means the price for ~~natural gas~~ for a hub and a gas day that is determined after that gas day in accordance with rule 426.

facility contract for a hub means:

- (a) an agreement, which may consist of one or more instruments, between an STTM facility operator and another person under which the STTM facility operator agrees to provide facility services for that hub to that other person; or
- (b) a contract that is taken to exist under rule 380 where an STTM facility operator for an ~~STTM production facility or STTM storage facility~~ STTM injection facility supplies ~~natural gas~~ to the hub on its own behalf.

facility service for a hub means a service provided by means of an STTM facility relating to:

- (a) where the STTM facility is an STTM pipeline, the haulage of ~~natural gas~~ through that pipeline to or from the hub, including injection into, or withdrawal from, the STTM pipeline at one or more custody transfer points; or
- (b) where the STTM facility is an STTM injection facility, the injection of gas from that STTM injection facility into an STTM distribution system at the hub.
- ~~(b) where the STTM facility is an STTM storage facility, the injection of natural gas from that STTM storage facility into an STTM distribution system at the hub; or~~
- ~~(c) where the STTM facility is an STTM production facility, the injection of natural gas from that STTM production facility into an STTM distribution system at the hub.~~

final statement means a statement issued by AEMO under rule 469.

financial year means a period commencing on 1 July and ending on the following 30 June.

firm capacity means, in respect of an STTM facility, a facility service that is registered by AEMO under rule 383 with a priority of one, being the highest priority for a registered facility service.

gas includes any covered gas.

gas day means a period of 24 consecutive hours starting at the same time as the standard gas day defined in Part 26.

gas quality specification ~~for a hub~~ means, in respect of a custody transfer point:

- (a) the standard gas quality specifications; or
- (b) where:
 - (i) another gas quality specification for the injection of gas at a custody transfer point has been agreed in writing by persons injecting gas at

the point and the relevant STTM distributor and a regulatory instrument of the relevant adoptive jurisdiction specifically authorises such an agreement to be reached; or

(ii) another gas quality specification has been specifically authorised under a regulatory instrument of the relevant adoptive jurisdiction and that authorisation is applicable to the injection of gas at the custody transfer point,

that gas quality specification.

~~(a) the gas quality specification contained in Australian Standard AS 4564—2005, Specification for general purpose natural gas (as amended or replaced from time to time); and~~

~~(b) any additional gas quality specifications contained in the applicable access arrangement for an STTM distribution system at that hub.~~

good gas industry practice means the practices, methods and acts that would reasonably be expected from experienced and competent persons engaged in the business of providing covered gas services ~~natural gas services~~ in Australia, acting with all due skill, diligence, prudence and foresight and in compliance with all applicable legislation (including these rules), authorisations and industry codes of practice.

Government direction means a direction or instruction by or under the authority of a Minister or Government agency of a jurisdiction in which an STTM distribution system is located, under which a Trading Participant, STTM distributor or STTM facility operator is required by law to take action, or cease taking action, in order to increase or decrease the flow of gas into or out of that STTM distribution system.

graduated variation parameters means the parameters used to determine the amount of a variation charge, specified in rule 463.

high contingency gas price means the price to be paid to Trading Participants for the quantities of contingency gas provided by those Trading Participants under contingency gas offers at a hub on a gas day, as determined by AEMO in accordance with rule 447.

hub means:

- (a) the Adelaide hub; or
- (b) the Sydney hub; or
- (c) the Brisbane hub.

identifier means the unique reference assigned by AEMO to:

- (a) a Trading Participant; or
- (b) a registered facility service; or
- (c) a registered distribution service; or
- (d) a registered trading right; or
- (e) an STTM facility operator; or
- (f) an STTM distributor; or

- (g) an STTM facility; or
- (h) an STTM distribution system; or
- (i) an allocation agent.

injection facility means a facility (other than a pipeline) at which gas is produced, processed, blended or stored for injection directly from that facility into an STTM distribution system at a custody transfer point included in a hub, and includes an associated pipeline connecting that facility directly to the hub.

interest rate has the meaning given to it in rule 3.

invoice period means each subsequent period commencing on 1 July in a year and ending on 30 June in the next year (both dates inclusive).

Jemena means Jemena Gas Networks (NSW) Limited (ABN 87 003 004 322) or its successor as the STTM distributor for the STTM distribution system at the Sydney hub.

low contingency gas price means the price to be paid by Trading Participants for the quantities of contingency gas provided by those Trading Participants under contingency gas bids at a hub on a gas day, as determined by AEMO in accordance with rule 448.

margin call means a request by AEMO to a Trading Participant in accordance with rule 485 to make up any anticipated shortfall between that Trading Participant's trading limit and AEMO's estimated exposure in respect of that Trading Participant.

market administered scheduling state – See rule 430.

market administered settlement state – See rule 431.

market schedule quantity for a registered trading right for a gas day means the quantity of ~~natural gasgas~~ scheduled to be either supplied to or withdrawn from a hub in respect of that registered trading right, as set out in the ex ante market schedule for that gas day.

market schedule variation means a quantity determined under rule 423, which AEMO must use for the purposes of determining a modified market schedule.

matched allocation agreement means an agreement between Jemena, one or more STTM pipeline operators and one or more STTM Shippers providing for the matched allocation of quantities of ~~natural gasgas~~ purchased by Jemena to meet the operational requirements for its STTM distribution system at the Sydney hub.

matched allocation quantity means a quantity of ~~natural gasgas~~ allocated in respect of a gas day in accordance with a registered matched allocation agreement:

- (a) to a contract holder for a facility service for the delivery of ~~natural gasgas~~ to the Sydney hub, being a quantity that is matched with an equal quantity allocated to;
 - (i) a contract holder for a distribution service for the withdrawal of gas from the Sydney hub; or
 - (ii) the STTM distributor for the Sydney hub; or

- (b) to:
 - (i) a contract holder for a distribution service for the withdrawal of ~~natural gas~~ from the Sydney hub; or
 - (ii) the STTM distributor for the Sydney hub.

being a quantity that is matched with an equal quantity allocated to a contract holder for a facility service for the delivery of ~~natural gas~~ to the Sydney hub.

Note

To the extent that a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ is supplied to or withdrawn from a hub for the purposes of a registered matched allocation agreement, but is not matched as indicated in this definition, it will not be a matched allocation quantity and must therefore be supplied through the STTM.

maximum total payment means the maximum amount payable by AEMO in respect of a billing period as determined by rule 475.

minimum exposure – See rule 480.

MMP means the minimum market price for ~~natural gas~~ traded at a hub for a gas day, being \$0/GJ.

modified market schedule means a schedule in relation to a hub and a gas day based on the sum of modified market schedule quantities for that hub and gas day, produced by AEMO after that gas day in accordance with rule 461.

modified market schedule quantity means, for a Trading Participant and a gas day, the sum of that Trading Participant's market schedule quantities for:

- (a) a direction of flow on an STTM facility; or
 - (b) all STTM distribution systems at a hub,
- adjusted by AEMO in accordance with this Part to take into account:
- (c) market schedule variations; and
 - (d) allocations of MOS and overrun MOS; and
 - (e) contingency gas offers and contingency gas bids scheduled by AEMO.

MOS means the market operator service by which capacity (in GJ) is provided to balance pipeline deviations by increasing or decreasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ supplied to or withdrawn from a hub using an STTM pipeline.

MOS allocation service means the allocation of pipeline deviations as MOS or overrun MOS in accordance with rule 421, but excludes any other part of the process for determining STTM facility allocations.

MOS allocation service costs means the costs reasonably incurred by an STTM pipeline operator (including fees and expenses payable to an allocation agent) in providing a MOS allocation service to the extent that those costs:

- (a) are either:
 - (i) incremental costs incurred exclusively for the provision of the MOS allocation service; or
 - (ii) a proportionate share of any incremental costs reasonably attributable to the provision of the MOS allocation service; and

- (b) would not have been incurred but for the requirement to provide the MOS allocation service; and
- (c) are not offset by benefits reasonably available to the STTM pipeline operator in relation to its other activities.

MOS cost cap means the maximum MOS price for a MOS increase offer or a MOS decrease offer that AEMO may include in a MOS stack, being \$50/GJ.

MOS decrease offer means an offer made by an STTM Shipper in accordance with rule 400 to provide MOS by decreasing the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ supplied to, or increasing the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ withdrawn from, a hub using a STTM pipeline.

MOS decrease stack means, in respect of an STTM pipeline, the list of price steps contained in MOS decrease offers that establishes the sequence in which MOS gas is to be allocated to MOS providers in order to balance a negative pipeline deviation.

MOS gas means the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ allocated in respect of a pipeline deviation to either:

- (a) a MOS provider based on a MOS stack; or
- (b) an STTM Shipper as overrun MOS,

which may be a positive quantity (in relation to an increase in the net quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ supplied) or a negative quantity (in relation to a decrease in the net quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ supplied).

Note

As MOS gas relates to a pipeline deviation for a gas day, a quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ that was nominated to flow on that gas day cannot be allocated as MOS gas.

MOS increase offer means an offer made by an STTM Shipper in accordance with rule 400 to provide MOS by increasing the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ supplied to, or decreasing the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ withdrawn from, a hub using a STTM pipeline.

MOS increase stack means, in respect of an STTM pipeline, the list of price steps contained in MOS increase offers that establishes the sequence in which MOS gas is to be allocated to MOS providers in order to balance a positive pipeline deviation.

MOS period means the period of time in rule 396 that:

- (a) commences and ends on the first and last gas day respectively of that period; and
- (b) for which MOS increase offers and MOS decrease offers are to apply for the purpose of creating a MOS stack for each gas day in that period.

MOS price means the price, as specified in a price step of a MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer, that applies without variation for each gas day in a MOS period to the quantity of MOS specified in that price step.

MOS provider for an STTM pipeline and a MOS period means:

- (a) an STTM Shipper whose MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer (or any price step of that MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer) is included by AEMO in a MOS stack for that STTM pipeline and MOS period; or
- (b) any other person, including AEMO, to the extent that person provides MOS as a result of the process contemplated under rule 403(3).

MOS quantity means the maximum quantity of MOS, as specified in a price step of a MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer, which the person who submitted that MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer is willing to provide at the price specified in that price step.

MOS stack means a MOS increase stack or a MOS decrease stack.

MPC means the market price cap, which is the maximum price for ~~natural gas~~ traded at a hub for a gas day, being \$400/GJ.

net energy injection means, in relation to:

- (a) a net metered facility in any period, the greater of zero and the quantity of gas calculated as:
 - (i) the quantity injected in that period into an STTM distribution facility at the net metered facility's custody transfer point; less
 - (ii) the quantity withdrawn in that period from the STTM distribution facility at the delivery point for the net metered facility; and
- (b) a registered facility service for a net metered facility, the share of the net energy injection of the net metered facility allocated in accordance with rule 419.

net energy withdrawal means in relation to a net metered facility in any period, the greater of zero and the quantity of gas calculated as:

- (a) the quantity withdrawn in that period from the STTM distribution facility at the delivery point for the net metered facility; less
- (b) the quantity injected in that period into an STTM distribution facility at the net metered facility's custody transfer point.

net metered facility means an STTM injection facility that satisfies the criteria for classification as a net metered facility in the STTM Procedures and that is identified as a net metered facility in the information published by AEMO under rule 377(3).

operator representative means the STTM facility operator who is, for the purposes of anything done under this Part:

- (a) the complying service provider for an STTM pipeline under section 10 of the NGL; or
- (b) the complying operator for an STTM injection facility ~~STTM storage facility or STTM production facility~~ under rule 365.

overrun MOS means an allocation of MOS gas made in respect of a pipeline deviation to STTM Shippers where there are no available MOS quantities for the relevant STTM pipeline.

participant compensation fund, for a hub, means the Rule fund established and maintained under rule 451 for that hub.

payment date means the date on which payment is due in respect of a final statement or a revised statement for a billing period.

pipeline deviation for an STTM pipeline means the difference between:

- (a) the aggregate quantities of ~~natural-gasgas~~ in final nominations accepted by the STTM pipeline operator for delivery from the STTM pipeline to a hub on a gas day; and
- (b) the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ determined by the STTM pipeline operator to have been delivered from the STTM pipeline to the hub on the gas day,

and is:

- (c) a **positive** pipeline deviation where the quantity under paragraph (b) exceeds the quantity under paragraph (a); or
- (d) a **negative** pipeline deviation where the quantity under paragraph (a) exceeds the quantity under paragraph (b).

pipeline flow direction constraint charge means an amount calculated on the basis of the pipeline flow direction constraint price and payable by an STTM Shipper in respect of the market schedule quantity that it was scheduled to withdraw from a hub into an STTM pipeline.

pipeline flow direction constraint payment means an amount calculated on the basis of the pipeline flow direction constraint price and payable to an STTM Shipper in respect of the market schedule quantity that it was scheduled to supply to a hub from an STTM pipeline.

pipeline flow direction constraint price for an STTM pipeline and a gas day means the price used to determine pipeline flow direction constraint charges and pipeline flow direction constraint payments, representing the marginal value of increasing the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ supplied to a hub to allow an increased quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ to be withdrawn from that hub on that same STTM pipeline, as set out in the ex ante market schedule for that hub for that gas day.

Note

The pipeline flow direction constraint price may be zero.

preliminary statement means a statement issued by AEMO under rule 468.

price step means, as applicable:

- (a) a price and quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ that may be specified in an ex ante offer, ex ante bid, contingency gas offer or contingency gas bid; or
- (b) a price and quantity of MOS specified in a MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer.

price taker bid means a bid submitted by an STTM User for a hub to withdraw quantities of ~~natural-gasgas~~ from that hub on a gas day at the ex ante market price that applies on that gas day.

provisional schedule means either or both of the D-3 schedule or D-2 schedule as the context requires.

prudential requirements means the requirements imposed on a Trading Participant to provide and maintain a security in accordance with Division 10, Subdivision 3.

publish by AEMO or the AER, means, except where otherwise specified in a Rule, to make publicly available on their respective website.

registered, or to **register**, in relation to a person, contract, service, information, right or other thing, means registered by AEMO under a provision of this Part, and **deregistered** or to **deregister** have corresponding meanings.

registered distribution service means a distribution service registered by AEMO under rule 383.

registered facility service means a facility service registered by AEMO under rule 383.

registered facility service allocation, in respect of a registered trading right, means the quantity of ~~natural-gasgas~~ that is taken to be supplied to or withdrawn from the hub by the trading right holder on a gas day using the registered facility service to which the trading right relates.

registered trading right means a trading right registered by AEMO under Division 5, Subdivision 3.

regulatory instrument means any law, statute, regulation, code, rule, order, guideline, sub-code or other instrument regulating the gas industry in the adoptive jurisdiction from time to time.

revised statement means a statement issued by AEMO under rule 473.

RoLR has the same meaning as in the *NERL*.

scheduled, scheduling and to schedule, and to **schedule**, means the process of scheduling ex ante offers, ex ante bids, price taker bids, contingency gas offers and contingency gas bids that AEMO is required to carry out in accordance with this Part, and a **schedule** is the output of that process.

scheduling error means:

- (a) a failure of AEMO to schedule ex ante offers, ex ante bids or price taker bids in accordance with this Part and the STTM Procedures; or
- (b) a failure of AEMO to schedule contingency gas offers or contingency gas bids in accordance with this Part and the STTM Procedures.

settlement amount means an amount payable by or to a Trading Participant in respect of a billing period as determined by AEMO in accordance with rule 464.

settlement shortfall charge for a billing period means the amount payable by a Trading Participant in respect of the share of the settlement shortfall over that billing period that is allocated by AEMO to that Trading Participant in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

settlement statement means a statement issued by AEMO in the form of a preliminary statement, final statement or revised statement.

settlement surplus cap means an amount for a billing period that, if included in the STTM Procedures, AEMO will use in calculating settlement surplus payments in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

settlement surplus payment for a billing period means the amount payable to a Trading Participant in respect of the share of the settlement surplus over that billing period that is allocated by AEMO to that Trading Participant in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

short term trading market or STTM

means:

- (a) the short term trading market of New South Wales operating at the Sydney hub; and
 - (b) the short term trading market of South Australia operating at the Adelaide hub; and
 - (c) the short term trading market of Queensland operating at the Brisbane hub,
- each being a market for the supply of ~~natural gas~~gas, including the related services described in this Part, operated and administered by AEMO in accordance with this Part.

SPA means the scheduling and pricing algorithm used by AEMO for the purposes of creating provisional schedules and ex ante market schedules and determining prices.

standard gas quality specifications for a hub means:

- (a) the gas quality specification contained in Australian Standard AS 4564 — 2005, Specification for general purpose gas (as amended or replaced from time to time); and
- (b) any additional gas quality specifications contained in the applicable access arrangement for an STTM distribution system at that hub.

STTM commencement date means:

- (a) 4 June 2010; or
- (b) a later date determined and published by AEMO not less than 10 business days before the STTM commencement date in effect immediately prior to that determination, having regard to the likely cost or benefit of deferral and after consultation with persons AEMO considers would be materially affected by the determination.

STTM custody transfer point register means the register maintained by AEMO under rule 372B.

STTM distribution system – See rule 371(1) for the Adelaide hub, rule 372(1) for the Sydney hub and rule 372A for the Brisbane hub.

STTM distribution system allocation means the total quantity of ~~natural gas~~gas that is taken to be withdrawn by an STTM User with a registered trading right from the relevant hub on a gas day, as determined by AEMO under rule 422.

STTM distributor, in respect of an STTM distribution system, means:

- (a) the person who is authorised to operate that system, being:
 - (i) where that STTM distribution system is located in New South Wales, the person who holds a reticulator's authorisation for that system under the *Gas Supply Act 1996* of New South Wales;

- (ii) where that STTM distribution system is located in South Australia, the person who holds a gas distribution licence for that system under the *Gas Act 1997* of South Australia; or
 - (iii) where that STTM distribution system is located in Queensland, the person who holds a distribution authority for that system under the *Gas Supply Act 2003* of Queensland; or
- (b) a person who is taken to be an STTM distributor under rule 372A(3).

STTM facility means an STTM pipeline ~~or an STTM injection facility, an STTM storage facility or an STTM production facility.~~

STTM facility allocation for a registered facility service, means the total quantity of ~~natural gas~~ that is taken to be supplied to or withdrawn from the relevant hub on a gas day using that registered facility service, as validly given to or substituted by AEMO under rule 419.

STTM facility operator means:

- (a) for an STTM pipeline, the relevant STTM pipeline operator; and
- (b) for any other STTM facility, a person who owns, controls or operates that facility.

Note

Rule 365 applies if more than one person owns, controls or operates an ~~STTM production facility or STTM storage facility~~ STTM injection facility.

STTM interface protocol protocol – See rule 368.

STTM injection facility means:

- (a) an injection facility; or
- (b) two or more injection facilities, that satisfy the criteria for aggregation in rule 378A and that the STTM facility operator has elected to be treated as a single STTM injection facility for the purposes of this Part.

STTM pipeline means a pipeline for the transmission of ~~natural gas~~ that is directly connected to an STTM distribution system at a custody transfer point included in a hub, but excludes any pipeline that is part of an ~~STTM production facility or STTM storage facility~~ STTM injection facility.

STTM pipeline operator, for an STTM pipeline, means the service provider for that pipeline.

Note

Section 10 of the NGL applies if there is more than one service provider for an STTM pipeline.

~~**STTM production facility** means a facility at which natural gas is produced for injection directly from that facility into an STTM distribution system at a custody transfer point included in a hub, and includes an associated pipeline connecting that facility directly to the hub.~~

~~**STTM storage facility** means a facility (other than a pipeline) for storing natural gas for injection directly from that facility into an STTM distribution system at a custody transfer point included in a hub, and includes an associated pipeline connecting that facility directly to the hub.~~

STTM Shipper for a hub means a person who is registered by AEMO in that registrable capacity under Part 15A.

STTM User for a hub means a person who is registered by AEMO in that registrable capacity under Part 15A.

suspension notice means a notice issued by AEMO under a provision of Division 10, in accordance with the requirements of rule 488.

Sydney hub – See rule 372(2).

Trading Participant means an STTM Shipper or an STTM User.

trading amount means the sum calculated in accordance with rule 461(3).

trading limit – See rule 483.

trading right means:

- (a) the right of a contract holder to use capacity in respect of a registered facility service, to the extent that the contract holder has not granted that right to another person as contemplated in paragraph (b);
- (b) a right granted by a contract holder to another STTM Shipper to use some or all of the capacity to which the contract holder is entitled in respect of a registered facility service; or
- (c) the right of a contract holder in respect of one or more registered distribution services for a hub, to use capacity in respect of those services at a hub.

trading right holder means a Trading Participant who is registered by AEMO as the holder of a registered trading right.

Note

Trading rights in respect of a registered facility service may be held by the relevant contract holder or another Trading Participant. A trading right in respect of a one or more registered distribution services for a hub may only be held by the relevant contract holder. See rules 384 and 385.

variation charge means an amount payable by a Trading Participant in respect of market schedule variations.

**365 Multiple STTM facility operators for an STTM injection facility
STTM production facility or STTM storage facility**

- (1) This rule applies in relation to this Part if:
 - (a) more than one STTM facility operator (an **operator group**) owns, controls or operates an STTM injection facility~~STTM production facility or an STTM storage facility~~; and
 - (b) an STTM facility operator is required or allowed to do a thing under this Part.
- (2) An STTM facility operator of the operator group which is authorised by the other STTM facility operators of the operator group to do a thing on behalf of the operator group (the **complying operator**) may do that thing on behalf of all the STTM facility operators of the operator group.

- (3) Unless these rules otherwise provide, on the doing of a thing referred to in subrule (2) by a complying operator, the STTM facility operators of the operator group must, for the purposes of this Part, each be taken to have done the thing done by that complying operator.

367 Technical Interpretation

- (1) A **quantity** of ~~natural gas~~ referred to in this Part is a quantity in joules.
- (2) One **megajoule** or **MJ** is 1,000,000 joules.
- (3) One **gigajoule** or **GJ** is 1,000 megajoules.
- (4) One **terajoule** or **TJ** is 1,000 gigajoules.

Division 2 Hubs and STTM Distribution Systems

371 Adelaide hub

- (1) The STTM distribution system for the Adelaide hub comprises the Adelaide Metro sub network in the South Australian gas distribution system that is identified by the gas zone code 2101 in the Retail Market Procedures for South Australia
- (2) The Adelaide hub comprises those custody transfer points that are connected to the STTM distribution system described in subrule (1) and specified in the STTM custody transfer point register ~~STTM Procedures~~.

372 Sydney hub

- (1) The STTM distribution system for the Sydney hub comprises:
 - (a) the Wilton-Newcastle Network Section; and
 - (b) the Wilton-Wollongong Network Section,of the distribution pipeline owned at the STTM commencement date by Jemena Gas Networks (NSW) Ltd ACN 003 004 322 and referred to as "NSW Gas Networks", as those sections are defined from time to time in the applicable access arrangement for that pipeline.
- (2) The Sydney hub comprises those custody transfer points that are connected to the STTM distribution system described in subrule (1) and specified in the STTM custody transfer point register ~~STTM Procedures~~.

372A Brisbane hub

- (1) ~~Subject to subrule (5), the~~ The Brisbane hub comprises the custody transfer points specified in the STTM custody transfer point register ~~STTM Procedures~~.
- (2) The STTM distribution systems for the Brisbane hub are:
 - (a) the distribution systems for the Brisbane North and Ipswich distribution areas described in clauses 2.1 and 2.2 of Schedule 1 to Area Distribution

- Authority number DA–A-007 issued under the *Gas Supply Act 2003* of Queensland; and
- (b) the distribution system for the South East Queensland distribution area described in clause 2.1 of Schedule 1 to Area Distribution Authority number DA–A-009 issued under the *Gas Supply Act 2003* of Queensland; and
 - (c) a facility that is taken to be an STTM distribution system under subrule (3).
- (3) Unless otherwise specified in these rules or the STTM Procedures, for the purposes of this Part 20:
- (a) a facility that is directly connected to an STTM pipeline at a custody transfer point that is part of the Brisbane hub where ~~natural gasgas~~ is withdrawn for consumption in that facility, is taken to be an STTM distribution system;
 - (b) the withdrawal of ~~natural gasgas~~ into the facility at that custody transfer point is taken to be a distribution service under a distribution contract for which the STTM pipeline operator is the contract issuer and the user of that service is the contract holder; and
 - (c) the user of that service is taken to be the STTM distributor for the facility.
- (4) AEMO may, by written notice, exempt a person who is taken to be an STTM distributor under subrule (3) from a requirement to comply with a provision of this Part 20, subject to any conditions reasonably specified by AEMO.
- (5) A custody transfer point on an STTM pipeline (other than a custody transfer point that, immediately prior to the commencement of this subrule, was specified in the STTM Procedures) can only be added to the Brisbane hub with the consent of the service provider for the STTM pipeline and the operator of the facility that is directly connected to the STTM pipeline at the proposed custody transfer point.

372B STTM custody transfer point register

- (1) AEMO must specify the custody transfer points comprised in each hub in a register maintained by AEMO under the STTM Procedures (the **STTM custody transfer point register**).
- (2) The custody transfer point for an injection facility or an STTM pipeline must be included in the relevant hub.
- (3) The STTM Procedures must set out the arrangements for AEMO to determine changes to the custody transfer points for a hub. The arrangements must include provisions with respect to:
 - (a) proposals for change to be made by an STTM facility operator or any other person (including AEMO);
 - (b) the time frame and process for AEMO to consider and determine a proposal, which must include notice to the relevant STTM distributor and must allow at least 20 business days for the STTM distributor to respond;
 - (c) arrangements to maintain the confidentiality of confidential or commercially sensitive information provided to AEMO in connection with a proposal; and

(d) publication by AEMO of a notice of its determination.

Division 3 Registration of Trading Participants

Subdivision 1 Registration as a Trading Participant

373 Additional requirements for registration as an STTM User

To be registered as an STTM User for a hub, a person that:

- (a) sells ~~natural gas~~ that is hauled through an STTM distribution system at the hub; and
- (b) is required to be authorised to sell that ~~natural gas~~,
must hold the authorisation required for the sale of that ~~natural gas~~.

Note

General requirements for registration are set out in rule 135AC.

Division 4 Information about STTM Facilities and STTM Distribution Systems

376 Obligation to provide information

- (1) An STTM facility operator must:
 - (a) within 10 business days after the commencement of this rule, if it is an STTM facility operator at that time; or
 - (b) otherwise, no later than 20 business days before the date ~~natural gas~~ is first delivered to the hub by means of the STTM facility,
provide the following information to AEMO:
 - (c) the name, Australian Business Number or Australian Company Number, and contact details of the STTM facility operator, who must be the operator representative if there is more than one STTM facility operator for that STTM facility; and
 - (c1) if the STTM facility comprises two or more injection facilities, information to demonstrate that the criteria for aggregation in rule 378A are satisfied;
 - (d) the name and type of STTM facility in respect of which it is the STTM facility operator, or if paragraph (c1) applies, the name and type of each facility comprised in the STTM facility; and
 - (e) the hub to which the STTM facility is connected; and
 - (e1) for an STTM injection facility, information to demonstrate whether the STTM injection facility satisfies the criteria in the STTM Procedures for classification as a net metered facility;
 - (f) the capacity (in GJ) that is to be used by AEMO as the default capacity of the STTM facility to deliver ~~natural gas~~ to the hub on a gas day under rule 414 and the STTM Procedures, being the STTM facility operator's

reasonable estimate of that capacity under the expected operating conditions in a period that includes that gas day; and

- (g) the maximum capacity (in GJ) that AEMO may accept under rule 414 as the capacity of the STTM facility to deliver ~~natural gas~~gas to the hub on any gas day; and
- (h) details of the allocation agent appointed by that STTM facility operator for the STTM facility or, if the STTM facility operator itself is to be the allocation agent, a statement to that effect; and

Note

The STTM facility operator may appoint AEMO as the allocation agent.

- (i) the written consent of any appointed allocation agent to act in that capacity; and
- (j) benchmark information to be used in relation to the calling of contingency gas in accordance with Division 8, as specified in the STTM Procedures; and
- (k) any other information required by AEMO for the purposes of AEMO's functions under this Part, as specified in the STTM Procedures.

(2) An STTM distributor must:

- (a) within 10 business days after the commencement of this rule, if it is an STTM distributor at that time; or
- (b) otherwise, no later than 20 business days before the date on which it is to become an STTM distributor,

provide the following information to AEMO:

- (c) the name, Australian Business Number or Australian Company Number, and contact details of the STTM distributor; and
- (d) the name of the STTM distribution system in respect of which it is the STTM distributor; and
- (e) the hub to which the STTM facility is connected; and
- (f) benchmark information to be used in relation to the calling of contingency gas in accordance with Division 8, as specified in the STTM Procedures; and
- (g) any other information reasonably required for the purposes of AEMO's functions under this Part, as specified in the STTM Procedures.

(3) AEMO may, within 5 business days after receiving information under subrules (1) or (2), request the STTM facility operator or STTM distributor to provide further information, or clarification of the information provided, if in AEMO's reasonable opinion the information provided:

- (a) is incomplete; or
- (b) requires clarification.

377 Registration of information

- (1) On receiving information under rule 376, AEMO must, within 10 business days:
 - (a) if AEMO is satisfied that the information complies with the requirements of rule 376, register that information and inform the relevant STTM facility operator, STTM distributor and allocation agent (as the case may be) of its identifier, the details registered for it and the identifier of the STTM facility or STTM distribution system; or
 - (b) if AEMO is not so satisfied, inform the relevant STTM facility operator or STTM distributor and (subject to subrule (2)) not register the information.
- (2) If the STTM facility operator does not provide a capacity under rule 376(1)(f) or (g), AEMO must determine a capacity in accordance with the STTM Procedures and register any capacity so determined.
- (3) AEMO must publish a list of the STTM facilities and STTM distribution systems about which it has registered information under this rule, and must identify in that list any injection facilities that are being treated as a single STTM injection facility for the purposes of this Part and any net metered facilities, and must update that list each time it registers information about an additional STTM facility or STTM distribution system.

378 Changes to information

- (1) An STTM facility operator or STTM distributor must provide AEMO with updated information:
 - (a) as soon as practicable if any information registered by AEMO in accordance with rule 377 changes, or is otherwise inaccurate; and
 - (b) in respect of benchmark information provided in accordance with rule 376(1)(j) or 376(2)(f), on the dates specified in the STTM Procedures.
- (2) Rule 376(3) and rule 377 apply, with necessary modifications, to updated information provided to AEMO under subrule (1).

Division 4A Aggregation criteria for injection facilities and net metered facilities

378A Aggregation of injection facilities

Two or more injection facilities may be treated as a single STTM injection facility under this Part (with multiple custody transfer points) where the following criteria are satisfied:

- (a) all the injection facilities are connected to the same hub; and
- (b) all the injection facilities have the same STTM facility operator or, if any of the injection facilities has more than one STTM facility operator, all the injection facilities have the same operator representative; and
- (c) the STTM facility operator has elected to have the injection facilities treated as a single STTM injection facility for the purposes of this Part; and

- (d) either none of the injection facilities is a net metered facility, or all of the injection facilities are net metered facilities; and
- (e) any requirements for aggregation in the STTM Procedures have been fulfilled; and
- (f) the relevant STTM distributor has agreed with the STTM facility operator that the injection facilities may be treated as a single STTM injection facility for the purposes of this Part.

378B Net metered facilities

- (1) The STTM Procedures must set out:
 - (a) the criteria for classification as a net metered facility; and
 - (b) any other matters contemplated for inclusion in relation to net metered facilities by this Part.
- (2) In making criteria for classification as a net metered facility, AEMO must have regard to the need for an STTM injection facility to be classified as a net metered facility where the facility withdraws gas from an STTM distribution system and at the same time reinjects at least the same quantity of gas, unless that classification is not consistent with the efficient operation of the STTM.
- (3) For the purpose of this Part (other than rules 418(3) to (6)) and except as otherwise provided in the STTM Procedures, in respect of a net metered facility:
 - (a) a reference to a quantity of gas supplied or to be supplied to a hub (including in relation to a schedule and an STTM facility allocation) is taken to be a reference to the net energy injection supplied or to be supplied to the hub by means of the net metered facility;
 - (b) where there is a net energy injection from the net metered facility, a reference to a quantity of gas withdrawn or to be withdrawn from a hub (including in relation to a schedule and an STTM facility allocation or registered facility service allocation) is taken to exclude the quantity withdrawn by the net metered facility that was used in the calculation of the net energy injection; and
 - (c) the capacity is to be determined by reference to the net energy injection that the net metered facility is or will be capable of supplying to the hub.
- (4) Trading Participants, STTM distributors, STTM pipeline operators, AEMO and allocation agents must perform their obligations under this Part in a manner consistent with the principles in subrule (1) and the provisions in the STTM Procedures made for this rule.
- (5) The STTM Procedures may provide for the application of this Part in respect of net energy injections, to give effect to the principle in subrule (1) and provide for the efficient operation of the STTM in relation to net metered facilities.
- (6) The STTM Procedures must provide for the application of this Part in respect of net energy withdrawals, including provision for:

- (a) inclusion of an expected net energy withdrawal in an ex ante bid or price taker bid;
- (b) net energy withdrawals (scaled in accordance with rule 422) to be included in the calculation of STTM distribution system allocations; and
- (c) cessation of classification as a net metered facility where net energy withdrawals occur other than in exceptional circumstances.

Division 5 Registration of Services and Trading Rights

Subdivision 2 Facility services and distribution services

380 Contract holders to provide information to AEMO

- (1) A contract holder must provide the information specified in rule 381 to AEMO for each facility service and distribution service provided under a facility contract or distribution contract to which it is a party:
 - (a) by the later of:
 - (i) 2 business days after AEMO publishes a list under rule 377(3) that includes the STTM facility or STTM distribution system to which the contract relates; and
 - (ii) 10 business days after the commencement of this rule, if the contract is in effect at that time; or
 - (b) otherwise, no later than 10 business days before the first date on which a facility service or distribution service is to be used by the contract holder under that contract.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 2 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

- (2) Where an STTM facility operator for an ~~STTM production facility or STTM storage facility~~ STTM injection facility supplies ~~natural gas~~ to the hub on its own behalf then, for the purposes of this Part:
 - (a) a facility contract is taken to exist under which ~~natural gas~~ supplied by the STTM facility operator on its own behalf is injected from that STTM facility into the relevant STTM distribution system; and
 - (b) that STTM facility operator is taken to be both the contract holder and the contract issuer for that facility contract, and has the same obligations as other contract holders and contract issuers.

Division 6 Market Operator Service

399 Conditions relating to MOS

- (1) An STTM Shipper must not submit a MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer to AEMO unless it is a trading right holder in respect of a registered facility

service provided by means of the STTM pipeline to which the MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer relates.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (2) An STTM Shipper must not submit a MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer in respect of a MOS period unless it is entitled, under one or more registered trading rights, to increase or decrease the quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas supplied to, or withdrawn from, a hub by that STTM Shipper through the relevant STTM pipeline in accordance with its MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (3) For the purposes of subrule (2), in determining whether an STTM Shipper is entitled to increase or decrease a quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas supplied to, or withdrawn from, a hub, any allocation or potential allocation of overrun MOS to that STTM Shipper under rule 421 is to be disregarded.
- (4) An STTM Shipper must ensure that the condition in subrule (2) continues to be satisfied from the time the MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer is submitted until the end of the MOS period to which the MOS increase offer or MOS decrease offer relates.
- (5) If, at any time after the submission of a MOS increase offer or a MOS decrease offer:

- (a) the STTM Shipper who submitted that offer; or
- (b) the contract holder for a facility contract associated with that offer,

becomes aware that the condition set out in subrule (2) is no longer satisfied in respect of that offer, it must immediately notify AEMO.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (6) An STTM Shipper or other person must not:

- (a) make a nomination or renomination in respect of an STTM pipeline; or
 - (b) do any other thing,
- for the purpose, or primary purpose, of creating or increasing a pipeline deviation for which MOS may be required.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

Division 7 Market Operations

Subdivision 1 Scheduling and pricing

405 General requirements

- (1) In determining a provisional schedule, ex ante market schedule or ex post imbalance price, AEMO must schedule ex ante offers, ex ante bids and price taker bids for a hub for a gas day so as to maximise the value of ex ante bids and price taker bids (and for this purpose, price taker bids must be valued by the SPA) less the value of ex ante offers, subject to:
 - (a) the capacity limits of registered trading rights; and
 - (b) the priority and flow direction of the registered facility services associated with registered trading rights; and
 - (c) the capacity information for STTM facilities; and
 - (d) the requirement that the flow of ~~natural-gasgas~~ from the hub on an STTM pipeline must be no greater than the flow of ~~natural-gasgas~~ to the hub on that STTM pipeline.
- (2) The SPA must value price taker bids so that ex ante offers are scheduled to meet the quantity of all price taker bids before the quantity of any ex ante bid.
- (3) The SPA must prioritise the scheduling of ex ante offers, ex ante bids and price taker bids so as to produce only one solution when multiple possible scheduling or pricing solutions exist.
- (4) A price for ~~natural-gasgas~~ in any schedule must not be less than the MMP or greater than the MPC.
- (5) AEMO must determine where no feasible scheduling solution is possible within the constraints imposed under this Division and the STTM Procedures.

Note:

Where there is no feasible scheduling solution by the time at which an ex ante market schedule must be issued under rule 417, an administered market state will apply in accordance with the applicable provisions of Subdivision 6.

Subdivision 2 Scheduling for the ex ante market

406 Requirement to submit ex ante offers, ex ante bids and price taker bids

- (1) An STTM Shipper who intends to supply a quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas to a hub from an STTM facility on a gas day must include that quantity in an ex ante offer for that hub which:
 - (a) complies with rule 407; and
 - (b) is submitted to AEMO in accordance with rule 410.
- (2) An STTM Shipper who intends to withdraw a quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas from a hub into an STTM facility on a gas day must include that quantity in an ex ante bid for that hub which:
 - (a) complies with rule 408; and
 - (b) is submitted to AEMO in accordance with rule 410.
- (3) An STTM User who intends to withdraw a quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas from a hub into one or more STTM distribution systems for that hub on a gas day must include that quantity in:
 - (a) an ex ante bid for that hub; or
 - (b) to the extent that subrule (4) applies, a price taker bid for that hub, which:
 - (c) in the case of an ex ante bid, complies with rule 408; and
 - (d) in the case of a price taker bid, complies with rule 409; and
 - (e) in either case, is submitted to AEMO in accordance with rule 410.
- (4) An STTM User must include the following quantities in a price taker bid for a hub:
 - (a) the quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas which the STTM User expects to withdraw from the hub on a gas day to meet the demand of end users whose gas supply is not interruptible on a commercial and measurable basis by agreement between the STTM User and an end user; and
 - (b) any other quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas which the STTM User intends to withdraw from the hub on a gas day, unless that quantity is included in an ex ante bid.
- (5) A Trading Participant may submit an ex ante offer or an ex ante bid for a hub in relation to any other quantity of ~~natural-gas~~gas that it is willing to supply or withdraw on a gas day.

407 Ex ante offers

- (1) Subject to rule 412(1), an ex ante offer must only relate to ~~natural-gas~~gas that the STTM Shipper intends to supply to a hub on a particular gas day if the ex ante offer is scheduled by AEMO.

- (2) An ex ante offer must comply with the requirements set out in the STTM Procedures.
- (3) Each ex ante offer must relate to a single registered trading right and at any time not more than one ex ante offer may apply to the same registered trading right for a gas day.
- (4) Ex ante offers for a gas day are confidential information until the end of that gas day.
- (5) AEMO must make the following information for each ex ante offer for a gas day available to Trading Participants and other persons authorised by AEMO, no later than 4.5 hours after the end of that gas day:
 - (a) the identity of the relevant STTM Shipper; and
 - (b) the hub and STTM facility to which the ex ante offer relates; and
 - (c) the prices and quantities in each price step,and AEMO must publish that information as soon as practicable after that time.

408 Ex ante bids

- (1) Subject to rule 412(1), an ex ante bid must only relate to ~~natural gas~~ that the STTM Shipper or STTM User intends to withdraw from a hub on a particular gas day if the ex ante bid is scheduled by AEMO.
- (2) An ex ante bid must comply with the requirements set out in the STTM Procedures.
- (3) Each ex ante bid must relate to a single registered trading right and at any time not more than one ex ante bid may apply to the same registered trading right for a gas day.
- (4) Ex ante bids for a gas day are confidential information until the end of that gas day.
- (5) AEMO must make the following information for each ex ante bid for a gas day available to Trading Participants and other persons authorised by AEMO, no later than 4.5 hours after the end of that gas day:
 - (a) the identity of the relevant Trading Participant; and
 - (b) the hub and (if applicable) the STTM facility to which the ex ante bid relates; and
 - (c) the prices and quantities in each price step,and AEMO must publish that information as soon as practicable after that time.

409 Price taker bids

- (1) Subject to rule 412(1), a price taker bid must only relate to ~~natural gas~~ that the STTM User expects to withdraw from a hub on a particular gas day.

- (2) A price taker bid must comply with the requirements set out in the STTM Procedures.
- (3) Each price taker bid must relate to a single registered trading right and at any time not more than one price taker bid may apply to the same registered trading right for a gas day.
- (4) Price taker bids for a gas day are confidential information.

410 Timing of submissions of ex ante offers, ex ante bids and price taker bids

- (1) If a Trading Participant expects to supply quantities of ~~natural gas~~ to, or withdraw quantities of ~~natural gas~~ from, a hub on a gas day, the Trading Participant must submit to AEMO in good faith:
 - (a) ex ante offers, ex ante bids or price taker bids for that gas day that reflect; or
 - (b) revisions to an earlier ex ante offer, ex ante bid or price taker bid for that gas day so as to reflect,

the Trading Participant's best estimate of the quantities of ~~natural gas~~ it expects to supply or withdraw on that gas day, as at each of the times specified in subrule (2).

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (2) Any submissions required in accordance with subrule (1) must be made no later than:
 - (a) 7.5 hours after the start of the gas day that is 3 gas days before the relevant gas day; and
 - (b) if revised or not previously submitted, 7.5 hours after the start of the gas day that is 2 gas days before that gas day; and
 - (c) if revised or not previously submitted, 5.5 hours after the start of the gas day before that gas day.
- (3) Where a Trading Participant revises an ex ante offer, ex ante bid or price taker bid in accordance with this rule, the Trading Participant is taken to have submitted a new ex ante offer, ex ante bid or price taker bid on those changed terms, which supersedes the previous ex ante offer, ex ante bid or price taker bid.

413 Good faith for ex ante offers, ex ante bids and price taker bids

- (1) For the purposes of rule 410(1), an ex ante offer, ex ante bid or price taker bid is submitted in good faith if, at the time of submission, the Trading Participant has a genuine intention to supply or withdraw the specified quantity of ~~natural gas~~ if

scheduled by AEMO and if the material conditions and circumstances on which the relevant offer or bid is based remain unchanged.

- (2) The intention of the Trading Participant may be inferred from the conduct of the Trading Participant, or of any other person, or from relevant circumstances.

414 Capacity information

- (1) ~~Subject to subrule (4), no~~ later than 3 hours after the start of each gas day, an STTM facility operator must notify AEMO of the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ which it expects, in accordance with good gas industry practice, that the STTM facility will be able to deliver to the relevant hub on:

- (a) the third gas day after that gas day; and
- (b) the second gas day after that gas day; and
- (c) the following gas day,

which must not exceed the maximum capacity specified by that STTM facility operator for that STTM facility under rule 376(1)(g).

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

- (2) [Deleted]

- (2A) AEMO must, in accordance with the STTM Procedures:

- (a) validate information provided under subrule (1); and
- (b) if information is not provided under subrule (1), or information provided under subrule (1) fails validation, use substitute information.

- (2B) An STTM facility operator must provide information in accordance with the STTM Procedures to enable AEMO to validate and substitute information in accordance with subrule (2A).

- (3) AEMO must make the most recent capacity information for each STTM facility available to Trading Participants and other persons authorised by AEMO, by the time specified in the STTM Procedures:

- (a) on the gas day that is 3 gas days before the gas day to which that information relates; and
 - (b) on the gas day that is 2 gas days before the gas day to which that information relates; and
 - (c) on the gas day before the gas day to which that information relates,
- and AEMO must publish that information as soon as practicable after that time.

- (4) An STTM facility operator is not required to notify AEMO under subrule (1) in respect of a gas day if there is no material difference between the quantity of gas which the STTM facility operator expects, in accordance with good gas industry practice, that the STTM facility will be able to deliver to the relevant hub on the

gas day and the substitute information that would be used by AEMO under subrule (2A)(b) for the gas day.

(5) For the purposes of subrule (4), there is a material difference if the magnitude of the difference exceeds 600 GJ.

Subdivision 3 Allocations

418 Ownership, risk and responsibility for gas

- (1) Each STTM Shipper unconditionally and irrevocably authorises AEMO to effect the transfer of title to ~~natural gas~~ supplied by it to a hub and to determine the identity of the transferees in accordance with this rule.
- (2) Title to, custody and control of, and risk of loss of ~~natural gas~~ supplied to a hub passes at each custody transfer point:
 - (a) from the Trading Participants who are taken to have supplied ~~natural gas~~ to that custody transfer point,
 - (b) to the Trading Participants who are taken to have withdrawn ~~natural gas~~ from the hub,

in the respective quantities determined in accordance with this Subdivision.

(2A) Title to, custody and control of, and risk of loss of any gas withdrawn from an STTM distribution facility at the delivery point for a net metered facility which, by reason of rule 378B(3), is not taken into account in subrule (2), passes:

- (a) at the delivery point at which it is withdrawn from the hub, to the Trading Participants with registered trading rights in relation to the facility in proportion to their respective registered facility service allocations for the facility; and
- (b) at the custody transfer point (or points) at which it is supplied to the hub:
 - (i) from the Trading Participants determined under paragraph (a) in proportion to their respective registered facility service allocations for the facility,
 - (ii) to the Trading Participants who are taken to have withdrawn gas from the hub,

in the respective quantities determined in accordance with this Subdivision.

- (3) Each STTM Shipper must ensure that ~~natural gas~~ supplied by it to a hub at a custody transfer point complies with the gas quality specification for that custody transfer point~~hub~~, unless in respect of gas that does not comply with the gas quality specification, the supply of that gas at the custody transfer point has been ~~otherwise~~ agreed in writing by the relevant STTM distributor or is specifically authorised under a law of the relevant adoptive jurisdiction.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

- (4) Each trading right holder in respect of a registered facility service for the delivery of ~~natural gasgas~~ to the Sydney hub must provide to the STTM distributor on request information, records and access to facilities that:
- (a) the STTM distributor reasonably requires in order to verify that the ~~natural gasgas~~ supplied by the trading right holder complies with the applicable gas quality specification and that reasonable precautions are in place to prevent the delivery of ~~natural gasgas~~ that does not comply with the gas quality specification; and
 - (b) are consistent with the rights the STTM distributor would have in respect of such information, records and access under the terms and conditions of access approved in that STTM distributor's applicable access arrangement.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (5) An STTM User who is not also a trading right holder described in subrule (4) has no liability to provide the information, records or access to facilities described in subrule (4) to the STTM distributor at the Sydney hub
- (6) AEMO has no liability to any person in respect of the quality or suitability for any purpose of ~~natural gasgas~~ supplied to, or withdrawn from, a hub.

420 Registered facility service allocations

- (1) As soon as practicable after receiving a valid STTM facility allocation, billing period allocation statement or updated allocation notice, or determining an STTM facility allocation for a gas day under rule 419, AEMO must make available to the contract holder for a registered facility service the quantity of ~~natural gasgas~~ allocated to that registered facility service in the STTM facility allocation (or updated allocation) for that gas day.
- (2) The allocation agent for a registered facility service must:
- (a) no later than 4.5 hours after the start of each gas day, give AEMO an allocation notice in respect of the immediately preceding gas day that meets the requirements in subrule (3); and
 - (b) within one business day of AEMO making an updated allocation quantity available to the contract holder under subrule (1), give AEMO an updated allocation notice in respect of the gas day (or each gas day in the relevant billing period), that meets the requirements in subrule (3).
- (3) An allocation notice for a registered facility service must contain, for the gas day (or each gas day in the billing period) to which the notice relates:
- (a) the registered facility service allocation for each registered trading right that relates to the registered facility service; and

Note:

A registered facility service allocation must be provided for each registered trading right in respect of the relevant registered facility service, even if that allocation is zero.

- (b) the quantity of MOS and overrun MOS allocated to the registered facility service, which must be allocated:
 - (i) in the case of MOS, to the relevant STTM Shipper's registered trading rights;
 - (ii) in the case of overrun MOS, to the contract holder's registered trading right; and
 - (c) any other matter reasonably required for the purposes of AEMO's functions under this Part, as specified in the STTM Procedures.
- (4) AEMO must reject an allocation notice if:
 - (a) it does not comply with subrule (3); or
 - (b) the sum of the registered facility service allocations for each registered trading right, or any MOS and overrun MOS allocated to the contract holder's trading right, is not equal to the quantity notified to the contract holder by AEMO under subrule (1); or
 - (c) it includes a registered facility service allocation for a person who is not a trading right holder in respect of the registered facility service.
- (5) Subject to subrule (6), if:
 - (a) there is no allocation agent for a registered facility service; or
 - (b) the allocation agent for a registered facility service does not give AEMO an allocation notice for a gas day under subrule (2); or
 - (c) AEMO rejects an allocation notice under subrule (4),then AEMO must determine the registered facility service allocation for each registered trading right for each relevant gas day in respect of that registered facility service as if:
 - (d) each trading right holder who is not the contract holder in respect of the registered facility service had supplied or withdrawn its market schedule quantity for that registered trading right for that gas day; and
 - (e) the contract holder in respect of the registered facility service had:
 - (i) supplied or withdrawn the quantity of ~~natural gas~~gas (excluding MOS gas) allocated to the registered facility service, less the quantity of ~~natural gas~~gas allocated to all other trading right holders in respect of that registered facility service under paragraph (d); and
 - (ii) provided any MOS gas allocated to the registered facility service.
- (6) If the allocation agent for a registered facility service does not give AEMO a valid allocation notice under subrule (2)(b) in relation to the last billing period allocation statement provided (in accordance with the STTM Procedures) before the date on which revised statements for the relevant billing period are to be issued under rule 473:
 - (a) AEMO must request the contract holder for the relevant registered facility service to provide a valid allocation notice within one business day; and

- (b) the contract holder must comply with a request made under paragraph (a); and

Note

This paragraph is classified as a tier 2 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (c) if the contract holder does not comply with that request, AEMO may determine a registered facility service allocation for that registered facility service under subrule (5).
- (7) An allocation agent may provide AEMO with an updated allocation notice for a gas day in accordance with subrule (3) at any time before the 2nd business day after the end of the 9th billing period after the billing period in which that gas day occurs.
 - (8) Subrule (4) applies, with necessary modifications, to an updated allocation notice provided to AEMO under subrule (7).
 - (9) Where an allocation agent provides AEMO with an allocation notice under subrule (2) or (7), the allocation agent must also provide each trading right holder in respect of that registered facility service with the registered facility service allocation for its registered trading right.

421 Allocation of pipeline deviations (MOS)

- (1) Subject to subrules (4) and (5), if there is a pipeline deviation for a gas day for an STTM pipeline, the allocation agent for that STTM pipeline must, in preparing the STTM facility allocations for registered facility services that are provided by means of that STTM pipeline, allocate that pipeline deviation to STTM Shippers:
 - (a) as MOS, in accordance with the applicable MOS stack for the relevant MOS period, to the extent that sufficient MOS quantities are available in the MOS stack; and
 - (b) where there are no available MOS quantities for that STTM pipeline, as overrun MOS in accordance with any applicable allocation agreement or arrangement for that STTM pipeline.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (2) The allocation agent for an STTM pipeline must allocate MOS under subrule (1)(a):
 - (a) to a registered facility service registered to the STTM Shipper associated with the relevant MOS quantity; and
 - (b) on a pro rata basis as between two or more price steps in the MOS stack which have the same price.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (3) The allocation agent for an STTM pipeline must allocate overrun MOS under subrule (1)(b) to a registered facility service that is provided under a facility contract in respect of which the relevant STTM Shipper is the contract holder.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (4) An allocation agent must not allocate a part of a pipeline deviation for a gas day for an STTM pipeline to an STTM Shipper as MOS or overrun MOS under subrule (1) if:
- (a) the contract issuer has notified AEMO under rule 395 that the registered facility service to which pipeline deviations would otherwise be allocated has ceased to be available; or
 - (b) the allocation of that quantity to the relevant registered facility service would result in the STTM facility allocation for that service being a quantity less than 0GJ.

Example:

If the STTM facility allocation for a registered facility service for flow to the hub is 100 before the allocation of pipeline deviations, the aggregate quantity allocated to that same service from the MOS decrease stack and any overrun MOS cannot exceed 100.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (5) An allocation agent is not required to allocate a part of a pipeline deviation for an STTM pipeline for a gas day to an STTM Shipper as MOS under subrule (1)(a):
- (a) in accordance with a MOS increase stack if the allocation of that quantity would result in the total quantity of MOS allocated to that STTM Shipper for that STTM pipeline and gas day exceeding:
 - (i) the sum of the MOS quantity for all price steps for that STTM Shipper's MOS increase offer as specified in the MOS increase stack; less
 - (ii) the quantity of overrun MOS allocated to that STTM Shipper on that STTM pipeline on the previous gas day to increase the flow of ~~natural~~ gasgas to the hub; or
 - (b) in accordance with a MOS decrease stack if the allocation of that quantity would result in the total quantity of MOS allocated to that STTM Shipper for that STTM pipeline and gas day exceeding:
 - (i) the sum of the MOS quantity for all price steps for that STTM Shipper's MOS decrease offer as specified in the MOS decrease stack; less

- (ii) the quantity of overrun MOS allocated to that STTM Shipper on that STTM pipeline on the previous gas day to decrease the flow of ~~natural gasgas~~ to the hub; or
 - (c) if that quantity cannot otherwise be allocated to an STTM Shipper in accordance with the terms of an applicable facility contract.
- (6) If an allocation agent does not allocate a part of a pipeline deviation to an STTM Shipper for the reason specified in subrule (5)(c), the allocation agent must notify AEMO of that fact and the name of the STTM Shipper as soon as practicable.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

422 STTM distribution system allocations

- (1) No later than 4.5 hours after the start of each gas day, AEMO must determine for each hub, for the immediately preceding gas day, the STTM distribution system allocation for each STTM User who has a registered trading right for the hub, in accordance with the STTM Procedures.
- (2) **[Deleted]**
- (3) The STTM Procedures must include a method by which AEMO must scale the quantities allocated to each STTM User who has a registered distribution service at a hub, so that the aggregate quantity of ~~natural gasgas~~ allocated to STTM Users at that hub on a gas day equals the net quantity of ~~natural gasgas~~ supplied to that hub on that gas day, as specified in STTM facility allocations.
- (4) AEMO must determine an updated STTM distribution system allocation for each STTM User who has a registered distribution service at the hub for each gas day in a billing period at each of the times specified in the STTM Procedures.
- (5) AEMO must update an STTM distribution system allocation for a gas day under subrule (1) in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

Subdivision 6 Administered Market States

428 Administered price cap state

- (1) AEMO must determine that an administered price cap state applies for a hub for a gas day if:
 - (a) AEMO determines that it will not be able to issue an ex ante market schedule by 6.5 hours after the start of the previous gas day, but at least one provisional schedule has been issued for that hub and gas day; or
 - (b) by 6.5 hours after the start of the previous gas day, AEMO determines, in accordance with the STTM Procedures, that the cumulative price threshold is exceeded in respect of that gas day; or

- (c) AEMO determines, in accordance with the STTM Procedures, that technical or operational conditions in a pipeline or facility have materially affected the ability of Trading Participants on that gas day:
 - (i) to supply or withdraw ~~natural gas~~ at that hub; or
 - (ii) to supply ~~natural gas~~ from the STTM distribution system to end users; or
- (d) where AEMO becomes aware that a RoLR will assume responsibility for customers of an STTM User at the hub with effect from that gas day – AEMO determines that to be a minor retailer of last resort event in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

Note:

A determination under paragraph (c) or (d) may be made after 6.5 hours after the start of the previous gas day. See subrule (4).

- (2) If AEMO makes a determination under subrule (1) for a hub and a gas day by 6.5 hours after the start of the previous gas day:
 - (a) the ex ante market price must not exceed the administered price cap; and
 - (b) the capacity price for each STTM facility is the amount by which the ex ante market price (after the application of paragraph (a)) exceeds the lesser of:
 - (i) the administered price cap; and
 - (ii) the amount by which the ex ante market price (prior to the application of paragraph (a)) exceeds the capacity price (prior to the application of this subrule); and
 - (c) if subrule (1)(a) applies – AEMO must use the last provisional schedule issued under rule 416 as the ex ante market schedule, subject to paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (3) If subrule (2) applies, AEMO must, by 6.5 hours after the start of the previous gas day:
 - (a) issue an ex ante market schedule that complies with subrule (2); or
 - (b) make a notice of the relevant determination available to Trading Participants, and, as soon as practicable after that time, issue an ex ante market schedule that complies with subrule (2).
- (4) If AEMO makes a determination under subrule (1)(c) or (d) for a hub and a gas day at or after 6.5 hours after the start of the previous gas day, the ex ante market schedule for that hub and gas day is:
 - (a) the last schedule issued for that hub and gas day under rule 417(1); or
 - (b) if applicable, the last schedule determined for that hub and gas day under rule 428(3), 430 or 431.
- (5) For each gas day for which an administered price cap state for a hub applies, each of:
 - (a) the ex post imbalance price; and

- (b) the high contingency gas price; and
 - (c) the low contingency gas price,
must not be greater than the administered price cap.
- (6) An administered price cap state for a hub:
- (a) under subrule (1)(a), (b) or (c) – applies for the whole of the gas day for which it is determined;
 - (b) under subrule (1)(d) – applies from the commencement of the gas day for which it is determined and expires at the end of the gas day commencing 10 business days afterwards.
- (7) AEMO must publish a determination under subrule (1) as soon as practicable.

433 Trading Participant claims in respect of application of administered market states

A Trading Participant may make a claim in accordance with rule 465 for loss incurred in respect of:

- (a) a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ (other than contingency gas) supplied to a hub if, due to the application of rule 428 or 431, the net amount per GJ payable to that Trading Participant in respect of that quantity under Division 10, is less than the price specified for that quantity in its ex ante offer; and
- (b) contingency gas provided to a hub if, due to the application of rule 428, 430 or 431, the high contingency gas price is less than the price specified in its contingency gas offer.

Division 8 Contingency Gas

Subdivision 1 Contingency Gas Offers and Bids

435 Contingency gas offers

- (1) An STTM Shipper may submit a contingency gas offer to provide contingency gas at a hub on a gas day by either:
 - (a) supplying a quantity, or an additional quantity, of ~~natural gas~~ to the hub from an STTM facility on that gas day; or
 - (b) decreasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ it withdraws from the hub into an STTM pipeline on that gas day.
- (2) An STTM User may submit a contingency gas offer to provide contingency gas at a hub on a gas day by decreasing the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ it withdraws from the hub into an STTM distribution system on that gas day.
- (3) Each contingency gas offer for a hub and a gas day must:
 - (a) if submitted by an STTM Shipper, relate to only one direction of flow on one STTM facility for that gas day; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements set out in the STTM Procedures.

- (4) A contingency gas offer must be submitted in good faith and represent the Trading Participant's best estimate of the quantity of contingency gas it expects to be able to provide at the hub on that gas day should AEMO schedule that contingency gas.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (5) The STTM Procedures may specify the basis on which the Trading Participant should make its estimate under subrule (4) for the purposes of a contingency gas offer.
- (6) A contingency gas offer for a hub and a gas day must be submitted to AEMO before 6:00pm on the preceding gas day, but if submitted before that time, may be revised at any time until that time
- (7) Contingency gas offers for a gas day are confidential information until the end of the gas day to which they relate.
- (8) AEMO must publish each contingency gas offer for a gas day, including the identity of the Trading Participant who submitted that contingency gas offer, in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

436 Contingency gas bids

- (1) An STTM Shipper may submit a contingency gas bid to provide contingency gas at a hub on a gas day by either:
- (a) decreasing the quantity of ~~natural-gas~~ it supplies to that hub from an STTM facility on that gas day; or
 - (b) withdrawing a quantity, or an additional quantity, of ~~natural-gas~~ from the hub into an STTM pipeline on that gas day.
- (2) An STTM User may submit a contingency gas bid to provide contingency gas at a hub on a gas day by increasing the quantity of ~~natural-gas~~ it withdraws from that hub into an STTM distribution system on that gas day.
- (3) Each contingency gas bid for a hub and a gas day must:
- (a) if submitted by an STTM Shipper, relate to only one direction of flow on one STTM facility for that gas day; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements set out in the STTM Procedures.
- (4) A contingency gas bid must be submitted in good faith and represent the Trading Participant's best estimate of the quantity of contingency gas it expects to be able to provide at the hub on that gas day should AEMO schedule that contingency gas.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (5) The STTM Procedures may specify the basis on which the Trading Participant should make its estimate under subrule (4) for the purposes of a contingency gas bid.
- (6) A contingency gas bid for a hub and a gas day must be submitted to AEMO before 6:00pm on the preceding gas day, but if submitted before that time, may be revised at any time until that time.
- (7) Contingency gas bids for a gas day are confidential information until the end of the gas day to which they relate.
- (8) AEMO must publish each contingency gas bid for a gas day, including the identity of the Trading Participant who submitted that contingency gas bid, in accordance with the STTM Procedures.

Subdivision 2 Contingency gas trigger event

440 Contingency gas trigger event

- (1) Each of the following events is a contingency gas trigger event:
 - (a) a forecast of pressure conditions under or over acceptable operating levels at a hub or custody transfer point; and
 - (b) a forecast inability of an STTM facility to meet the normal seasonal levels of daily delivery capacity to the hub; and
 - (c) an event upstream of an STTM distribution system that could reasonably be expected to adversely affect the supply of ~~natural-gas~~gas to that STTM distribution system; and
 - (d) AEMO issues an ex ante market schedule or a provisional schedule for a hub for a gas day which indicates that price taker bids will not be fully scheduled due to inadequate supply of ~~natural-gas~~gas to that hub on that gas day.

Note:

The occurrence of a contingency gas trigger event requires AEMO to commence a consultation process to determine whether to call for the provision of contingency gas at that hub on a gas day, but may not necessarily require AEMO to schedule contingency gas.

- (2) A Trading Participant, STTM distributor or STTM facility operator must:
 - (a) notify AEMO as soon as practicable after becoming aware that a contingency gas trigger event under subrule (1)(a), (b) or (c) has occurred; and

- (b) if requested by AEMO, provide information to AEMO about contingency gas trigger events and responses to those events as required by the STTM Procedures; and
- (c) update any information provided to AEMO as soon as practicable if that information changes materially or is otherwise materially inaccurate.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

- (3) A person required to provide information to AEMO under subrule (2) must do so in good faith.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (4) AEMO must treat information provided under this rule as confidential, unless AEMO reasonably considers it necessary to disclose that information for the purposes of assessing or responding to a contingency gas trigger event.

Division 9 Scheduling Errors and the Participant Compensation Fund

452 Funding the participant compensation fund

- (1) The funding requirement for the participant compensation fund for the Sydney hub each financial year is the lesser of:
 - (a) \$335,000; and
 - (b) \$670,000 minus the amount that AEMO reasonably considers will be the balance of the participant compensation fund at the end of that financial year.
- (2) The funding requirement for the participant compensation fund for the Adelaide hub each financial year is the lesser of:
 - (a) \$115,000; and
 - (b) \$330,000 minus the amount that AEMO reasonably considers will be the balance of the participant compensation fund at the end of that financial year.
- (3) The funding requirement for the participant compensation fund for the Brisbane hub each financial year is the lesser of:
 - (a) \$225,000; and

- (b) \$450,000 minus the amount that AEMO reasonably considers will be the balance of the participant compensation fund at the end of that financial year.
- (4) No later than the commencement of each financial year, AEMO must publish the funding requirement and the contribution rate for each participant compensation fund for that financial year.
- (5) A contribution rate for a financial year is to be calculated by dividing the relevant funding requirement determined under subrule (1), (2) or (3) (as applicable) by AEMO's reasonable forecast of the aggregate quantity of ~~natural gas~~ which it expects Trading Participants will withdraw from the hub during that financial year.
- (6) Each Trading Participant for a hub must pay to AEMO, as part of the settlement amount payable by that Trading Participant in respect of each billing period, an amount calculated by multiplying the contribution rate by the aggregate quantity of ~~natural gas~~ withdrawn from that hub by that Trading Participant during the relevant billing period in accordance with its STTM facility allocation, excluding MOS gas and overrun MOS, or STTM distribution system allocation.

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (7) AEMO must pay the amounts paid by Trading Participants under subrule (6) into the relevant participant compensation fund.
- (8) Trading Participants are not entitled to a refund of any contributions made to a participant compensation fund.
- (9) Any interest paid on money held in a participant compensation fund accrues to and forms part of that participant compensation fund.
- (10) AEMO must pay from a participant compensation fund:
 - (a) all income tax on interest earned by that participant compensation fund; and
 - (b) any fees, taxes or charges payable in relation to that participant compensation fund; and
 - (c) compensation to Trading Participants in accordance with rule 455.

456 When an entitlement to compensation arises

A Trading Participant at a hub is entitled to compensation from the relevant participant compensation fund if, and only if, as a result of a scheduling error relating to that hub:

- (a) the Trading Participant is scheduled to supply a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ under an ex ante offer at a lower price than is specified in the corresponding price step in its ex ante offer; or

- (b) the Trading Participant is scheduled to withdraw a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ under an ex ante bid at a higher price than is specified in the corresponding price step in its ex ante bid; or
- (c) the Trading Participant is scheduled to provide a quantity of contingency gas for a gas day at that hub at a lower price than is specified in the corresponding price step in its contingency gas offer; or
- (d) the Trading Participant is scheduled to provide a quantity of contingency gas for a gas day at that hub at a higher price than is specified in the corresponding price step in its contingency gas bid; or
- (e) where the Trading Participant is an STTM User:
 - (i) AEMO has failed to schedule one or more price steps in a contingency gas offer submitted and confirmed by the STTM User in accordance with Division 8; and
 - (ii) the STTM User's withdrawals of ~~natural gas~~ from that hub are curtailed by the STTM distributor on that gas day.

457 Amount of compensation

- (1) Subject to this rule, the compensation payable to a Trading Participant from a participant compensation fund in respect of a scheduling error is:
 - (a) in the circumstances in rule 456(a) or (b), the amount of the net loss incurred by that Trading Participant as a result of the scheduling error at the relevant hub; or
 - (b) in the circumstances in rule 456(c), the quantity of contingency gas scheduled in respect of the relevant price step, multiplied by the amount by which the price specified in that price step exceeds the high contingency gas price; or
 - (c) in the circumstances in rule 456(d), the quantity of contingency gas scheduled in respect of the relevant price step, multiplied by the amount by which the low contingency gas price exceeds the price specified in that price step; or
 - (d) in the circumstances in rule 456(e), an amount determined in accordance with the principle that the compensation is to be based on:
 - (i) a quantity of ~~natural gas~~ that is the lesser of:
 - (A) the aggregate quantity specified in the price steps that were not scheduled as a result of the scheduling error; and
 - (B) the estimated quantity of ~~natural gas~~ that the STTM User was unable to withdraw from the hub as a result of the curtailment; and
 - (ii) the differences between the prices specified in the relevant price steps and the prices applied to calculate the STTM User's deviation payment or deviation charge in respect of the corresponding quantities.

Note

Paragraphs (i) and (ii) do not represent a formula for the calculation of compensation in these circumstances, but rather a general basis for calculation. There may be a number of price differences to be applied under paragraph (ii) to parts of the quantity referred to in paragraph (i).

- (2) For the purposes of determining compensation under subrule (1)(d):
 - (a) an STTM distributor must provide any information reasonably required by AEMO; and
 - (b) a direction under rule 135HC or 135HG may be given to an STTM distributor as if it were a party to a dispute.
- (3) A Trading Participant is not entitled to compensation in respect of a scheduling error to the extent that it has received, or is entitled to receive, compensation in respect of the same circumstances under another provision of this Part.
- (4) A Trading Participant is not entitled to compensation in respect of a scheduling error unless:
 - (a) the net financial effect of that scheduling error on that Trading Participant exceeds \$20,000, adjusted to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index in accordance with subrule (5); or
 - (b) the net financial effect of that scheduling error on all Trading Participants at the hub exceeds \$50,000, adjusted to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index in accordance with subrule (5).
- (5) The amounts referred to in subrule (4) are to be adjusted by multiplying the relevant amount by the number determined using the following formula:
$$\text{CPI}_n / \text{CPI}_o$$
Where
 CPI_o is the Consumer Price Index number (All Groups, weighted average of eight capital cities) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the quarter ended 30 June 2009, being 167.0; and
 CPI_n is the Consumer Price Index number (All Groups, weighted average of eight capital cities) last published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics before the issue of the relevant schedule.
- (6) The amount of compensation agreed or determined under rule 455 to be payable to one or more Trading Participants is limited to the amount necessary to ensure that the aggregate amount of compensation payable from the relevant participant compensation fund immediately after that agreement or determination does not exceed the balance of that participant compensation fund.

Division 10 Market Settlement and Prudential Requirements

Subdivision 2 Settlements

465 Claims relating to administered market states

- (1) A Trading Participant may make a claim for loss under rule 433 by giving notice to AEMO within 10 business days after the issue of the final statement or a revised statement for the gas day on which the Trading Participant supplied the quantity of ~~natural gas~~ gas (including contingency gas) referred to in the claim.
- (2) A claim is taken to be a relevant dispute for the purposes of Part 15C and Part 15C applies to that dispute subject to the exclusions and modifications specified in this rule and rule 466.
- (3) When a Trading Participant notifies AEMO of a claim, the Trading Participant must specify a date from which AEMO has 5 business days to serve a Stage 1 notice in accordance with rule 135H.
- (4) The date specified by the Trading Participant under subrule (3) must not be later than 30 business days after the issue of the final statement or revised statement (as applicable) for the gas day for which the claim has been made.
- (5) The Trading Participant may withdraw a claim at any time before the date specified in subrule (3).
- (6) If the Trading Participant has not withdrawn the claim, AEMO must, within 5 business days of the date specified under subrule (3), serve a Stage 1 notice under rule 135H for the purpose of resolving, in accordance with the dispute resolution processes:
 - (a) whether it is appropriate in all the circumstances for a payment to be made in respect of the Trading Participant's claim; and
 - (b) if so, the appropriate amount of that payment.
- (7) An agreement or determination in respect of a claim must be consistent with rule 466(1) and (2) and otherwise in accordance with the requirements in Part 15C except that, for the purposes of rule 135HH, the maximum time limit is 20 business days after the establishment of the Dispute resolution panel.

Subdivision 4 Default and Suspension

488 Suspension of a Trading Participant

- (1) A suspension notice issued by AEMO under this Part must specify:
 - (a) the registrable capacity or capacities in which the Trading Participant is suspended;

Note

Suspension for a default event of a financial nature relates to all registrable capacities of a Trading Participant.

- (b) the conditions applied to the suspended Trading Participant, which may include restrictions relating to:
 - (i) submitting ex ante bids and MOS decrease offers; and
 - (ii) submitting and confirming the availability of contingency gas bids; and
 - (c) specify in the suspension notice the gas day from which the suspension will commence.
- (2) On issuing a suspension notice, AEMO must:
 - (a) immediately inform all Trading Participants, STTM facility operators and STTM distributors; and
 - (b) publish the suspension notice as soon as practicable.
- (3) A Trading Participant must comply with a suspension notice issued to it.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (4) Prior to the date specified in subrule (1)(c), AEMO must revoke a suspension notice if:
 - (a) the default event to which the suspension notice relates is remedied; and
 - (b) there are no other circumstances which would entitle AEMO to issue a suspension notice.
- (5) If a suspension notice is revoked, AEMO must:
 - (a) immediately inform all Trading Participants, STTM facility operators and STTM distributors; and
 - (b) publish a notice of that fact as soon as practicable.
- (6) Following the issue of a suspension notice to a Trading Participant, AEMO may do any thing to give effect to the suspension notice, including:
 - (a) reject any ex ante bid, MOS decrease offer, or contingency gas bid submitted by that Trading Participant; and
 - (b) withhold the payment of any amounts otherwise due to that Trading Participant under this Part.
- (7) If AEMO does any thing under subrule (6) it must promptly publish a notice of that fact.
- (8) If AEMO issues a suspension notice to an STTM User that is a *Retailer*, AEMO must immediately notify the AER.

- (9) On completion of the RoLR process in relation to a suspended STTM User, AEMO must revoke the registration of that STTM User.
- (10) If AEMO issues a suspension notice to an STTM User that is not a retailer of ~~natural gasgas~~, that STTM User must for each STTM distribution system in respect of which it has a registered distribution service, no later than 10 business days after the commencement of the gas day from which the suspension takes effect:
- (a) transfer responsibility for all of its delivery points on the STTM distribution system at the relevant hub to another STTM User in accordance with the Retail Market Procedures of the relevant adoptive jurisdiction; or
 - (b) cease to withdraw ~~natural gasgas~~ from that STTM distribution system; or
 - (c) where the STTM User withdraws ~~natural gasgas~~ from an STTM pipeline for consumption in a facility that is taken to be an STTM distribution system under rule 372A(3), cease to withdraw ~~natural gasgas~~ at the relevant custody transfer point.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 1 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

Division 14 Matched allocation agreements

500A Matched allocation agreements

- (1) In respect of any matched allocation agreement that the parties wish to be registered under this rule, Jemena must give to AEMO a copy of the matched allocation agreement as soon as practicable after that agreement is entered into.
- (2) If required by AEMO, any party to a matched allocation agreement given to AEMO under subrule (1) must give to AEMO any additional information AEMO reasonably requires to satisfy itself that:
- (a) the matched allocation agreement provides for an agreed or determinable quantity of ~~natural gasgas~~ withdrawn from the Sydney hub to be exactly matched with a quantity allocated to one or more facility services, without applying the allocation methodology that is generally applicable to the relevant STTM pipeline or STTM distribution system; and
 - (b) any quantity that is:
 - (i) withdrawn from the Sydney hub for the purposes of the agreement in excess of the quantity allocated under subrule (a); or
 - (ii) supplied to the Sydney hub for the purposes of the agreement in excess of the quantity withdrawn under that agreement,

will be allocated to relevant trading rights of the parties in accordance with Division 7, and will not materially affect the allocation of quantities to other Trading Participants.

- (3) A registered matched allocation agreement must not be amended or its term extended (whether or not that extension is contemplated in the agreement) without the prior approval of AEMO.

Note

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (4) If AEMO is satisfied that:
- (a) a matched allocation agreement given to it under subrule (1); or
 - (b) a proposed amendment or extension of a registered matched allocation agreement,

meets the requirements in subrule (2), AEMO must register the matched allocation agreement, or approve the amendment or extension, as applicable.

Note

A quantity of ~~natural gas~~ supplied to or withdrawn from a hub cannot be treated as a matched allocation quantity unless the matched allocation agreement is registered by AEMO.

- (5) For the purpose of section 91BRD of the NGL, Jemena is exempted from registration under Part 15A in respect of its withdrawal of matched allocation quantities under a registered matched allocation agreement.
- (6) AEMO may revoke the registration of a registered matched allocation agreement if at any time:
- (a) a party to that registered matched allocation agreement does not comply with a provision of this rule 500A; or
 - (b) AEMO determines that the registered matched allocation agreement no longer meets the requirements of subrule (2).
- (7) If a registered matched allocation agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms, the registration of that agreement expires automatically.

Part 24 Facilitating capacity trades and the capacity auction

Division 1 Preliminary

593 Definitions and interpretation

(1) In this Part:

alteration includes omissions and additions; and alter has a corresponding meaning.

application date means, in relation to a Part 24 facility, the date on which the circumstances occur by reason of which it becomes a Part 24 facility.

Note:

For example, a transportation facility may become a Part 24 facility when it is commissioned or an exemption is revoked.

auction facility has the meaning given in Part 25.

auction service has the meaning given in Part 25.

auction service priority principles has the meaning given in Part 25.

backhaul auction service has the meaning given in Part 25.

backhaul pipeline segment means a part of a pipeline between pipeline service points used for a backhaul auction service, as specified in the transportation service point register.

backhaul service means a pipeline service provided by means of a single direction pipeline pursuant to which the direction of service is predominantly opposite to the actual physical flow of natural gas in the pipeline. If a transportation service falls within the definition of backhaul service it is not a firm forward haul service.

capacity auction means the capacity auction established by AEMO under Part 25.

Capacity Trading Platform or **CTP** means the gas trading exchange, in its role as a platform for trading transportation capacity.

Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures means the Procedures of that name made by AEMO pursuant to the *NGL*.

Code means the Operational Transportation Service Code.

Code amendment decision means a decision by the AER to amend the Code.

Code amendment proposal means a proposal for an amendment to the Code given in accordance with rule 601(1).

Code objective means the objective in rule 595(1).

commissioned means:

- (a) for a transportation facility that is not a pipeline, when the transportation facility is first used on a commercial basis (whether for the benefit of a

person who owns or operates the transportation facility or for someone else); and

(b) for a pipeline, when the pipeline is commissioned as defined in the *NGL*.

compression delivery zone means one or more compression service points which comprise a compression delivery zone as determined by AEMO and specified in the transportation service point register.

compression receipt zone means one or more compression service points which comprise a compression receipt zone as determined by AEMO and specified in the transportation service point register.

compression service means a service provided by means of a compression service facility.

compression service point means a point, or combination of points (sometimes known as a notional point) at which a transportation service provider receives (takes delivery of) or may receive natural gas, or delivers or may deliver natural gas, for the provision of a compression service.

compression zone means a compression receipt zone or a compression delivery zone.

conditionally exempt facility means an exempt transportation facility that is the subject of an exemption granted by the AER under Subdivision 3.1 of Division 3 and where:

- (a) the transportation facility (or relevant part) qualified for the exemption under rule 611(3)(b) because it is a single user facility; or
- (b) the transportation facility (or relevant part) qualified for the exemption under rule 611(3)(c) because it has a nameplate rating less than 10 TJ per day.

Corporations Act means the Corporations Act 2001 of the Commonwealth.

CTP application date is defined in rule 638(4).

curtailment includes curtailment of a nomination during scheduling before the start of the gas day and curtailment or interruption during the course of the gas day; and **curtail** has a corresponding meaning.

day-ahead nomination means a nomination given on a gas day about intended use of a transportation service on the following gas day or any part of the following gas day.

delivery zone means a pipeline delivery zone or a compression delivery zone.

designated compression service facility has the meaning given in the *NGL*.

DWGM interface point has the meaning given in rule 630(1).

election procedures means the election procedures for the OTS Code Panel published by AEMO under rule 599(1)(b).

exempt transportation facility means a transportation facility, or part of a transportation facility, that is the subject of an exemption under rule 610, for so long as the exemption continues.

facility agreement means a primary facility agreement or an operational transportation service agreement and, to avoid doubt, includes a facility agreement made pursuant to an access arrangement or an access determination.

facility operator means, in relation to a Part 24 facility, the transportation service provider registered under this Part as the facility operator for the Part 24 facility.

facility specific terms means terms and conditions that are:

- (a) incorporated in or to be incorporated in a standard OTSA for a transportation facility; and
- (b) developed or to be developed for the transportation facility in accordance with this Part and the Code.

firm, in relation to a transportation service, has the meaning given in Part 25.

forward haul pipeline segment means a part of a pipeline between pipeline zones, as specified in the transportation service point register.

gas day means, for a transportation facility, the period of 24 consecutive hours used for the nomination, scheduling and provision of services provided by means of the transportation facility.

impact and implementation report has the meaning given in rule 601(6).

nameplate rating:

- (a) when used in the context of a pipeline, has the meaning given in Part 18;
- (b) when used in the context of a service point, means the maximum quantity of natural gas that can be received or delivered through the service point on a gas day for the service point; and
- (c) when used in the context of a compression service facility, means a set of values describing the maximum quantity of natural gas that can be compressed by the compression service facility on a gas day for the compression service facility under a corresponding set of expected standard operating conditions.

natural gas includes a gas blend that is suitable for consumption as natural gas.

nomination means a nomination for use of a transportation service and may include the quantity of natural gas and service points in respect of which the transportation service will be used.

nomination cut-off time means, for a transportation service, the time by which a day-ahead nomination for a gas day for use of the transportation service must be made for the purposes of scheduling for that gas day.

operating manual means the operating manual for the OTS Code Panel published by AEMO under rule 599(1)(c).

operational capacity has the meaning given in Part 25.

operational transfer means a transfer of transportation capacity for use under an operational transportation service agreement.

operational transportation service has the meaning given in the *NGL*.

operational transportation service agreement has the meaning given in the *NGL*.

Operational Transportation Service Code has the meaning given in the *NGL*.

Operational Transportation Service Code Panel or **OTS Code Panel** means the panel of persons established by AEMO in accordance with rule 599(1) and having the functions specified in rule 600.

park service means a transportation service under which transportation capacity in a pipeline is made available for use as a storage service and which may also permit a transportation facility user to loan natural gas from the pipeline.

park service point means, in relation to a park service, a service point at which a transportation facility user must have transportation capacity in order to use the park service.

Part 24 commencement date means the date this Part commences.

Part 24 facility means a transportation facility providing transportation services in relation to natural gas, other than an exempt transportation facility.

Note:

Refer to subrule (6).

Part 24 information standard means the practices, methods and acts that would reasonably be expected from an experienced and competent person engaged in the ownership, operation or control of a transportation facility of the applicable type acting with all due diligence, prudence and foresight and in compliance with all applicable legislation (including these rules), authorisations and industry codes of practice.

permitted alteration means an alteration to the standard terms or form of agreement in the Code of a kind specified or referred to in the Code as a permitted alteration.

pipeline delivery zone means one or more pipeline service points which comprise a pipeline delivery zone as determined by AEMO and specified in the transportation service point register.

pipeline receipt zone means one or more pipeline service points which comprise a pipeline receipt zone as determined by AEMO and specified in the transportation service point register.

pipeline segment means a forward haul pipeline segment or a backhaul pipeline segment.

pipeline service point means a point, or combination of points (sometimes known as a notional point) at which a transportation service provider receives (takes delivery of) or may receive natural gas, or delivers or may deliver natural gas, for the provision of a pipeline service, including *receipt or delivery points* and in-pipe trading points.

pipeline zone means a pipeline receipt zone or a pipeline delivery zone.

primary facility agreement means an agreement between a transportation service provider and a transportation facility user under which the transportation service provider provides or may provide a transportation service to the transportation facility user using primary transportation capacity of the transportation facility user. If an agreement provides for the use of primary transportation capacity and

other transportation capacity, a reference to a primary facility agreement means that agreement as it applies in relation to primary transportation capacity.

primary shipper means a transportation facility user in its capacity as a party to a primary facility agreement.

primary transportation capacity means transportation capacity acquired by a transportation facility user from the transportation service provider for the transportation capacity. For the purposes of this Part and Part 22:

- (a) transportation capacity ceases to be primary transportation capacity if it is transferred by means of an operational transfer (even if re-acquired by the transportation facility user for whom it was primary transportation capacity); and
- (b) once transferred, the transportation capacity is taken to have been first derived from the primary facility agreement under which the primary transportation capacity was acquired.

prospective secondary shipper means a person who seeks or wishes to be provided with an offer to enter into a standard OTSA or an operational transportation service agreement for a conditionally exempt facility and includes a person who is already provided with an operational transportation service under a standard OTSA or any other agreement.

publish, by a person, means to make publicly available on the person's website and in the case of AEMO, includes to make publicly available on the [Gas Bulletin Board](#)~~Natural Gas Services Bulletin Board~~.

receipt zone means a pipeline receipt zone or a compression receipt zone.

related entity means, in relation to an entity, an entity that controls or is controlled by that first mentioned entity; where "control" has the meaning given in the Corporations Act.

renomination means a request made after the nomination cut-off time for a gas day to vary a nomination for the gas day, including variation to a deemed or default day-ahead nomination.

required alteration means an alteration to the standard terms or form of agreement in the Code of a kind specified or referred to in the Code as a required alteration.

required amendment means, in relation to a standard OTSA, an amendment to:

- (a) the standard terms made by a Code amendment decision; or
- (b) any provision in a standard OTSA of a kind specified or referred to in the Code or a Code amendment decision as a required amendment.

reserved has the meaning given in Part 25.

schedule means, according to the context:

- (a) the process of determining the scheduled quantities for a gas day and includes determining any variation before or during a gas day due to curtailment or renomination; and **scheduling** has a corresponding meaning; and

- (b) the information provided by the transportation service provider to a transportation facility user about the scheduled quantities in respect of that transportation facility user.

scheduled quantity has the meaning given in Part 25.

secondary shipper means a transportation facility user in its capacity as a party to an operational transportation service agreement.

Note:

The term 'secondary shipper' includes transportation facility users who have acquired transportation capacity through the auction (as well as bilaterally or through the gas trading exchange).

service continuity period means, in relation to traded capacity, a period commencing on the gas day after the gas day on which AEMO is notified under the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures of the termination of the primary facility agreement from which the traded capacity is first derived and ending on the first to occur of:

- (a) the expiry of the service term applicable to the traded capacity; and
- (b) the expiry of 14 gas days (including the first gas day in that period).

service point means a compression service point or a pipeline service point.

service term means, in relation to traded capacity, the period of time during which the buyer of the transportation capacity has a right to use the traded capacity, as provided for in the arrangements applicable to the gas trading exchange.

single direction pipeline has the meaning given in Part 25.

single user facility has the meaning given in rule 611(4).

stand-alone compression service facility means a compression service facility that is or may be used to facilitate the flow of natural gas between transmission pipelines and in respect of which compression services are or may be provided.

standard operational transportation service means an operational transportation service for which a service description, standard terms and conditions for provision and use of the service and a description of and requirements for facility specific terms applicable to the service, are included in the Code. To avoid doubt, each auction service is also a standard operational transportation service.

standard operational transportation service agreement or **standard OTSA** means, for a transportation service provider and a transportation facility, the standard OTSA for the transportation facility published by the transportation service provider from time to time in accordance with the *NGL* and this Part.

standard terms means the terms and conditions for the use of operational transportation services described in the Code as standard terms and comprising:

- (a) the description of the standard operational transportation services in the Code; and
- (b) other terms and conditions described as standard terms in the Code.

standardisation costs has the meaning given in rule 634(1).

STTM interface point has the meaning given in rule 630(1).

terminated seller means, in relation to traded capacity that was first derived from a terminated primary facility agreement, a transportation facility user who was a party to the terminated primary facility agreement.

third party access facility has the meaning given in rule 611(4).

traded capacity means transportation capacity that has been sold through the gas trading exchange and transferred to a buyer such that it has ceased to be primary transportation capacity, including by means of a pre-matched trade, as that term is defined in the exchange agreement for the gas trading exchange.

transfer, in relation to transportation capacity, has the meaning given in the *NGL*.

transfer point means the point where gas is transferred between a declared transmission system and a transmission pipeline that is not part of the declared transmission system.

transportation service point register means the register of service points, pipeline segments and zones maintained by AEMO under rule 629.

transportation service provider group has the meaning given in rule 620(1).

zone means a pipeline zone or a compression zone.

- (4) A transportation service provider or transportation facility user required by a provision of this Part to make a record or give information or data to AEMO or the AER, including information resulting from calculations, must make the record or prepare and submit that information or data and perform those calculations in accordance with the Part 24 information standard.

Note

This subrule is classified as a tier 2 civil penalty provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. (See clause 6 and Schedule 3 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.)

Note:

This subrule is classified as a conduct provision under the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations. See clause 7 and Schedule 4 of the National Gas (South Australia) Regulations.

- (5) AEMO is not required to verify the accuracy of information provided to it for the purposes of performing its functions under this Part, except as expressly provided in this Part or the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures.
- (6) For the purposes of this Part, a reference to a Part 24 facility:
- (a) in the case of a pipeline registered as a single facility under rule 623(3) or multiple transportation facilities registered as a single facility under rule 623(4), means the single Part 24 facility so registered; and
 - (b) in the case of a Part 24 facility registered as two or more separate facilities under rule 623(4), means each separate Part 24 facility so registered.

Division 4 Determination of zones and matters for the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures

629 Transportation service point register and information about curtailment of capacity in a zone

- (1) The service points, pipeline segments and zones must be specified in a register maintained by AEMO under the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures (the **transportation service point register**).
- (2) The Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures must provide for:
 - (a) a facility operator for a Part 24 facility to provide to AEMO in accordance with the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures; and
 - (b) AEMO to publish on the Gas Bulletin Board~~Natural Gas Services Bulletin Board~~,

information relating to the curtailment of transportation capacity released for transfer from one service point in a zone when nominated for use at another service point in the zone.

Part 25 Capacity Auction

Division 1 Preliminary

647 Definitions and interpretation

- (1) Unless otherwise defined in this Part, Part 1 or the *NGL*, terms used in this Part have the meaning given in Part 24.

- (2) In this Part:

auction agreement means an agreement in the form of the auction agreement made by AEMO in accordance with this Part and set out in the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures.

auction amount means any amount payable by or to AEMO under this Part or an auction agreement including auction fees.

auction application date has the meaning given in rule 654(1).

auction capacity means, for a gas day and auction product, the quantity of the auction product available to be allocated in the capacity auction for the gas day, determined by reference to the auction quantity limits for the gas day.

auction facility means a transportation facility providing transportation services in relation to natural gas, other than an exempt transportation facility.

Note:

Exempt transportation facility is defined in Part 24.

auction fees is defined in rule 659(1).

auction MDQ means, for an auction product and a gas day, a quantity of auction product allocated in the capacity auction for the gas day.

auction participant means a party to an auction agreement other than AEMO.

auction product means transportation capacity for the use of an auction service provided by means of an auction facility and in respect of which a bid may be submitted in the capacity auction.

auction quantity limit means for an auction service, auction facility and gas day, each auction quantity limit determined in accordance with the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures and provided to AEMO in accordance with rule 653(1).

auction service means each of the transportation services listed in rule 650(1), which for the purposes of this Part, the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures and the auction agreement is in each case taken to be provided in respect of an auction facility on the terms and conditions of the standard OTSA for the auction facility.

auction service point means, as applicable to the auction service, a backhaul service point, a pipeline service point when used for a forward haul service or a compression service point.

auction service priority principles means the principles in rule 651.

backhaul auction quantity has the meaning given in rule 653(9).

backhaul auction service has the meaning given in rule 650(1).

backhaul delivery point means a pipeline service point when it is used for delivery of natural gas for a backhaul service.

backhaul receipt point means a pipeline service point when it is used for receipt of natural gas for a backhaul service.

backhaul service point means a backhaul receipt point or a backhaul delivery point.

bidirectional pipeline means a pipeline classified as a bidirectional pipeline in accordance with rule 648.

billing period means a month.

capacity auction means the capacity auction established and operated by AEMO in accordance with this Part.

compression auction service has the meaning given in rule 650(1).

compression delivery point means a compression service point used for delivery of compressed natural gas.

compression facility limit has the meaning given in rule 653(6).

compression point unused capacity has the meaning given in rule 653(6).

compression receipt point means a compression service point used for receipt of natural gas for compression.

compression zone limit has the meaning given in rule 653(6).

contracted capacity means for a:

- (a) compression service facility for a gas day, the transportation capacity on the compression service facility reserved for use for that gas day by firm compression services;
- (b) compression service point for a gas day, the transportation capacity at the compression service point reserved for use for that gas day by firm compression services;
- (c) pipeline service point for a gas day, the transportation capacity at the pipeline service point reserved for use for that gas day by:
 - (i) firm forward haul services; and
 - (ii) where firm backhaul services are provided in respect of the pipeline service point, firm backhaul services;

Note:

A pipeline service point may be a receipt point for both a firm forward haul and a firm backhaul service. Under paragraph (c), where that occurs, the contracted capacity takes into account the quantity reserved for each service.

- (d) forward haul pipeline segment for a gas day, the transportation capacity in the forward haul pipeline segment reserved for use for that gas day by firm forward haul services or firm backhaul services; and

Note:

A forward haul pipeline segment may be used for both forward haul and backhaul flow in the same direction. Under paragraph (d), where that occurs, the contracted capacity takes into account the quantity reserved for each service.

- (e) backhaul pipeline segment for a gas day, the transportation capacity in the backhaul pipeline segment reserved for use for that gas day by firm backhaul services.

default interest rate has the meaning in rule 3.

exchange agreement means the exchange agreement made for the gas trading exchange under Part 22.

facility operator means, for an auction facility, the transportation service provider registered under Part 24 as the facility operator for the auction facility.

final statement payment date has the meaning given in rule 668(3).

firm means, in relation to a transportation service and a gas day, that:

- (a) transportation capacity for use of the transportation service on the gas day is reserved capacity; and
- (b) in normal operating conditions and even if the relevant transportation facility is fully contracted for the gas day on a firm basis, to the extent consistent with accepted good industry practice:
 - (i) nominations made by another transportation facility user do not affect the quantity of reserved capacity or the scheduling of a nomination for use of the reserved capacity; and
 - (ii) a nomination made before the nomination cut-off time for use of the transportation service on the gas day up to the quantity of reserved capacity will be scheduled for the quantity nominated,

and the terms "firm forward haul service", "firm backhaul service", "firm compression service" and "firm park service" refer to a forward haul service, backhaul service, compression service and park service respectively that is firm as provided for in this definition.

Auction services sold in the capacity auction are not firm within the meaning of this definition.

Note:

For classification of services, refer to rule 648.

forward haul auction service has the meaning given in rule 650(1).

forward haul pipeline segment limit has the meaning given in rule 653(4).

lower tier service means any transportation service other than an auction service:

- (a) where even in normal operating conditions the transportation service provider has no obligation to accept a nomination for the service or has no obligation to schedule some or all of the capacity nominated; or
- (b) which even in normal operating conditions are only scheduled if transportation capacity remains after day-ahead nominations for reserved capacity by the holders of rights to that reserved capacity have been met,

and includes a transportation service provided in respect of any part of a nomination or renomination for use of a firm transportation service in excess of the applicable reserved capacity. Examples of lower tier services include transportation services described in the natural gas industry as "interruptible", "as available" or "authorised overrun" (or services equivalent in nature to such services).

Note:

For classification of services, refer to rule 648.

market conduct and nomination rules means Subdivision 3.1 of Division 3.

market generating unit means a market generating unit under the *NER* or a facility for generating electricity that participates in a wholesale electricity market operating from time to time in the Northern Territory.

maximum total payment for a billing period means the maximum total payment under Division 4 for the billing period determined under the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures as provided for in rule 673.

natural gas includes a gas blend that is suitable for consumption as natural gas.

nomination and scheduling records has the meaning given in rule 665(1).

nominated service agreement means, for an auction participant, the facility agreement setting out the terms and conditions for use of auction MDQ, as agreed by the auction participant with the relevant facility operator and nominated by the auction participant under the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures.

operational capacity has the meaning given in rule 647(3).

physical capacity means for a pipeline service point and a gas day, the lesser of the:

- (a) nameplate rating for the pipeline service point; and
- (b) operational capacity of the pipeline service point for the gas day.

pipeline delivery point means a pipeline service point when it is used for delivery of natural gas in connection with a pipeline service.

pipeline receipt point means a pipeline service point when it is used for receipt of natural gas in connection with a pipeline service.

pipeline zone forward haul limit has the meaning given in rule 653(4).

reserved means, in relation to transportation capacity on a transportation facility or at a service point (as applicable):

- (a) a transportation facility user has a right to nominate for use on a gas day of the transportation capacity;
- (b) that right accrued to the transportation facility user before the nomination cut-off time for firm transportation services provided by means of the transportation facility for the gas day; and
- (c) the right relates to a specified quantity of transportation capacity (that quantity being the **reserved capacity**).

scheduled net priority forward haul flow means a measure of actual flow taking into account both firm forward haul and firm backhaul scheduled quantities.

scheduled priority flow means for a:

- (a) compression service facility for a gas day, the scheduled quantity for firm compression services provided by means of the compression service facility for the gas day;
- (b) compression service point for a gas day, the scheduled quantity at the point for firm compression services for the gas day;
- (c) forward haul pipeline segment for a gas day, the scheduled quantity:
 - (i) for firm forward haul services through the forward haul pipeline segment for the gas day; and
 - (ii) where firm backhaul services are provided in respect of the forward haul pipeline segment in the same direction of flow as forward haul services, for firm backhaul services through the forward haul pipeline segment for the gas day; and

Note:

A forward haul pipeline segment may be used for both forward haul and backhaul flow in the same direction. Under paragraph (c), where that occurs, the scheduled priority flow is the total of the scheduled quantity for each service.

- (d) pipeline service point for a gas day, the scheduled quantity at the point:
 - (i) for firm forward haul services for the gas day; and
 - (ii) where firm backhaul services are provided in respect of the pipeline service point, firm backhaul services for the gas day.

Note:

A pipeline service point may be a receipt point for both a firm forward haul and a firm backhaul service. Under paragraph (d), where that occurs, the scheduled priority flow is the total of the scheduled quantity for each service.

scheduled quantity means in relation to a gas day, transportation service and transportation facility, pipeline segment or service point (as applicable), the quantity of natural gas which a transportation service provider agrees to schedule for the gas day, transportation service and transportation facility, pipeline segment or service point, as that quantity may be varied by the transportation service provider from time to time.

settlement amount has the meaning given in rule 667(2).

settlement information has the meaning given in rule 654(2).

single direction pipeline means a pipeline classified as a single direction pipeline in accordance with rule 648.

unused capacity has the meaning given in rule 653(4).

- (3) In this Part, the term **operational capacity** means, for a gas day:
 - (a) for a pipeline, for each direction in which natural gas can be transported on the pipeline, the quantity of natural gas that can be transported through the pipeline on the gas day in that direction;
 - (b) for a forward haul pipeline segment, for each direction in which natural gas can be transported on the forward haul pipeline segment, the quantity of

- natural gas that can be transported through the forward haul pipeline segment on the gas day in that direction;
- (c) for a pipeline receipt point, the quantity of natural gas that can be injected through, or otherwise received at, the pipeline receipt point on the gas day;
 - (d) for a pipeline delivery point, the quantity of natural gas that can be withdrawn through, or otherwise delivered at, the pipeline delivery point on the gas day;
 - (e) for a compression service facility, the quantity of natural gas that can be compressed by the compression service facility on the gas day;
 - (f) for a compression receipt point, the quantity of natural gas that can be injected through, or otherwise received at, the compression receipt point on the gas day; and
 - (g) for a compression delivery point, the quantity of natural gas that can be withdrawn through, or otherwise delivered at, the compression delivery point on the gas day.
- (4) References in this Part to a time of day are to Australian Eastern Standard Time (and are not adjusted for daylight saving time in any jurisdiction).

Part 26 Standard market timetable

676 Application of this Part

- (1) This Part provides for a standard market timetable.
- (2) This Part is made for section 83B of the *NGL*.
- (3) This Part does not apply in Western Australia until the day an order under section 7A of the National Gas Access (WA) Act 2009 of Western Australia in relation to the National Gas (South Australia) (Capacity Trading and Auctions) Amendment Act 2018 of South Australia is published in the Western Australian Government Gazette or, if a later day is specified in the order, on that day.

677 Definitions and interpretation

- (1) In this Part:

auction facility has the meaning given in Part 25.

auction service nomination cut-off time has the meaning given in rule 678(3).

covered gas facility means a production facility, a transportation facility, a gas storage facility or a blend processing facility.

day-ahead nomination means a nomination given on a gas day about intended use of a service provided by means of a **covered gas facility**~~natural gas facility~~ on the following gas day or any part of the following gas day.

facility operator means for:

- (a) a production facility: each producer, user or non scheme pipeline user who owns, operates or controls the production facility;
- (b) a gas storage facility: each storage provider for the gas storage facility; ~~and~~
- (c) a transportation facility: each transportation service provider for the transportation facility; ~~and~~
- (d) **a blend processing facility: each person who owns, operates or controls the blend processing facility.**

gas day means a period of 24 consecutive hours used for the nomination, scheduling and provision of services provided by means of a **covered gas facility**~~natural gas facility~~.

gas storage facility means a facility for storing ~~covered gas~~~~natural gas~~ for injection into a pipeline.

~~**natural gas facility** means a production facility, a transportation facility or a gas storage facility.~~

nomination means, according to the context:

- (a) information about a person's intended use of a service provided by means of a **covered gas facility**~~natural gas facility~~ on one or more gas days or any part of a gas day; or

- (b) the process and timetable for the provision of the information in paragraph (a) to a facility operator.

nomination cut-off time means the time by which a day-ahead nomination for a gas day must be made for the purposes of scheduling for that gas day.

Part 24 facility has the meaning given in Part 24.

production facility means any:

(a) gas processing plant (including a biogas processing plant) and associated facilities, or

(b) primary gas production plant and associated facilities.

~~production facility means a facility at which natural gas is produced so that it is in a form suitable for injection into a pipeline.~~

publish, by a person, means to make publicly available on the person's website.

renomination means a request made after the nomination cut-off time to vary an earlier nomination ~~for use of transportation capacity~~, including variation to a deemed or default day-ahead nomination.

standard gas day has the meaning given in rule 678(1).

standard nomination cut-off time has the meaning given in rule 678(2).

- (2) A reference to a person's intended use of a service provided by means of a ~~covered gas facility~~natural gas facility includes a reference to:
 - (a) the quantity of ~~covered gas~~natural gas in respect of which the service will be used; and
 - (b) where applicable to the service, the points at or between which the person intends to use the service.
- (3) References in this Part to a time of day are to Australian Eastern Standard Time (and are not adjusted for daylight saving time in any jurisdiction).

678 Standard market timetable

- (1) The **standard gas day** is a gas day starting at 6:00 am.
- (2) The **standard nomination cut-off time** is 3:00 pm on the gas day immediately preceding the gas day to which the nomination relates.
- (3) The **auction service nomination cut-off time** is 6:45 pm on the gas day immediately preceding the gas day to which the nomination relates.
- (4) Subject to subrule (7), a facility operator for a ~~covered gas facility~~natural gas facility must use the standard gas day for the nomination, scheduling and provision of services provided by means of the ~~covered gas facility~~natural gas facility.
- (5) Subject to subrules (6) and (7), a facility operator for a Part 24 facility must use the standard nomination cut-off time for day-ahead nominations for services provided by means of the facility.

- (6) Subject to subrule (7), a facility operator for an auction facility must:
- (a) use the standard nomination cut-off time for day-ahead nominations for services (other than auction services) provided by means of the auction facility; and
 - (b) use the auction service nomination cut-off time for day-ahead nominations for auction services provided by means of the auction facility.
- (7) Nothing in subrule (4), (5) or (6) prevents a facility operator:
- (a) providing for the nomination, scheduling or provision of a service provided by means of a covered gas facility~~natural gas facility~~ over periods shorter than a standard gas day, where the first such period starts at the start of the standard gas day and the last such period ends at the end of the standard gas day;
 - (b) subject to the rules and the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures, extending the standard nomination cut-off time or the auction service nomination cut-off time for a gas day where there is an unforeseen event (such as a system failure) or when otherwise required or permitted to do so under the rules or the Capacity Transfer and Auction Procedures;
 - (c) accepting or giving effect to a renomination; or
 - (d) rescheduling a service provided by means of a covered gas facility~~natural gas facility~~ over the course of a gas day.
- (8) A facility operator for a covered gas facility~~natural gas facility~~ must ensure that the equipment used for the measurement and recording of quantities of covered gas~~natural gas~~ in the circumstances described in subrule (9) does so for:
- (a) each period corresponding to the standard gas day; or
 - (b) periods shorter than a standard gas day, where the first such period starts at the start of the standard gas day and the last such period ends at the end of the standard gas day.
- (9) The circumstances referred to in subrule (8) are:
- (a) in the case of a covered gas facility~~natural gas facility~~ other than a distribution pipeline, the measurement and recording of quantities of covered gas~~natural gas~~ injected into or withdrawn from the covered gas facility~~natural gas facility~~ or produced by the covered gas facility~~natural gas facility~~; and
 - (b) in the case of a distribution pipeline, the measurement and recording of quantities of covered gas~~natural gas~~ injected into or withdrawn from the distribution pipeline, where that measurement and recording is done on an hourly or daily basis (and not where the measurement and recording is done over periods longer than a day).

Note:

Paragraph (b) is intended to confine the operation of this rule to interval meters. The rule is not intended to extend to basic meters.